

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

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FEBRUARY 28, 1906

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

VOL. XLI, NO. 701

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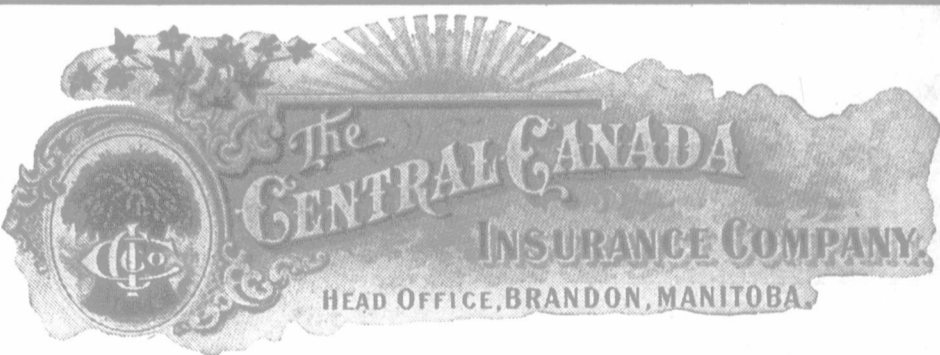
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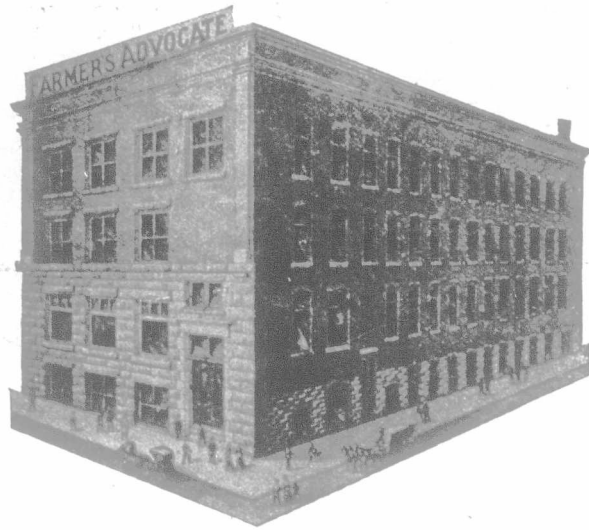
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1906, will be held over till the following year.
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E. STEWART,
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Department of the Interior,
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January 17, 1906.



**FARMER'S ADVOCATE
AND HOME JOURNAL**

THE LEADING AND ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN MANITOBA,
SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

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**AFFIDAVIT OF CIRCULATION
LOOK FOR IT EVERY WEEK**

DOMINION OF CANADA,) In the matter of the circulation of the FARMER'S
PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,) ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL,
TO WIT:) WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.
I, THOMAS BRABYN, of the City of Winnipeg, in the County of Selkirk, pressman, make oath
and say that I am in charge of the printing of the "FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL,"
and know its circulation. That the number of copies printed for the issue of February 21st, 1906,
was 20,050.
Sworn before me at the City of Winnipeg in the)
Province of Manitoba this 1st day of March, 1906.)
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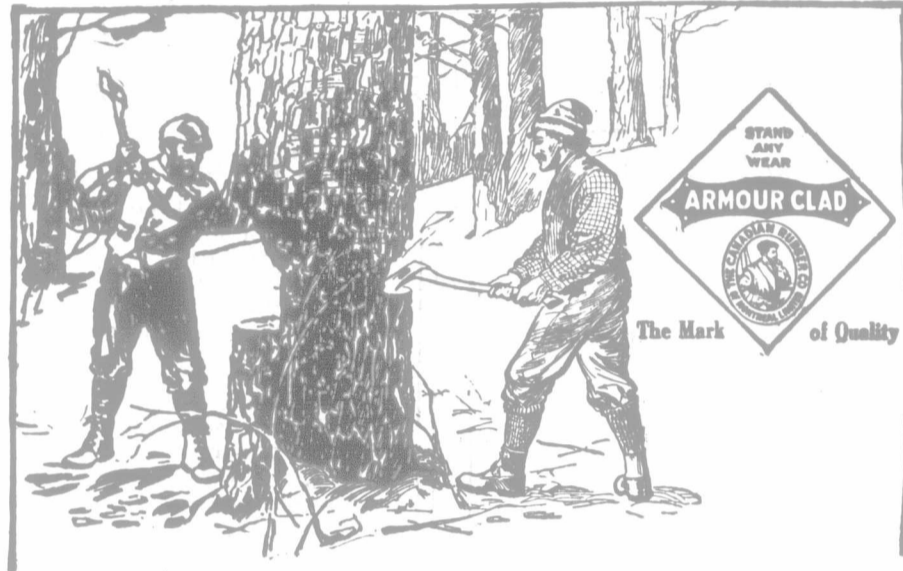
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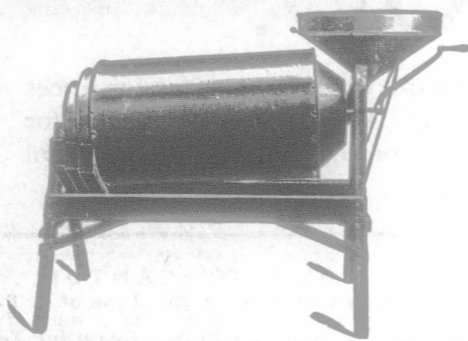
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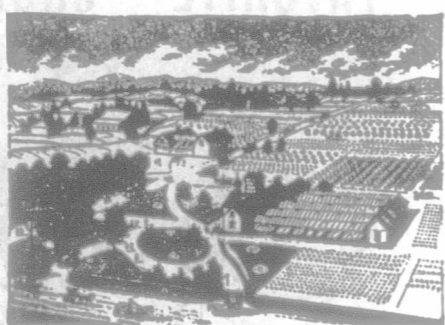
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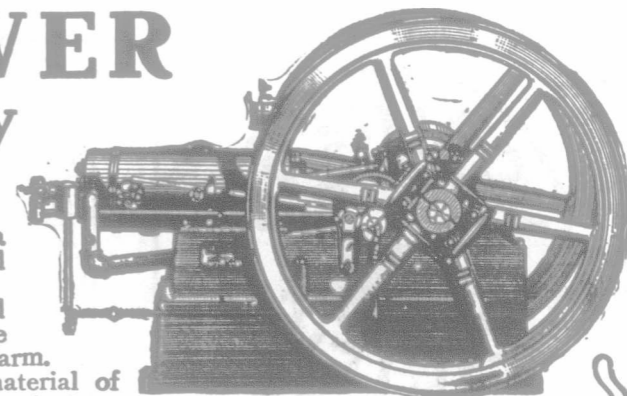
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Farmer's Advocate

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February 28, 1906.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLI. No. 701.

EDITORIAL

We don't want the West robbed to support a few in the East.—J. H. ASHDOWN to the Tariff Commissioners.

* * *

The Seed Train Special costs the railroads \$10 a mile—but the \$53,000 thus expended is a small matter compared with \$20,000,000 loss from weeds, thinks MR. LANIGAN.

* * *

The money spent by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, for lectures, advertising, etc., was money well spent and redounds to the credit of those carrying the project to such a successful conclusion.

* * *

It may be sincerely doubted if the agitation to change the location of the Winnipeg grounds is dictated by a desire to improve the fair. There are possibly some choice spots near the city which would become considerably enhanced in value if the exhibition was located close to them. The matter of grounds is a side issue from the public standpoint, a red herring across the track, but promises a big thing to the people strong enough to engineer the change to the location they favor.

* * *

I challenge any man to prove or even assert, with any degree of authority or knowledge, that any banking institution, any wholesale house, or any departmental store, no matter how large, ever added one new dollar to the wealth of the realm. But the farmer who tills the soil and sells one bushel of wheat, or grows a bullock for market, adds to the wealth of the nation. Therefore it is to the sturdy husbandman of this country that we look for that development and that progress that we aspire to make in Manitoba, one of the most important provinces in Canada, as far as agriculture is concerned.—PREMIER ROBLIN.

The Responsibility of Knowing How.

What with the seed train special, farmers' institute meetings, stock judging schools and unprecedented circulation of agricultural literature the present winter season has never been surpassed in the dissemination of information with relation to farming operations. The country seems to have arrived at a condition where greater intelligence is demanded in the operating of a farm, and the people are earnestly intent upon acquiring whatever hints they can, that will be of benefit to them. In the realm of the mind the winter season is seed time. Like every other natural process the results of the sowing of mental kernels is to be seen later, but everyone must cultivate their own mental field. Knowledge is power in farming more than in any other calling, but knowledge alone will not effect any improvement in crops, stock or the general appearance of the farm. If everyone of the thousand of farmers who attend the various means of agricultural grace should carry away all the information the speakers are able to impart, and store it up like so much energy in a dynamo just for the pleasure of mental recreation, the whole campaign of agricultural education would be of no more value than playing at school. All the various schemes for the benefit of the farmers and for which they indirectly pay have the one object in view namely the betterment of conditions through showing the way to that happy end. To some it means the establishment of higher ideals, and to others the key to a different situation, to all it should mean more enthusiasm for the profession, and the development of an indomitable determination to succeed.

It has too often been said of Westerners that their farms are not homes but merely grain ranches. Fortunately the accusation cannot be laid to every door but the ideal condition and the one to which educational campaigns point directly and indirectly is, that wherever there is a farm there may be a home; that work may be accomplished easier because more intelligently performed; that the soil may bring forth the most of which it is capable and that as a result the average standard of prosperity may be raised. With the individual rests the responsibility of bettering his own condition, and with the better knowledge of how to do this comes the greater responsibility. Will you rise to it?

Is There a Prejudice Against Pure-breds?

The tardiness of the general farmer in availing himself of the benefit to be derived from the use of pure-bred sires in the improvement of his stock, is something difficult to understand or explain. Many good farmers, having ample means, appear to actually entertain a prejudice against pure-bred stock, while they continue to feed good food to inferior stock which make poor returns in meat or milk for the food consumed.

The opinion seems to prevail that pure-breds are less hardy, and require more care and more liberal feeding than grade or ordinary stock. This is a mistaken idea. Many pure-breds have stronger and more vigorous constitutions than common stock, consequently have a keener appetite, superior digestion, assimilate their food to better advantage, and make greater returns in gain of weight and quality of product.

Most men acknowledge the superiority of well-bred grade stock over common scrubs, but few appear willing to give to pure-breds the credit due them for the existence of good grades, yet any intelligent man, by doing a little honest thinking, must be convinced that, but for the pure-breds, there would be no good grades, and no improvement over the scrub in any class of stock. And yet, how often does it occur that when, for instance, a grade cow is bred to a pure-bred bull and the produce is a male, it is, owing to its superior appearance, kept entire and used as a sire, with the result that little improvement is made in the herd in comparison with what might have been effected by the continual use of pure-bred sires, which, if well chosen, would have continued the grading-up process until the value of the herd would probably, in a few years, have been doubled.

We do not advise farmers generally to go into the breeding of pedigreed stock as a special business. We do not believe it would be in their best interest nor that of the breeds, for the reason that all are not qualified by training, taste and judgment to take up the work, and that probably but a small proportion would make a success of it, owing to the lack of qualifications named; but in this age, with the superior advantages which young farmers enjoy for the acquirement of knowledge concerning improved methods of feeding and management of stock, it is passing strange that many more do not make a commencement in a modest way with pure-breds, and that the rank and file of farmers do not make it a point to improve their stock in all lines by the use of pure-bred sires. The satisfaction of seeing good stock in one's stables and pastures itself adds much to the pleasure of farm life, and when we consider that, from the practical dollar-and-cents point of view, it is certainly more profitable to rear and feed the improved class, there appears no sensible reason for neglecting to effect the needed improvement in the only way by which it can be done, and that is by the use of a good class of pure-bred sires. If the cost of such were unreasonably high, it might be considered a valid reason for postponement, but the reports of public sales and the experience of those who correspond with breeders, proves that useful sires can now be secured at prices the general farmer

can well afford to pay. It is practically certain that a pure-bred sire will add sufficiently to the value of his offspring over that of a grade in the usual term of his service in a herd or flock to more than recoup his cost and keep, and in many instances may be sold for nearly if not quite his original cost at the end of his term.

In discussing this question, the mind naturally turns to cattle—a class of stock that nearly every farmer keeps, either for breed or dairy purposes, but the doctrine of the value of pure blood, as a fact as well as theory, applies equally to horses, sheep, hogs and poultry. The potency of the pure-bred sire in effecting improvements has been so clearly proven in observation and experience as to be beyond question, and the better he is, in individual make-up, and the higher the standards of his recent ancestry in character and record of production, the more likely will he be to impress those desirable qualities upon his progeny in a high degree. We counsel farmers all to take advantage of the opportunity now presented of improving the quality of their stock, and prepare to profit by the good market prices, present and prospective, for farm products in all lines a little better in quality than the common. Our markets are expanding, and will continue to expand at home and abroad, and the best quality of product will always command a premium. Let us, then, not be content with slow-growing, common stock and the inferior prices they inevitably bring, but be ambitious to produce the sort that sells quickly at the best prices going. Bear in mind the fundamental doctrine of this article, that the value of the pure-bred is not simply a matter of theory, it is one of the best and most widely-attested facts of experience.

Distribution and Co-operation.

The question has frequently been asked us why we devote so much of our space to the subject of producing wealth and seldom refer to the question of distribution which in this country means very largely the transportation and marketing of wheat and stock. Probably the reason why our policy has been as it is, is because we are ministering to a producing clientele and we can speak with greater authority upon this branch of economics than upon distribution. The work of distributing products requires, and receives the undivided attention of specialists, and the remuneration for the services of such distributions is supposed to be regulated by competition. That transportation companies do not always give good value for their charges has been demonstrated over and over again in older countries, and as newer countries become settled there is always a disinclination to decrease charges, although there is generally a willingness to improve the service. Dissatisfaction with transportation facilities as provided by private corporations has resulted in Government ownership of railways in some countries, and has been the cause of many heated discussions in all parts of America, even to the suggestion that the governments of the two new western provinces undertake the building of a road to Hudson's Bay. Should the provinces do this it will be but a step in advance of that which has become familiar to Canadians of late, namely a government guarantee of bonds, but besides this it requires able financial ability to push a railway through.

Apart from the transportation of products there is the marketing of the same by what are commonly called middle men. The middle men with which western farmers are mostly concerned are the grain elevator companies, live stock exporters, grain commission men, and the produce houses. At the present time, among prairie farmers, there is a strong conviction that the middlemen are too well paid for the services they render in placing farm products upon the markets. The conviction has taken tangible form in the effort to organize a cooperative grain growers'

grain company whose object shall be to dispose of wheat by the most direct methods and at the least possible cost. The operations of this company are expected to prove, that too large a percentage of the cost of producing and placing our wheat in the world's markets goes to grain merchants. With careful management and a reasonable amount of good fortune there is no reason why a company in which farmers hold the majority of stock should not be as much of a success as any other company, and besides the dividends will go to the producer of the wheat as a stockholder rather than to a third party. Where such concerns have been tried, the saving effected to the farmer has just about equalled the current rate of interest upon the capital stock subscribed except in places where there were glaring instances of corporate monopoly.

With regard to the stock business the announcement is made that the Alberta government will establish and operate pork packing factories in order that hog raising and dairying may be made profitable. The step is a radical one in Canada and is probably prompted by the principle of aiding infant industries, and the success of similarly conducted institutions in Denmark, either one of which would appear to be sufficient justification for the policy. By these two examples of apparent desire to cooperate, it would seem that we are getting away from the old British idea and custom of individual independence handed down from baronial times, when every man was king of his own castle, and besides becoming cosmopolitan in our population we are also displaying a willingness to adopt commercial practices which have proved a success in countries where personal liberty is not so much a worshipped theory as it is among Britishers.

National and Provincial Parks.

The Western Horticultural Society in convention on February 14 and 15 passed some most commendable resolutions. Two of the clauses in one of these read:

"Resolved that in the opinion of this society the forest reserves now existing in western Canada by order-in-council should be immediately made permanent by legislation, and that the most stringent regulations be enforced to protect these reserves from fire, including the acquirement of the rights of any settlers therein; their presence may endanger forests; and that in view of the rapid settlement of the country, an immediate topographical survey should be made of the forest areas bordering upon or situated within the prairie districts with a view of setting aside further forest areas as permanent reserves."

The setting apart of land for forests and parks is one of the duties of government that is always neglected in new countries and in growing cities. The whole aim of every one concerned seems to be to get the land under crop or the city lot improved. It is only in after years when first settlers begin to feel the need of parks and forest reserves by actual necessity, and by comparison with older countries in which they may happen to travel, that the enormity of the oversight is appreciated.

Strange as it may seem there is no disposition on the part of new countries to learn by the experience of their elders. The natural resources always appear so inexhaustible, that the idea of conserving them is regarded as the product of a pessimistic imagination. What concern had the early settlers of Canada for large natural national parks near to the cities of Montreal or Toronto when they were already made? Yet to-day a few thousand acres of the virgin forest as it existed two hundred years ago within easy reach of our great centers of population would be considered the greatest of boons. In the settlement of Ontario, millions of acres of the finest forests the earth ever produced were cut down, and not until these had forever disappeared did the government of the province realize their worth and grandeur and value upon the character of the growing population. Then when they finally took action to reserve a park it had to be hundreds of miles removed from the centers of greatest commercial activity. Ontario's lesson should serve for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta for although these provinces have not complete control of the crown lands within their boundaries, yet by judicious representation much of these lands might be reserved for national parks.

Nor should the setting aside of national parks be sufficient. It should be the aim of each

province to establish Provincial national parks at convenient intervals, and municipal authorities might do much to enhance the value of the district over which they have jurisdiction, as a place to live, by giving greater attention to the conservation of natural beauties and the setting apart of grounds for recreation. Our greatest city, Winnipeg, has already been criticized for the lack of her park areas near to the centre of business, and we have as yet no assurance that the newer cities which are springing into existence are even as well provided for in this respect.

HORSE

Nobody has counted them but it is safe guessing there are thousands of horses throughout the country that require the services of an equine dentist.

* * *

It is coming to the time of year when horses that have been running wild should be taken in and worked a little to toughen their shoulders.

* * *

If there is no time to oil harness in the summer months when the sun can dry it in, give it a good cleaning and oiling now. Oiling harness is like giving a boy a bath, it should be done once a year whether it needs it or not.

* * *

Some western horse dealers who have gone south and east complain that horses are higher priced there than here. The statement is true of some classes, the fancy leather horse, for instance but not of the farm chunk.

* * *

This is about the time of year one can see long overgrown hoofs on the colts about the yard. Take a few minutes and cut the feet down, even if you have to use an axe.

The French Coach Makes Good on the Range.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In the issue of the Farmer's Advocate of January 31st there appears an article on the above subject by R. P. Stericker, in it he claims he has "no axe to grind" in favoring one breed at the expense of another and he may honestly believe it possible to horse a coach satisfactorily with Hackneys, but as a breeder of French Coach horses I cannot let his statements pass unchallenged. In reviewing the breeds suitable for breeding coachers, Mr. Stericker says "looking at the French Coach horse as an individual, he comes pretty close to 'filling the bill,' he has size and quality and quite a bit of action", but adds as a reason for discarding him, that "he does not reproduce, that he is a cross bred and has not been bred long enough in line", that "his pedigree shows seven-eighths Thoroughbred." With regard to the first remark, for the last eighteen years I have bred from 100 to 350 range mares every year, mating them as carefully as possible and I can safely say I have found no stallion more prepotent than the French Coach, not excepting even the Thoroughbred. Range mares of necessity vary so much in type and breeding that it is of the utmost importance to use a strongly prepotent stallion and it was the results gained by experience of the cross by the French Coach that induced me to discard all other light breeds in his favor. The great test of "price and sales" has been eminently satisfactory, as the former has been doubled and I have not a 4-year-old gelding of that cross left.

"That he is a cross bred and not bred long enough in line." No breed of horses ever received more careful attention from a government or people than that which has been bestowed upon the development and improvement of the French Coach breed. In 1690 over two hundred years ago, the French Government imported Arab and Barb stallions selected for beauty and high qualities and crossed them on the finest mares of the old saddle breeds of Merlerault and Cotentin. The produce was called "demi-sang" and the name is still used to designate the French Coach horse, to distinguish them from other races in France. The literal translation of this term has given rise to a belief amongst some not acquainted with the facts that a French Coach horse is actually a half blood with a Percheron dam for his mother. Nothing can be further from the truth. Under no circumstances would the French buy a

coach stallion possessing any draft blood. On the other hand, the continued use of the Arab and his derivative, the Thoroughbred, as seen by his pedigree, now so strongly impregnates the French Coach horse breed that so far as blood can do it, makes it practically pure Arab engrafted on the old Merlerault stock, or as Mr. Stericker puts it, "seven-eighths Thoroughbred" and more.

In 1833 the French Stud Book was established. To ensure size a law was enacted excluding all horses from public races below 15½ hands high, this precluded the breeding for speed alone. To ensure endurance, trotting races were established of two and three miles, always on a sod track, necessitating a high round knee action and under saddle carrying from 140 to 170 pounds. The average speed of these races is from 2.30 to 2.45 per mile.

Added to this the breed instead of being the product of a multiplicity of ideas has been developed under the exclusive guidance of the Director General of the National Studs of France and as these officials are educated in the same school from generation to generation and taught to value the same form and qualities, we can understand how it is possible for the breed to have attained such perfection of size, quality, action, endurance and speed, as it undoubtedly has. If its length of breeding and quality of blood does not ensure prepotency, what shall we say of the Hackney, which was essentially a crop bred horse without a recognized book as late as 1880. The Yorkshire Roadsters and Norfolk Trotters, of which he is the outcome, were, though in many cases of uncertain pedigree, good hardy horses, roadsters in every sense of the word, able to do their ten and twelve miles an hour and keep it up. Unfortunately in "improving" them everything was sacrificed to the craze for high action, until today his uses are limited to the show ring or a couple of hours slow driving in the park. His best friends cannot accuse him of either speed, endurance or size, the very essentials of a Coacher. I agree with Mr. Stericker that as a sire he must have the best thoroughbred or trotting blood under him and the qualities which he lacks combined in the dam, failing this, his get will be too small for the land, too rough to ride and only fetch "plug" prices.

For a farming district this is a serious drawback, as such mares as Mr. Stericker describes as necessary are scarce as "hens teeth." The sire par excellence for the farmer is one which from the best mares will throw a valuable animal and from the 90 per cent. of indifferent ones, will aid them in raising the type and correcting their own shortcomings. In this I contend the French Coach has no equal, he has the kind and docile disposition of the Hackney, the same handsome conformation with perhaps a little the advantage in neck and length of thigh, his high round carriage action is preferable for road work. In size there is no comparison, as he stands from 16 hands to 16.1 hands high and averages 1400 pounds, in speed he is only excelled by the American Trotter. In endurance the French Coach is bred for work, the Hackney for show, and in blood and quality he is only excelled by the Thoroughbred himself. Finally as to his power to transmit these qualities I can prove it beyond cavil or doubt to anyone, who cares to come to my ranch and study the offspring of the three French Coach stallions I have used during the last seven years. The Hackney has his own valuable place and uses but he never was and never will be a coach horse.

G. E. GODDARD.

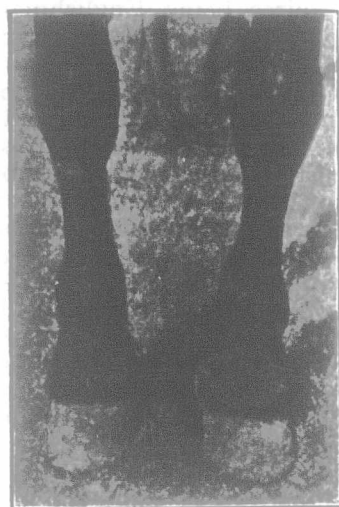
Bow River Horse Ranch, Cochrane, Alta.

Points of the Draft Horse.

Discussing the points of the draft horse, in his excellent bulletin on the "Principles and Practice of Horse-breeding," Dr. A. S. Alexander, of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, treats in a very lucid way of a number of common unsoundnesses, saying, in part:

Ringbones are deposits of superfluous, granular bone at the upper, middle or lower portions of the pastern bone, and in aggravated cases cause lameness and involve and interfere with the proper action of the fetlock joint above or with the joint between the lower end of the pastern bone and upper part of the coronet bone, at juncture of horn of hoof and hair of hoof-head. They give a bulging appearance to the part of the bone affected, and have the feel of bone, and constitute unsoundness. They affect the pastern and coronet bones of both fore and hind feet.

Sidebones are located at the quarters, near the heels, at the juncture of the hair and hoof. They are due to the lateral cartilages (elastic plates)



X A PROMINENT SIDEBONE.

at these parts changing to bone (ossifying). When present, they may be detected as prominent, hard, bony masses protruding above the hoof at the sides of the feet, towards the heels, and bulging the hoof under the part involved. When sidebones are absent, the cartilages can be grasped between the fingers and thumb, and moved or bent from side to side, as if they were formed of stout rubber. Sidebones are common in draft horses, and constitute unsoundness. Horses having very wide, flat, low-heeled hoofs are most subject to this unsoundness. Stallions or mares afflicted with sidebones or ringbones should not be used for breeding purposes, unless the unsoundness is confined to a single foot, and known to be the result of a barb-wire cut or other injury. In the case of public-service stallions, a qualified veterinarian should always be employed to decide whether sidebones or ringbones are present, and he will best be able to judge whether or not the condition discovered constitutes hereditary unsoundness.

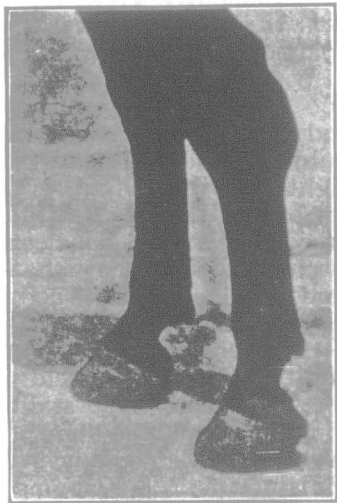
SPLINTS are abnormal bony excrescences formed at the sides of the cannon bones where the small splint bones (metacarpals in front, metatarsals in hind leg), overlie the large cannon bones. They are objectionable, cause lameness when forming, are often an indication of light bone, but ordinarily should not be deemed to constitute hereditary or transmissible unsoundness. If found on all legs, of large size, and associated with other bony growths (exostoses), they may indicate a hereditary susceptibility to such bony growths (bony diathesis), and the animal should be rejected as unsound for breeding purposes.

FEET.—The hoofs should be of good size, sound in texture, waxy and healthy in appearance, free from wrinkles, ridges, cracks proceeding from the hoof-head downward, and prominent projecting growths at the toes, indicating chronic founder (laminitis). The color of the hoof is of little importance, so long as the hoof is sound, fully developed, healthy and properly formed. The hoof is a continuation of the skin of the leg, and takes its color from that of the skin of the coronet and pastern. Dark horn is, however, popular with many horsemen. The hoof-head should be prominent, heels wide, strong, not too close to the ground. The sole should be slightly concave, not markedly convex or flat; the frog large, healthy, elastic, free from deep cleft, bars prominent. Small, brittle, flat, weak, low-heeled, or great spongy, soft, brittle feet, as well as those that are notably unsound, should be avoided in selecting breeding horses.

CHEST.—The chest should be of sufficient size, depth and width to give ample capacity for accommodation and free action of the lungs and heart. Large girth back of the elbows generally

indicates such capacity, endurance, vigor and easy-keeping qualities. The reverse conformation is objectionable in all horses. Great width of chest, with the fore legs set too far out, causes rolling motion, and is objectionable. Width of chest should be accompanied by properly laid shoulders, arms and elbows, so that the action is unimpeded and straight.

RIBS.—It is highly important that the ribs should be well sprung, so that the digestive organs shall have ample room. A round, deep barrel bespeaks good digestive capacity, and means strength of constitution and ability for hard work if the body is deeply and evenly clothed with muscle. The last ribs should be deep and come close up to the hip, constituting a close coupling. With this conformation goes a low-carried flank, indicating an easy keeper. The reverse—long, weak, washy, shallow coupling—indicates poor keeping qualities, tendency to scour, constitutional debility.



UNBOUND HOCK JOINT, SHOWING LARGE CURB.

BACK.—The draft horse should have a short, wide, thick, strong, straight back, giving room for attachment of large, powerful muscles, and given its size and shape not only by spring of rib, but development of the muscles alluded to.

LOINS.—What has been said of the back equally applies to the loins. In stallions, a weak, low back will be apt to grow more pronounced in its weakness with age and service. In mares the back is naturally longer, but should be strongly supported at the coupling and deep in flank.

HIPS.—There is great diversity of form in the hips of draft horses. On general principles, it may be said that all drafters should have wide,

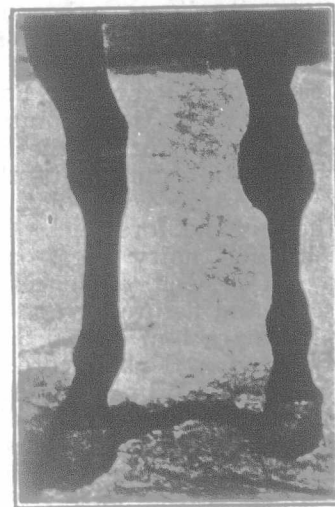


X X SPLINTS. BAD "QUARTER-CRACK" ON RIGHT FOOT.

strong-muscled hips, free from prominent angles, smooth, and neither too straight nor too drooping in croup. The straight or level croup is characteristic of the thoroughbred horse and his cross-bred descendants. In draft horses, the very steep, drooping croup, probably traces to the old black horse of Flanders. It is highly objectionable, as it allows less space for the attachment of the powerful muscles of the hind quarters, and is very often associated with slouch action of the hind legs, which are advanced too far under the body when in motion. The amount of muscle upon the croup is, however, of even more importance than the degree of slope of the part. Great development of muscle in every direction is absolutely necessary at this part of the frame in every draft horse, and the same statement applies to the thighs and quarters, which should be similarly well supplied with muscle. The tail should be well set and carried, strong, well haired, free from sores, and without tumors (melanosis) on under side and about anus.



SOUND HOOF, SHOWING WIDE HEELS, PROMINENT FROG AND STRONG BARS



UNBOUND HOCK JOINT, SHOWING BOG SPAVIN, ETC.

STIFLES.—These joints should be strong, thick with muscle, free from dropsical swellings, showing plain indentations above and below the patella (knee cap), and properly set, so that they are neither too close nor too far from the body when resting or in motion.

GASKINS.—What has been said of the forearm applies here, but in examining this part (second thigh) care should be taken to determine that "thoroughpins" are not present, as fluctuating enlargements, noticeable at each side and running under the large tendon just above the point of the hock joint.

HOCKS.—The draft horse has no more important joint than this, and it is commonly the seat of many diseases or weaknesses. The hock (not "hind knee") has to stand a tremendous amount of strain, and should consequently be large in every direction, clean in all respects, free from meatiness, puffs, gumminess, bony growths, such as spavins and soft distensions termed "bog" or "blood" spavins. The hock joint should look and feel hard, firm, its constituent bones severally detectable under the fingers, its skin fine, and its tendons and ligaments prominent, and free from connective tissue. A "coarse" hock, given that appearance by the size and prominence of its bones, is the best hock, so long as it is absolutely free from all the other features of coarseness and unsoundness. It should be wide and deep, viewed from the front and side. Its point should be prominent, clean and sharp, and the tendons under it straight, distinct, but free from bulging.

Bone spavin is a deposit of superfluous, granular bone upon the surface of, or among the small bones, on the inner lower aspect of the hock joint, or may involve the true joint higher up, or appear upon the outer aspect of the joint, high or low. The former is, however, the common seat of bone spavin.

Bog and so-called "blood" spavins are identical, and are soft, fluctuating distensions of the synovial bursæ of the joint, and giving a bulging appearance to the lower, front aspect of the joint.

Susceptibility to contract both of these conditions is transmitted by affected sires and dams. Sprain or other injury of the joint sets up the irritation and inflammation, giving rise to spavins in weak hocks and those of poor conformation.

The same is true of curb, which appears as a bulging, indurated or calloused enlargement upon the rear aspect of the hind leg, just under the hock joint, and implicating the tendons and ligaments of that part.

Crooked or "sickle hocks" are most prone to this injury and curb, which follows undue strain when at play or work.

Actual unsoundness implicating the hock joint, and objectionable conformation, rendering the



"WIND-GALLS" AND THICKENED BACK TENDONS

joint liable to contract disease or become unsound, should be carefully avoided in the selection of breeding stock.

CANNONS, FETLOCKS, PASTERNS, FEET.—What has been said relative to these points in the fore limb, applies with equal truth to the like parts of hind extremity. The cannons of the hind leg should have the same wide, flat appearance desirable in those of the fore leg. On examining horses having hairy legs, care should be taken to search for evidences of grease, such as old scars and fissures, grape-like tumors, or discharge having a foul odor. Sidebones are not commonly found on the hind coronets. Ring-bones implicating the hind pasterns are as serious as those of the fore feet, from a hereditary standpoint, but the lameness due to them is more easily cured by puncture-firing and blistering.

In spavin lameness, the horse goes out of the stable lame, and works out of the lameness after going a short distance. On moving him "over" in the stall, he is apt to jerk up the affected limb, and the toe of the shoe will be found worn thin. The test for spavin lameness consists in lifting the foot of the affected limb, holding it up towards stifle joint for a few minutes to "shut" hock joint tightly, then dropping foot and at once trotting horse, when, if afflicted with bone spavin, he will go much more lame than was previously the case, and, in bad cases, go on three legs for a rod or two.

Chorea (shivering or St. Vitus' dance) is best seen when moving the horse from one side to the other in stall, or backing him out of stall. The leg is jerked up once or twice at these times, and the tail and muscles of flanks may quiver momentarily. These symptoms of the disease disappear when the horse is exercised.

Cribbing, wind-sucking and weaving, also, are best discovered when the horse is in his stall, and although not certainly hereditary, are highly objectionable and detrimental unsoundnesses.

The Hackney in England and Elsewhere.

In dealing with the above title, it is felt that it is well to clear the air of one or two misapprehensions which have arisen, or at any rate exist, in the minds of persons in this and other countries as to the exact meaning conveyed by the use of the word "Hackney". There are persons still in existence who are apt to err and to confuse the two words "Hack" and "Hackney". At the time of the Norman Conquest (1066) we find the first introduction of the word "haquenee" continuing uninterruptingly to the end of the thirteenth century at which time Robert de Brunne shows in his writings the use of the word "hackneye". Piers Plowman, too, who wrote a few years later, namely, about 1350, and Chaucer also each made use of the word "hachenee" and each and all of these old writers invariably used the word as distinctive of a horse for riding as separated from the war horse and general utility slave. The Norman French word "haquenee" too, before referred to, also implies a horse for the purpose of riding. If we look further into the matter e.g. Taplin's "Rural Repository of General Information" published about 1803 the two words in question are again clearly distinguished and distinguishable. "Hack" is there shown to signify a horse appropriated to any and every kind of purpose and upon which no great estimation of value is placed. So much for "Hack". The same writer also defines "Hackney" thus:—A horse superior to all others upon the score of utility, and it is his province to carry his master twelve or fifteen miles in an hour; to encounter and overcome emergencies of every description; his constitution should be excellent, and his spirit invincible, and he must be able to go five and twenty or thirty miles at a stage without drawing it.

Thus I claim, persons are somewhat wide off the mark in their premises, and are egregiously out of their latitude when they make use of the word "Hack" as implying a good riding horse. Rather the reverse, I contend, as a general utility slave, and nineteen out of twenty men, will endorse that a "garrison hack" is a thing of—well, derision.

Here, in England, the original purpose of the Hackney was unquestionably for saddle work as instanced by the numerous records of our forefathers completing lengthy journeys over bad roads by that means of progression, and it will, I think, be admitted by all that in those days the Hackney was without doubt the saddle horse of this country, and recognised as one of the necessities of life upon which men spent a good deal

of their time when going upon business journeys from place to place. The general title of this article is of extremely wide dimensions, and is calculated to convey somewhat varied impressions brought about in a considerable measure to the minds of different readers by the theories held by the particular individual. What may or may not be the exact mission of the Hackney to-day opens up an extremely wide field. Few equine subjects have caused a broader divergence of opinions as expressed by numerous authorities—would-be and otherwise—than the status of the animal above named. It is not claimed that within the limit of these observations will be found anything beyond a general expression of opinion formed as a lover of the species equine in general, and also as a breeder of the Hackney in particular. Merits and demerits there must always be in every tribe, and whilst advocating the claims of one, it must not be taken that others are *A FORTIORI* to be consigned to oblivion, as this country is sufficiently wide, and it's own, and the needs of other countries are sufficiently great for the exercise of all *PENCHANTS*, in whatsoever direction the mind of the particular member of the community may trend.

There is no doubt whatever that Hackneys generally, and Hackney breeders in particular, have been subjected of late years to the somewhat fierce light of criticism. It is the fact that the popularity of the Hackney, outside of his own immediate breeding districts, has been of a varied quantity, but it is a popularity that when once thoroughly and genuinely established is not likely to wane. If the statement had been made a few years ago to members of the hunting fraternity that an exhibition would be held in London, whereat some 500 Hackney stallions, mares geldings, and fillies would be shown, and which would in itself, draw an attendance of some 7000 people, and maintain an unflinching popularity over four successive days, it would have been received with derision. But it is none the less the fact, and the genuine, continuing, and tried supporters of the Hackney as distinguished from the evanescent and twenty minutes commodity have to-day the satisfaction of knowing that they and their representatives have gradually lived down a great deal of the former public prejudice; and notwithstanding anything detractors may advance to the contrary, from being received some sixteen or eighteen years ago upon exhibition at any County Agricultural Show (*OUTSIDE THE LIMITS OF HIS OWN NORTHERN BREEDING GROUNDS*) with an apologetic shrug of the shoulders, this class of horse to-day, in no matter what department he may be shown, is the popular attraction at the ringside of all our greatest equine exhibitions. The Hackney of to-day, however, is a vastly different type of animal to that of twenty or thirty years ago, and is judged *LITERALLY* from a different standpoint. The competitors under this classification in former days were legion, and comprised all sorts and conditions, whilst those adjudicating, save in special districts seldom moved from the centre of the exhibition ring, and were content to give in their awards solely from the gyrations they beheld. But *NOUS AVONS CHANGE TOUT CELA*, and now-a-days both animals and judges are selected differently.

The Hackney of to-day is bred upon a different mould, and upon different lines. The judges at all the best practical, *AS DISTINGUISHED FROM SOCIETY SHOWS*, are chosen from practical breeders, instead of having the sole qualification of being Squires of the county, or possessing handles to their names. Years ago, so long as an exhibit in harness could pound away pulling a gig along, with high action in front, or at the end of a line, little else was looked for. The questions of a good look-out, wearing both ends, flexing the hocks up and down, high true action, and absence of rocking, were points seldom or never seen or looked for; but to-day at any of the best Shows, including minor Exhibitions in the north of England, where prizes are given for Hackneys either in hand, in saddle, or in leather, a far different state of affairs obtains. All the best and recognized characteristics of the breed must be correctly filled before there can be any expectation of obtaining the coveted red rosette.

Alford, England.

S. B. COMLEY,

The Claims of the Shire.

The breeders of Shire horses in England have been discussing the reasons why Shires do not commend themselves more strongly to the American public and what can be done to create a market for Shires on this side the water. The

breeders of Shires being Englishmen, naturally think the trouble is all with the other fellow and that the goods they have to offer can not be improved upon at the present time at least. Americans have not been buying as extensively of Shires as of Percherons, and Canadians have bought more Clydesdales than Shires but this does not prove that the shire as a breed is not as good as the others. It only goes to show that the Shire does not fulfil the demands of the Canadian and American markets as well as does the Clydesdale and Percheron. These two breeds have found favor on this side because they more nearly approach the farmer's idea of a draft horse than has the type of Shire, most largely imported.

Throughout the Englishmen's discussion of the question, there has prevailed a determination to stick to the type they are now producing and we think they should. The Shire to-day is the largest and most powerfully built of horses. He is also one of the most sound in body and bone and for these characteristics he should be invaluable for use where greater size, bolder spirit and deeper body are required. Excessive size and hairy legs have been the two great objections to the Shire in America, but we are assured by an English breeder that with line breeding the Shire will eventually be as clean and fine in feather as the Clyde. He does not say there will be any reduction in size or shortening of rib with the lessening of feather, but if there is a probability of this being the case, we should be sorry to see line breeding carried very far with the English drafters.

The demand for the Shires in America will come with the growth of cities which will necessitate more and bigger dray horses. Our opinion is that considerable Shire blood will have to be used upon the Percheron Stock so common in the States before that country will be able to produce a sufficient number of big dray horses for its cities. Every one going from a country where Clydesdales and Shires are used, to the cities of the States is at once struck with the inadequacy of draft blood in the horses moving heavy freight upon the streets.

But what the English breeders want is an immediate demand for their horses. To create and stimulate this, we could suggest nothing better than for them to make a display of draft geldings at provincial and Dominion fairs in Canada, and at state fairs and the International Show at Chicago. At the latter show there is usually a very creditable display of stallions and a few mares, but the horse breeding public want to see what the Shire breed produces in the way of draft geldings.

Stallion and foal show at Calgary, Alta., on May 7 and 8.

STOCK

A Stock Breeders' Association Formed in British Columbia.

At the request of F. M. Logan, B.S.A. of the Dominion Live Stock Department, over forty of the leading stockmen of the Province, assembled at New Westminster on Friday the 26th inst., and formed what is now known as the British Columbia Stock Breeders' Association.

Several came quite a distance to be present at the organization of this association, which promises to be of great value to the stockmen of the Province. The Constitution and By-laws submitted by Mr. Logan were adopted with but very slight alterations, and the meeting was enthusiastic as well as harmonious.

The board of directors consists of the following gentlemen: Hon. R. G. Tatlow, Minister of Agriculture; J. R. Anderson, Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Ex officio); President, J. A. Patterson, Ladner; Vice President, H. M. Vasey, Ladner; Secretary Treasurer, F. M. Logan, B.S.A., Victoria. Directors: A. C. Wells, Chiliwack; H. N. Rich, Ladner; G. H. Hadwen, Duncans; T. J. Trapp, New Westminster; S. H. Shannon, Cloverdale.

The question of holding a Provincial Auction Sale of Pure Bred Stock was discussed, and the scheme enthusiastically favored by all present. There are several breeders in the Province who have some good, pure bred animals to dispose of each year, and it is hoped it will be large enough to draw buyers from a distance.

New Westminster was chosen as the most convenient and suitable place for holding the sale. Commissioners kindly placed the Exhibition buildings and grounds at the disposal of the Association for the purpose.

At a meeting of the Directors, held subsequent to the general meeting, it was decided to hold the sale March 21st and 22nd, when it is expected that at least one hundred animals will be sold. Special freight and passenger rates will be obtained on the boats and railroads, and arrangements will be made by the management for delivering the animals, after the sale. The details and arrangements were left to the Secretary Treasurer who will, no doubt, use every effort to make the sale a success.

Anyone wishing information in regard to the sale, may obtain the same by writing F. M. Logan B.S.A., Secretary Stock Breeders' Association, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B. C.

Notable British Herefords In 1905.

Taking everything into consideration, it is doubtful if the popular Whitefaces ever held a much sounder position in Great Britain and elsewhere than they do at the present time. The advocates of this fine old breed have been as unrelaxing as ever in their efforts to bring it to the front, and these efforts have met with a justly merited reward. The enquiry for Herefords for export has been much more marked than in previous years, and a large number of animals have changed hands at highly remunerative prices, to leave our shore for other lands, South America, of course, claiming a large number. The trade at both public and private sales has also shown an increasing briskness, with a steady rise in prices and averages that makes the outlook for the future, on the whole, look promising.

Many animals of considerable merit found their way into the show-ring during the past summer, and at all the leading exhibitions the displays were well up to the high standard of uniformity that the breed generally maintains.

As most of the prominent winners came under the immediate notice of the writer, it is thought that a few notes concerning the most notable of them, supplemented by recent photos, will not be without interest.

His Majesty's "Fire King" easily claims premier position amongst the old bulls; in fact, nothing has been found good enough to lower his colors for the past three years. He was exhibited at the Bath and West Royal Counties and Royal Shows, securing the first on each occasion, and championship at the latter show, which makes the third time in succession he has gained this high distinction. "Fire King," who was bred at the Royal Farms, was calved in Feb., 1901, and is by Earlsfield 19387, out of Firefly, by Lollipop (16814). He is a remarkably handsome bull, very level and deep, on short legs, carrying a tremendous weight of flesh, while his whole appearance is considerably enhanced by his beautiful and typical head. He is not quite perfect at the tail-head, but, with the exception of this, it is hard to find a fault in him.

Mr. Peter Coats' "Endale," another grand old bull, has met with considerable success, retaining his unbeaten certificate throughout the year. He commenced by winning first at the Royal Dublin, and was afterwards first at the Shropshire and West Midland, first and champion at the Hereford and Worcester, and first and champion at the Welsh National. "Endale" was bred by his owner at Sheep Coats, Hereford, and is four years and eight months old. His sire was Commerce 19660, and his dam Royal Luna II.

He combines all the essential points of a high class beef sire, being a wonderfully good-fronted bull, of great length, and though he is rather weak at the hind quarters, he is a formidable opponent in any show-ring.

Amongst the two-year-old bulls, Mr. A. P. Turner's "Marquis" stands out prominently. He secured first prizes at the Bath and West, Hereford and Worcester, and Royal shows, being also reserve champion male at Park Royal. "Marquis" was bred by his exhibitor, and is by Lord Lieutenant (22323), out of Madge, by Clarence (15944). He is a bull of great substance, and shows a lot of character, but he appears to be a little narrow behind when walking from one.

Mr. Allen E. Hughes' success with yearling bulls has been phenomenal for some time, nine firsts in eleven years having been won by animals of his breeding at the Royal, a truly remarkable record, which is supplemented by a similar series of victories at the Bath and West. This year he was represented with "Premier," by Baron 22719, dam Primrose, by Nonpareil (19614), who was placed first at the Bath and West, Shropshire and West Midland, and Royal, shows, but had to be content with seconds at the Worcester and Hereford and Welsh National, the red rosette going to Cameronian, a bull of Major Heygate's breeding. "Premier," who is a youngster of great promise, is not by any means a big one, but very thick-fleshed and symmetrical, with a nice head and remarkably deep thighs. He has recently been sold for export to Uruguay.

Lady Betty, by Royalist III. (16958), dam Norah, by Sovereign (12668), was bred by Sir C. H. Rouse Boughton, of Downton Hall, Ludlow, for whom she gained seven first prizes in 1904. In 1905 she was only shown twice, at the Shropshire and West Midland, where she, of course, headed her class, and at the Park Royal, where she carried off the female championship, a most creditable achievement for a nine-year-old cow. Lady Betty is a very massive animal, who moves to the best advantage when walking, while her excellent bag and big romping calf that was shown along with her, prove her to be something more than an overfed show animal.

Another unbeaten female was Mr. Allen E. Hughes' two-year-old heifer "Ivington Plum," who also did very well as a yearling. Her record is as follows: First at Bath and West, first at Hereford and Worcester, first at Shropshire and West Midland, first at Royal, and first at Welsh National, shows. She is home-bred and claims the parentage of Malcolm (21575) and Wintercote Plum 2nd, by Nonpareil (19614). She is a great heifer in every respect, with a wonderful rib, enormous depth of flesh, and gay carriage, but she is getting a shade rough at the top of her rump, the result of her long show training.

Ashleaf the Third is the name of the beautiful yearling heifer who has also not met defeat. She was bred and shown by Mr. T. C. Pully, Lower Eaton, Hereford, and is the produce of Glendower 2nd (22169) and Ashleaf, by Success (20357). The heifer is regarded by competent judges to be one of the most perfect of her age that has been seen out for some time, her lines and moulding being almost faultless. She was placed first on every occasion exhibited at the following shows: Bath and West, Shropshire and West Midland, Hereford and Worcester, and Royal Shows.

Has any one in mind a man competent to manage the Industrial, no matter whether he is at Honolulu, Tokio, New Westminster or Toronto? The best is none too good for Manitoba, and Winnipeg in particular.

Getting Cattle For Feeding Purposes.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

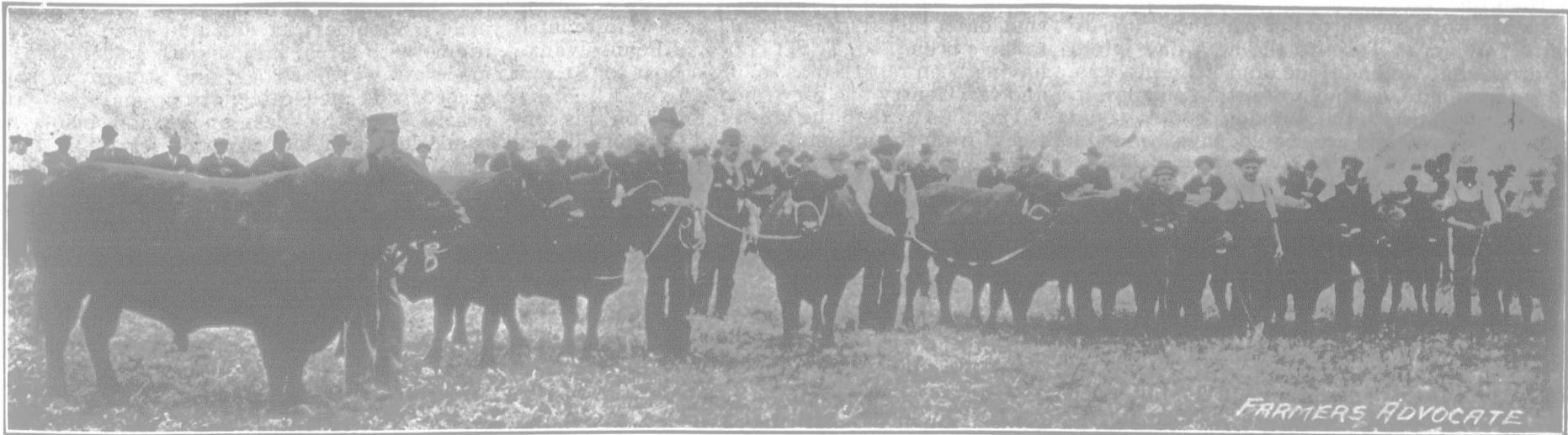
The question arises in the minds of some of us, what is the most satisfactory method of obtaining steers for feeding? Two ways are open to us; first, buy them; second, raise them. The first method has the advantage of a minimum of labor—no cows need be kept. But we have the disadvantage of having to depend each year on the market for our supply of cattle. We have to take whatever we can get, whether it suits us or not, and to pay for it whatever the market demands, whether there is much margin left for profit or not. And if the selling price is low, and we make but little, we have not the cow end of the business with which to pull up our average for the year. Then, we have no dairy by-products for the hogs which is a serious drawback to success in the business.

But if we raise our own feeders, while we have the disadvantage of having more work—and no doubt the work with good cows is profitable—we have many advantages. We have some dairy by-products for the hogs. As our cattle do not have to change hands until they have finished feeding, we save any loss that may occur in that way. Bringing them from calfhood up, we know their temperament, and they know their master, their mates and their environment. They have to undergo no change of conditions or treatment; they are always at home and contented. We can have their horns removed while they are young, either by the caustic treatment as calves, or by the dehorning treatment as yearlings; so that they are ready for the feed-lot without any drawback. But the greatest advantage in this system is in being able to breed our own steers for feeding. We have it in our power to determine whether they shall be first class in quality or only medium. Having decided on the type of steer we want, we can choose our cows, then select our sire, and, as like begets like, we know very nearly what the finished article will be.

But right here, in connection with selecting our cows and sires, is where the great difficulty comes in. The problem is to get a cow that will not only give us a profitable feeding steer, but will also give us a profit herself at the milk pail. Under ranching conditions, where cheapness of feed and care makes it possible to keep a cow merely for the calf that she raises, a special beef animal is all right; but, we cannot afford to keep a cow simply for the calf which she produces. If we could get for our beef a price high enough, so that the steer would not only give a profit on his own keep, but would also pay for the feed of his mother while she is producing him, then the extreme beef animal would be all right. But as prices are to-day—and I fear are likely to be—it keeps even a first-class steer hustling to pay his own feed-and-labor bill, without having to help his mother out. So, if the business is to pay,—and that is what it must do, or else eventually die—we must have cows that will not only produce good steers, but will at the same time be profitable dairy animals.

Where are we to get such animals? Certainly none of the dairy breeds will give us profitable steers; so we must look to the beef breeds. So far as I know, the Shorthorn is the only beef breed that is at all supposed to be anything but a special beef animal. This breed owes much of its present popularity amongst Ontario farmers to the fact that it may be a dual purpose breed—profitable producers of both beef and milk.

In the early improvement of this breed, we know that some breeders—Thomas Bates, in particular—paid great attention to the milking qual-



ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE EXHIBITED AT WINNIPEG AND BRANDON BY MCGREGOR & MARTIN, ROUTHWAITE, MAN.

ities of their cattle, and succeeded in a large measure in establishing this important propensity. Bates' great cow, Duchess, would give 28 quarts of milk a day on grass alone. Contrast this record with the milking qualities of many of our Shorthorn cattle of to-day, for some of which the owners have to keep foster mothers to raise their calves. I am glad, however that some of our Shorthorn breeders are giving attention to this most important phase of their work, and are striving to maintain amongst their cattle the dual purpose ideal. I wish them every success, as I believe that such a cow is the only profitable one for the farmer who wishes to produce beef for the export or any other trade. Could not the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association and agricultural societies do something along this line, by setting a standard of weight of milk to be given by show cows, so as to encourage breeders to discriminate between cows that will give a profitable amount of milk and those that will not.

I have simply given a few practical thoughts from the standpoint of one engaged in the business of raising export steers, and would be glad to see others interested in the same business give their views on the question. A. W. P.

Keep Up Supply of Bacon Hogs.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Being one of the oldest breeders of pure-bred swine in Canada, my experience having been continuous since 1865, there appears to be considerable feeling that the packers combine, for the purpose of keeping down prices, to the detriment of the producer (the farmer). On the other hand, there is an urgent desire on the part of the packers to allay that feeling. Having been a breeder and a dealer in live stock, shipping cattle, sheep and swine to the British markets for over thirty years, and knowing as I do from past experience that markets are always controlled by supply and demand, and in no market are such conditions taken advantage of more readily than in the English markets; therefore, I can easily understand why the packers' prices fluctuate as they do, and was much pleased in reading the report of the conference held in the office of the Wm. Davies Company, Toronto, which resulted in the bringing of both parties—the representatives of the producer and packer—to a better understanding of each other, and removing the suspicion of combination. So far as the Wm. Davies Company are concerned, and having myself and associates had hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of business with their company, especially with William Harris, buyer at the Western Cattle Market for the Wm. Davies Co., I can cheerfully give testimony to the honorable way in which I have been treated. They have generally, on Fridays or Saturdays, quoted prices for the coming week. Three weeks ago we were ordering in hogs at six cents per pound for the following Monday's shipment, and wired Mr. Harris as to prices that morning. After getting his reply we paid the farmers 25c. per cwt. more that day. This will show conclusively that the farmers get the advantage when markets go up.

In 1904 we had hogs in on Thursday's market, and were told by Mr. Harris that the price would be the same for Tuesday following, and having our hogs ordered in for Monday's shipment, for Tuesday's market, with prices made on the basis of Thursday's market, on Saturday evening we received a telegram that, owing to bad reports from England, they would have to put hogs down twenty-five cents per cwt. On Monday morning I telephoned the London packing-house, and received their reply as to what they would pay, which we accepted, being 25c. per cwt. more than the Davies Company were paying, and the expense was only \$3.50 per car more than to Toronto. When in Toronto the next day I told Mr. Harris what we had done, and his reply was, you were fortunate, as they were still going lower. If a combine existed the London house would have been posted, and we would have been the losers.

The whole agitation hinges on the prohibition of American hogs for slaughter in bond. The packer fearing a shortage in hogs, the farmer expecting very high prices, it is a good thing that the latter do, as it is a stimulus to raising more hogs, which will, at present prices, or even lower, be profitable to the feeder. The low prices in the latter part of 1904 and the fore part of 1905 caused a goodly number of farmers to give up raising pigs. During that period I never noticed so many breeding sows on the market before, and often remarked that there would be a shortage in pigs the following season, which has happened, and will be for some time yet. At present, and

ever since the abrogation of the order allowing American hogs through in bond, there is a keen enquiry for breeding sows.

Now that the quality of Canadian bacon is established in the markets of the Old Country, I would advise careful selection of breeding sows. A fairly good specimen of any lengthy breed will, if bred to a good pure-bred sire, produce the almost ideal hog. I was much pleased with the remarks of Mr. Bowman, of the Montreal Packing Co., and Dr. Smale, at the Winter Fair, held in Guelph in December last. While they found it hard to discriminate in selection, they emphasized the fact that the ideal bacon hog was what they required to meet the demands of the best customers in the Old Country. Now is the opportunity for our farmers to get the right kind of hogs, as there will be paying prices for a good while, and keep our present packing-houses supplied, that they may not have to curtail their output, but rather increase, as they are a great factor in trade returns in Canada, especially to the farmers in the Province of Ontario.

My advice to the farmer is, have your young pigs come in April or May and September, as they are always stronger and healthier when farrowed in fine weather, where they can have access to grass and fresh air. Once a pig gets a good start, they are more easily raised, and make better growth when old enough for feeding. The farmers in this vicinity all have choice pigs, and feed cheaply, growing their pigs on grass in summer, and roots in winter, with light feed of barley, oats or middlings. Some prefer peas and bran mixed; light feeding of grain is most profitable. Always keep plenty of fresh water for pigs both summer and winter, and there will be no doubt as to profits in raising hogs for market.

JOSEPH FEATHERSTON.

A Study of Breeds of Swine.

BERKSHIRES.

The Berkshire is one of the oldest of the improved breeds of swine, and is named from the County of Berkshire, in England, in which they have been numerous bred, but the principal improvement of the breed was probably made in Leicestershire and Staffordshire. The original Berkshire was a large, coarse animal. The color was sandy, white or reddish-brown, spotted with black. The breed was brought to a considerable degree of improvement in the eighteenth century. The precise step taken at the first to improve the breed is not very well known, but it is pretty generally conceded that Chinese, Siamese and Neapolitan crosses were used, more especially the first mentioned.

Prominent among the early improvers of the breed are the names of Richard Astley and Lord Barrington. Among the more noted of the later improvers, the names of W. Hewer, Sevenhampton; Rev. H. Bailey, Swinder; Heber Humfrey, Shrivensham; Russel Swanwick, Cirencester; and T. A. E. Hayter, Salisbury, may be mentioned as prominent breeders.

Berkshires were probably imported into America in 1823, but the date usually given is 1832. The breed was imported to Canada in considerable numbers, and first became popular on this continent in the sixties of last century, while in the seventies, and later, so great was the demand for them in the United States that fabulous prices were paid for notable specimens, a boom from which Canadian breeders and importers reaped a rich harvest, culminating in the sale, in 1875, by John Snell's Sons, of Edmonton, Ont., (now Snelgrove), to N. H. Gentry, of Sedalia, Missouri, of the imported boar Lord Liverpool for \$700, the sow Sovereign Lady for \$500, and Royal Duchess for \$400. In the ten years following that date, higher prices than these were reputed to have been paid, T. S. Cooper, of Pennsylvania, having been reported as selling a boar for \$1,400, and Mr. Gentry one for \$1,000.

Previous to 1870 the breed suffered on this continent from the influence of a fad for short, dished faces and perfect color markings, the demand by new breeders being for white markings only on the face, ankles and end of tail, and so widespread and general did this fetish become, that these were the principal points required by such buyers, the more essential qualities being regarded as secondary. The payment by Mr. Gentry of \$500 for the sow Sovereign Lady, with a white mark on her shoulder as large as a man's hand, did much towards breaking up this fad, as she was a model in conformation and quality, and a prizewinner at the Royal Show of England, while her companion, Royal Duchess, whose markings were not quite up to the extreme of fashion, was the ancestress of a boar sold by Mr. Gentry last year for \$2,000.

LEADING CHARACTERISTICS.

As now bred, the Berkshires are, as a rule, larger than any other breed, except, perhaps, the Yorkshires. The breeders have in recent years, given more attention to lengthening the form, by selecting and mating the longer-bodied specimens, by giving more attention to out door exercise of the young and growing pigs, and by feeding less of rich, concentrated foods, and more of such grains as oats and barley, together with shorts and bran, roots and clover. By these means the breeders have succeeded admirably in this object, while retaining the general character of the breed, such as pleasing head without the extreme dished face and heavy jowl which has been the bane of some of the other large English breeds as well in the past, as observation has revealed that the extreme short neck and heavy jowl are often associated with short and labored breathing, liability to pulmonary troubles, and inability to throw off disease when attacked by such. Great improvement has also been effected in securing smoothness of shoulders, the shoulders of the ideal Berkshire fitting neatly and evenly into the body, in line with the sides. This improvement is the more valuable, since a broad, fat back is not desirable from the bacon standpoint, but a medium wide back, well covered with firm flesh, and the back slightly arched and strong. These points have been well attained in the case of the best Berkshires of the present day. In general adaptation to climatic and other conditions, the Berkshires probably stand at the head of all the improved breeds, all things considered. Their color is in their favor, as a black skin will not blister, mangle or crack under a hot sun. They are hardy, active, good grazers and rustlers, while having a quiet and contented disposition, they mature early, and may be fattened at any age, but will grow and develop lean meat rather than fatten if given a range of pasture, while, as feeders, their strong digestive and assimilative powers enable them to give a maximum return in first-quality flesh for the food consumed. They also weigh well for their appearance, and dress well in proportion to live weight.

VALUE IN CROSSING AND GRADING.

None of the breeds of swine have been found more useful than the Berkshire for crossing on other breeds and grading up common sorts to the standard demanded by the markets. They have proved of great value in refining coarser breed and improving the quality of the flesh, the lean and fat being well intermixed. As to their breeding qualities, or prolificness, while they probably do not, as a rule, produce as large litters as some of the other large breeds, they vary with the varying conditions to which they are subjected, as do the other breeds. Sows of any breed that are fed fat when young, and this course continued from generation to generation, naturally become less prolific, while those allowed free range of pasture or yards while young and growing, rather than fattened, will produce larger litters and mother them better. The large type of Berkshire sows, as a rule, produce good-sized litters of not infrequently ten or a dozen pigs at a birth, and they are, as a rule, good nurses. The Berkshires are second to no breed in strength and vigor of constitution, healthiness, and the power to resist and repel disease. They are attractive, spirited, and, as a rule, possessed of a good quality of bone, with well-shaped legs and strong, straight pasterns. The principal points in the standard for judging Berkshires are: Head moderately short, broad between the eyes, face slightly dished, snout broad, neck medium to short, ear upright on young pigs, good size, inclined to droop slightly with age, brisket wide, hair fine and soft, inclined to thickness in the male. Shoulders smooth and even on top, and in line with sides; skin smooth and pliable; back moderate width, strong, and straight or slightly arched; side moderately strong and deep, and of nearly even thickness above and below; flank wide, deep and low down on leg; loin full and wide, ham deep, and holding thickness well down to hock; tail well set up on line with back; legs and feet short, straight and strong, set well apart, with hoofs nearly erect, and capable of holding good weight; size all that is possible without loss of quality or symmetry, style attractive, spirited, indicative of good breeding and constitutional vigor; color black, with white on lower part of legs, on face and tip of tail, a white fringe on one or both ears, or on inside of ear, a white splash on jowl or forearm, or a few white hairs on any part is not a serious objection. In general appearance, Berkshires are of good size, fairly compact in form, regular and even in outline, and easy in movement.

FARM

Some Testimony Re Seed Selection.

The Canadian Seed Growers' Association has issued a catalogue of 'Selected Seed' for 1906, which contains some testimony re the work which should result in many recruits.

"On April 15th, 1905, I sowed 10 bushels of Improved Red Fife wheat which yielded 42½ bushels per acre, and graded No. 1 Northern. The ordinary wheat which was grown on the same kind of land and under similar conditions yielded 36 bushels per acre and graded No. 2 Northern. This shows a difference of 6½ bushels per acre and one grade in favor of the crop form improved seed." (Signed) W. A. McINTOSH.

"I was favorably impressed by the returns from registered seed as compared with ordinary seed wheat as grown on my farm during the past season. The registered seed was sown in April on breaking at the rate of 1 bushel per acre, while the adjoining land was sown with ordinary wheat at 1½ bushels per acre, so that I have no figures which show returns from exactly similar conditions. Both crops showed an excellent stand of straw. Those who saw the two side by side favored the crop from registered seed commenting upon the uniformity and size of the heads and its freedom from other varieties. The yield from the registered seed was from 10 to 15 bushels more per acre than that obtained from ordinary seed in this district as it yielded 40½ bushels per acre, threshers' measure."

(Signed) JOHN A. MOONEY.

PROFIT PER ACRE FROM GROWING A CROP OF RED FIFE WHEAT FROM REGISTERED SEED.	
Breaking, disking, harrowing, and seeding..	\$10.00
Seed—1 bushel	2.35
Cutting and stooking	1.00
Threshing 40½ bushels in stock at 8 cts. per bushel to cover expenses for board of men and teams	3.25
	\$16.60

Expenses.	
40½ bushels at \$1.50 per bushel....	\$60.75
Expenses	16.60

Net profit per acre..... \$44.15

(Signed), JNO. A. MOONEY.

"We sowed 19 bushels of Registered Red Fife Seed Wheat last spring on 17½ acres breaking. The yield was 36 bushels to the acre while the adjoining breaking on which was sown 5 pecks to the acre of our best seed yielded but 28 bushels per acre and was of inferior quality."

(Signed) LUMB BROS.

L. H. Newman, B.S.A., is the Secretary of the organisation, his address is Ottawa.

Can Estimate a Good Profit.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Being an almost exclusive grain grower and much interested in the discussion of Mr. Benson's statement re grain farming, by subscriber, in your January 17th issue, I give my criticism and experience for what it is worth.

In the first place I take exception to your assertion that Mr. Benson's statement is a strong argument in favor of mixed farming; for if the 20 acres or more used to pasture those eight head of cattle had been sown with wheat the returns would have been \$260.00.

Seed for 20 acres—	
33½ bus. at 65 cts.	\$21 66
Twine	5 00
	\$ 26 66
Profit	\$233 34
Profit on 8 head of cattle ..	50 00
	\$183 34

Then there would be the extra expense of fencing pasture field and building extra stabling for cattle. As for the hogs mentioned in Mr. Benson's capital account, they either just came out even at the end of the year or died of hog cholera too early in the game to be mentioned in the finals.

Again in my opinion 15 per cent. depreciation is too high on implements and stock. Subscriber has clearly shown why too high on the former, let me deal with the stock. Now I have a mare over twenty years old and three others about twelve, which do just as much work as six years old horses are doing, yet according to Mr. Benson's summary they would be useless or valueless be-

fore they were ten years old. Again with horses selling at present high prices, should there not be a profit on those six horses raising colts from them?

In ascertaining the loss or gain on any business, it is not customary to allow interest on the capital invested and is not 7½ per cent. almost a speculation rate of interest?

My experience in farming, which covers some eight years, has been more or less successful, and I could mention dozens of farmers between the boundary line and as far north as Dauphin, who have been equally successful in grain growing.

According to government statistics, it costs 35 cents to raise one bushel of wheat or \$7.00 per acre and the average yield for the last fourteen years is 20 bushels per acre. Careful estimates and tests in wheat raising give a cost of \$6.64 per acre in Minnesota. These tests allow for depreciation in horses and implements.

Let us look at Mr. Benson's statement under the Canadian test, which is the higher of the two.

Profit on 150 acres wheat		
@ \$6.00.....	\$900 00	
Profit on 70 acres oats		
@ \$6.00.....	420 00	
Profit on 20 acres barley		
@ \$4.08....	81 60	
		\$1401 60
Profit on Cattle	50 00	
Profit on Fowls.....	15 00	
Profit on Garden.....	40 00	
		105 00
Total receipts from farm		\$1506 60
Expenditures—		
Taxes.....	\$ 50 00	
Incidentals.....	50 00	
		100 00
Total Expenditure not included in lists ..		\$ 100 00
Net Profit.....		\$1406 60

Man. A. O. MCKINNON.

A Wide Open Field.

The loss from smut this year, is generally conceded to be pretty heavy. There are a good many opinions on the subject. Some claim that the inspection got far too severe during the latter end of the season, and wheat that would have passed as straight grade early in the season, got rejected later on. Others again, who treated their wheat with bluestone or formalin have had poor results. Personally, the writer saw threshed on a neighbor's farm one of the worst cases of smut that could be seen anywhere. The threshing crew, when the job was done, looked as if they had crept through a factory flue, yet the owner of the wheat stoutly maintains that he treated his seed grain with bluestone (so called) and treated it in the regular way. In theory we can get rid of smut but it does not always work out satisfactorily.

Some studies are being undertaken at the farm (Central) in regard to rust, and of producing a rust resisting wheat. Yet rust is not always with us and smut seems to be. Then why not try to produce a smut resistant wheat. Some good practical farmers claim that if Red Fife is pure it will not produce smut, they say it is the softer wheat mixed generally with Red Fife that produces smut. I do not think such a position is tenable. To have a smut resistant wheat we must breed for immunity from smut. I think the subject has got a good deal less attention than it deserves as far as I am aware. Now that we will soon have the Manitoba Agricultural College in working order, it should have a wide open field in this matter. If a plot of ground was reserved for experiments in breeding a strain of smut resistant wheat and if the experiment was successful it would be worth more to Manitoba in one year than the cost of the college for one hundred years. If thoroughly smutted grain was used on a plot for seed, and from the grain grown on the plot that which showed power of developing plump perfect seed in spite of smut was selected for seed and when seeding the following year the grain was thoroughly smutted before seeding, and was selected again on the same principal, it would only be a question of time before we would have a wheat smut proof. And I believe the wheat bred for smut resistance would resist rust to a considerable extent. So far as I know it has not been definitely proved that if a field grew a very smutty crop of wheat, and the next crop was wheat, and the seed had got a liberal treatment of pure bluestone, the resultant crop would be free of smut or smutty. In

my humble opinion this problem is treated far too lightly. The usual advice is: treat the seed with bluestone or formalin and we let it go at that.

Man. L. BROWN.

Think Mixing Should Be Made Legal.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your issue of January 17th is an editorial headed "A Sample Market is Needed." This editorial deserved more than a passing notice from your readers, because of its great importance to every grower of grain in the West, and while your editorial is strong in its demands, it is weak in its arguments that follow; at least it seems so to me, and here are some of my reasons. But before taking up these different views, I would like to say a word or two to that committee of the G. G. Association, who went to Winnipeg to meet with the Grain Men to discuss this very question. The report they brought back was, as you state, that the persons charged with the carrying out of the wishes of the convention after considerable deliberation apprehended that if the resolution accomplished its end, *mixing* would result and the quality of our wheat be impaired and the reputation of the grain suffer on the British market. This is what some of the grain men told the G. G. delegation and this is what they swallowed whole, being a grain question I might say bolted. Preserve the purity of our wheat on the British market and have no scoured wheat in 1 Hard 1 and 2 Northern, and it carried almost unanimously. I am proud to say not quite unanimously, I with one or two others objecting.

Why did I object then and now? The proper way to sell wheat is on sample. This is how the British miller buys it. He does not care one cent for grades. He is an expert on milling wheat and he buys the wheat he wants on a basis of how much flour is there in it for him and how strong is that flour.

No scoured wheat must go in to the best grades of Canadian wheat. The high standard of our Western wheat must be maintained! Why certainly! In whose interest, the farmers? Certainly not! In the interest of the grain dealer. I claim that if that delegation of Grain Growers and that convention as well, had met to consider how they could place in the dealer's hands a club to beat the farmer down with, they could not have thought of any other plan that would have enriched the dealer and robbed the farmer like that one, when they said no scoured wheat should go into 1 Hard and 2 Northern, for this reason: Who raises the tagged or smutty wheat? The farmer. Who buys it? The dealer. And the farmers have had legislation passed that allows, or compels, the buyer when the farmer wishes to sell his load or car of wheat and it is tagged and grades 1 Hard or 1 and 2 Northern to make it go rejected. The dealer says: "Why this is a 1 Hard wheat, but smutty, I can only give you rejected for it," that is from 5 to 10 cents less than the grade demands. So the farmer sells at that. What does the dealer do? He carefully runs that wheat into a separate bin and ships it to his terminal elevator, either at Fort William or Port Arthur or at some county point. There it is scoured and goes into its right grade, 1 Hard. Oh but the law does not allow scoured wheat to go in that grade! "Rot." Go and make enquiries at terminal elevators, how many cars of scoured wheat go out; and if you are smart enough to find out, when found make a note of it. There are none. Terminal elevators are gold mines for lucky owners and while every grade of wheat goes in from 1 Hard to rotten only four or five grades ship out. Where does it go? Why expert mixers are kept at those elevators to skin the grades and work off in every shipment so much scoured wheat and so much low grade wheat, and the tagged wheat that the farmer sold for 10 cents less than its value, is what the dealer wants to help him skin the grade and bring up his No. 4, no grade, and feed, and every other low grade stuff he can get hold of, and is a clean 10 cent gain to turn over the cost of scouring. And this talk which was so successful with the G. G. delegates and the convention about maintaining the quality of our wheat, is pure and simple humbug put forward to fool the farmers. Why I venture to say there is no western wheat leaves terminal elevators for Liverpool that has not got more or less scoured wheat in it. Does it fool the English miller? Not much; he knows what he is buying, "and all millers scour their wheat before milling it," so the sooner this clause is taken out of the Act and the sooner the farmers realize that any suggestions that come from the Grain Exchange for our benefit, either through delegates or through the public press, be received with considerable caution and much suspicion, the less likely will it be for the farmers to make such a mistake in their own interest, as to have scoured grain shut out of the higher grade, and to be switched off from having a Sample Market. Why one company at Winnipeg already buys on sample, as they give, when the quality warrants it, differences between grades, and what is that but buying on sample?

Emerson. T. W. KNOWLES.

(Mr. Knowles voices the opinion of many grain growers with regard to mixing but we fear he would have considerable trouble substantiating his statements. If he said that more of our smutty wheat went to the millers to be treated and manufactured into export flour rather than to terminal elevators for export, he would be nearer the truth. Ed.)

Western Horticulturists Convene

The annual convention of the Western Horticultural Society was held in Winnipeg on February 14th with President D. W. Buchanan in the chair. In his address, Mr. Buchanan congratulated the members on the healthful and prosperous condition of the Society, the paid-up members of which numbered one hundred, as compared with none before the last annual meeting. In 1894 the Society had fifty-nine nominal members, which grew to one hundred and seventy six in 1905.

Mr. Buchanan summed up the causes of the marked increase in the following: 1. A more lively interest was now being taken throughout the country. This followed naturally after the period of attention to agriculture, which had absorbed all the farmers' attention up to the present.

2. Outside members were putting forth greater efforts. He mentioned especially Mr. A. P. Stevenson, who in his inspection throughout the West had greatly assisted.

3. The main cause, however, he assigned to the press, which had aided them on every occasion in dissemination of horticultural knowledge.

The most important work of the past year, had been the preparation of a list of trees and shrubs suitable for planting in the North West. Much benefit has resulted from the dissemination of trees, plants and shrubs among members.

After a discussion, it was decided not to hold an exhibition this year because of the heavy expense. Mr. Middleton, the delegate from Brandon, was surprised that it should cost the Society anything for hall rent and rough lumber, as these things are easily obtained for such a purpose in Brandon. Much regret was expressed that the horticultural display was of such mediocrity at the Winnipeg Exhibition. Mr. W. G. Scott, who was a delegate to the Minnesota Horticultural Convention last December, delivered his report, as also did the delegates to the recent forestry convention in Ottawa.

"THE WOOD CROP."

Mr. Norman Ross, Dominion Forester at Indian Head, discussed the growing of wood for a crop, and while there are no plantations in the West from which to take data, those having experience in tree planting were convinced that fuel and fencing timber could be profitably produced and that too in a shorter time than is generally supposed.

The growing of wood as a crop has received practically no attention in the West. In a country where wood is such an every-day necessity and where there is such an absolute scarcity of a natural supply, this is most surprising. Lack of knowledge in regard to tree planting and no return for the labor and money expended in this way, are largely the causes.

In Mr. Ross' mind there was not the slightest doubt as to the profitableness of raising wood on our prairies providing the seedlings could be obtained at a reasonable figure, say at \$5 or less per thousand. About 2,500 seedlings were required to plant one acre; this would at \$5 per thousand mean \$12 for plant material. The cost of planting he put at \$7 and surface cultivation till trees were properly established at \$4, total about \$23 per acre.

We are at a loss here in selecting suitable varieties of woods. We know the hardy trees suited to different localities but the yield from any time in the future was a matter of uncertainty.

Mr. Ross considered that the native larch or tamarac would probably be the most profitable for planting east of Moose Jaw. It was a rapid grower and suited to most soils which were not excessively dry or sandy. It is one of the best we have for fuel and is excellent for fence posts; and when large enough made a splendid railroad tie. Seedlings in any quantity could only be obtained at present from the natural tamarac swamps but the expense was small.

Mr. Ross then considered the advantages for wood purposes of the Dakota cottonwood, willow, native elm, Manitoba maple, native ash, spruce and Scotch pine. He then dealt fully with planting and subsequent treatment. Soil preparation is absolutely essential to success. Plant the trees four feet apart each way. Surface cultivation must be kept up during the first year. After the fourth year, the plantation could take care of it-

self. Thinning should be carried on periodically just leaving the trees enough of room to grow. In later years whole portions could be cut off. As in deciduous trees, new shoots would spring up from the roots. The annual increment per acre each year should determine the amount of wood to be cut annually.

A very lively discussion followed Mr. Ross' paper. Mr. Buchanan thought trees grown as a crop should be as profitable as any other.

An interesting paper was contributed to the convention by Dr. Speechly of Pilot Mound, who is making a study of early blooming perennials. The Doctor's paper was entitled "Gardening on a Town Lot," and emphasized the importance of deep cultivation and recommended that where possible the hardy bulbs, perennials and annuals, take the place of geraniums and begonias. In concluding the paper, Dr. Speechly suggested that:

1. As to tree planting—The native spruce is easiest to procure, easiest to transport, easiest to protect, easiest to plant, when a tiny seedling. I would therefore urge that this tree should be gotten and planted when about six inches in height.

2. As to hedges—Granting the virtues of Caragana, maple or snow berry hedges, the clipped lilac hedge is the best, because it retains its leaves till late October."

Mr. Ross said that six inches was too small for transplanting spruce, while 12 to 18 inches was too large. The trouble with all evergreens was the extreme difficulty in securing growth after transplanting, if the roots were destroyed. Large leaved, deciduous trees should re-establish themselves almost with two roots.

Regarding the lilac hedge, Mr. Stevenson said Dr. Speechly was right, but he would recommend in preference the Canadian maple, with its delicately colored tops. Mr. Caldwell of Virden, thought the evergreen made the best hedge and Dr. Thompson liked the wild rose.

ALBERTA HORTICULTURE.

R. G. Mathews of Macleod, Alta., read a paper on Horticulture in Southern Alberta. Mr. Mathews first apologized for his short experience in horticulture and the vagaries of Alberta's climate, then told of the success he had had with different trees and shrubs at Macleod. Southern Alberta's climate is somewhat adverse to the growing of tender or delicate trees on account of the extreme variation in temperature within a few days, yet progress is being made with trees, shrubs, small fruits and vegetables. Mr. Mathews started with box elder seedlings, which in four years were about 12 feet high and as thick as a man's arm, cottonwood, Russian poplar, white birch, elm and several varieties of willow, were added; all of which did well, except the willow. Later Carolina poplar, native balm of Gilead, Rocky mountain spruce and ash were planted. The only failure was the spruce. The cottonwoods and poplars proved exceedingly rapid growers. In two years seedlings have become trees of from 12 to 16 feet in height and with trunks 4 to 6 inches through. White birch seems best suited to the climate, never freezing back and capable of enduring great hardship. In general Mr. Mathews recommends poplar and cottonwoods for rapid growth, and though slower somewhat, still first on the list, white birch. Box elder (Manitoba maples) freeze back. None of the trees were watered except the first box elder seedling, thorough cultivation was relied upon instead. Of small fruits, raspberry, currant and gooseberry were all successfully grown, especially currants. The golden Carolina raspberry proved hardy and a good bearer.

Of shrubs, lilacs, (white and purple), spireas (Van Housli), honey suckles, (Dartarian), Caraganas, Southerwood and privets, have all been grown successfully.

Of vegetables nearly all do well. Muskmelons ripened in the open in 1904, and in 1905 nearly all tomatoes ripened.

Seedlings of Siberian crab and hardy varieties of apple are thriving exceedingly well.

POTATO GROWING.

Mr. Tomlin of Kildonan gave a paper on "Potato culture." In his opinion it matters little whether the soil is a loam or the heavy

alluvial black soil of the valleys, except in a wet year when the tubers on the former will be drier. The main thing in potato growing is to have the soil rich with manure, as it insures a larger crop, better quality and larger and more uniform tubers. It is never safe to decide definitely upon any variety until it has been tested three years. Medium sized potatoes are better for planting than extremely large ones. The speaker's plan was to select about every three years, a bushel of the most suitably sized tubers for seed and these he propagated for three years on different soils, which seemed to fix their characteristics. Mr. Tomlin believes potato culture will be more difficult in the future, as the beetle is now with us and within the past two years the blight has made its appearance. No particular variety was recommended, as so much depended upon the locality.

In preparing the soil, if it is rich, plow about ten inches deep in the fall, let the weeds start in the spring, then harrow once or twice before planting. If for early crop May 1st was generally soon enough. For a later crop, from the middle of May to the end. Later than that an early variety should be used. The drills should be straight, otherwise cultivating was very difficult. The amount of cultivation required depends upon the year. The depth generally from three to four inches was decided by the variety, some growing down with the soil, some towards the surface. The drills should be from 30 to 33 inches apart, and the sets about a foot. In the case of very rank growers this distance should be increased.

THE FARMER'S GARDEN.

Dr. S. J. Thompson of St. James read a paper on "Small Fruits on a Prairie Farm", which he said applied more particularly to busy farmers. The garden should be arranged so that a horse could be used to do the cultivating and more land than could be attended to should not be set out. The land should be well drained and cultivated in the fall. The plants should be set in rows six feet apart, running north and south, currants six feet apart in the rows, gooseberries and raspberries four feet. Dry soil should be watched. He planted Cora corn between the rows and left the stalks during the winter after the ears had been removed. The corn was removed the next year and the soil between the rows cultivated and given a mulch of straw. The growth of corn was then discontinued and the old and weakest canes removed. Dr. Thompson recommended the following as good bearers and hardy: Red currants, Fay's prolific and cherry red; black currants, Lee's prolific; white currants, White grape; gooseberries, the Houghton; red raspberries, the Turner. A farmer would have sufficient for a large family from one dozen red currants, one half a dozen each of black and white currants and gooseberries and one and one half dozen red raspberries. Trees should be grown as soon as possible for protection. Small fruits could be grown with less trouble in Manitoba than elsewhere, as we have few insect pests and diseases and frost would not destroy blossoms or young fruit more than one year in ten.

A discussion upon apple growing was led by Mr. Peter Middleton of Brandon, who claimed a stockade about 16 feet high was the best protection for an orchard and advocated training the trees to grow near the ground.

Mr. Stevenson said that it was calculated that it took an apple tree 5,000 years to become acclimatized. A tender variety would not of itself change. We could succeed in the west only by cross fertilization. Professor Robertson of Minnesota and Mr. Stevenson, strongly emphasized their belief that the hardy apple trees would be obtained only by special selection of seedlings grown from seed produced in the west.

Professor Robertson addressed the convention upon the culture of strawberries in which he had been very successful. He described in detail, his methods of planting, cultivation and production of the plants, and recommended the Bederwood, Warfield, Lovett, and Senator Dunlap varieties. He cultivated the same plants for six years; instead of setting out new plants each year, as was customary, and had as good a crop the last year as the first.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Honorary presidents, Angus McKay, Indian Head S. A. Bédard, Brandon, and W. J. Black, M. A. C.; directors, D. W. Buchanan, St. Charles, A. P. Stevenson, Nelson, G. E. Batho, Winnipeg, W. G. Scott, Winnipeg, Dr. Speechly, Pilot Mound, W. A. Farmer, Kildonan, John Caldwell, Virden, Prof. Baird, Dr. S. J. Thompson, Robt. Aitkin, Geo. Gray and Jas. Birch.

Afterwards the directors elected the following

officers for 1906: President, W. G. Scott; first vice-president, A. P. Stevenson, Nelson; second vice-president, John Caldwell, Virden; secretary-treasurer, Geo. Batho.

The resolution list was a long one and included among others a request for a horticultural section in the Red River Valley, an endorsement of Sir Wilfred Laurier's forestry policy; request for stringent fire protection laws for forest reserves; a request for a topographical survey of forest lands bordering or upon the prairie with the object of setting aside further lands for forests. An endorsement of the government's tree distribution scheme; exemption from taxation of forest lands was asked; greater educative influences were thought necessary; an endorsement of the action of the Natural History Society of Manitoba in making the spring anemone-anemone patens—the provincial flower.

The Canadian Horticultural and Floriculture society will be extended an invitation through the Western delegate to hold their annual meeting in Winnipeg in 1907. Mr. G. G. Creelman, president of the Ontario Agricultural College and Dr. Jas. Fletcher each addressed the society most acceptably.

POULTRY

Lethbridge Poultry Show.

The second annual winter show of the Lethbridge Poultry Association was even a more pronounced success than its successful predecessor. Some two hundred birds were on exhibition. The most of these were of splendid quality, indeed in several cases, birds that had been bought at long prices from eastern breeders to win at this show did not get a look in. The utility classes were particularly strong.

Plymouth Rocks were the out-standing class. There being forty-five of these in the Barred variety. The special prizes for best cock, hen, cockerel and pullet in competition with all breeds were won by the Rocks, the Whites getting them on cockerel and pullet, while the Barred won on cock and hen, as well as breeding pens both of aged and young birds. Wyandottes and Leghorns were well in evidence and had many admirers. There was a nice exhibit of games. The awards were satisfactorily placed by Mr. W. A. Foley, of the Dominion Fattening Station, Bowmanville, Ont., and his expressed opinion was that many of the birds shown here were good enough to win at the biggest shows in Canada. Indeed he pointed out a Barred Rock cock as one of the best breeders he had ever seen.

During the evening Mr. Foley gave an address on Poultry Breeding, pointing out the need, in the first place, of strong, vigorous birds of right type for breeders. They should then have a standard and breed their birds as close to that as possible. Successful breeding must be the result of careful thought. Never try to breed perfect birds from parents having opposite defects. Try to have one parent at least a good one. The most successful breeders knew the history of their breeding birds. If you do not you may look for more or less disappointment in the progeny. Every fancier should learn to score his own birds. Poultry associations should have meetings, where with score card and bird they could soon teach themselves the art of scoring. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Foley by the fanciers.

There is no doubt that the show is increasing the interest in pure-bred poultry here, and it is bound to grow. A number of new poultry plants are being established and there is no doubt that the next ten years will see fast developments in market poultry in this district, for considering all its advantages; dry climate, bright sunshine, mild winter and cheap feed in addition to a large and profitable market close at hand, there seems no reason why this should not become a veritable Sussex.

Some of the principal winners were,—S. Jones, A. Hutton, W. A. Hamilton, J. Graham, S. J. McDearmid, J. Shorthouse and E. J. Dewey, Calgary.

Show at Winnipeg.

The Winnipeg Poultry Association held quite a nice little show of live and dressed poultry from Feb. 13th to 17th. The show was not a large one but some very large scoring birds were exhibited. Much more attention than is ordinarily given was bestowed upon the dressed poultry section, a practical commercial poulterer being on hand to give advice as to the best methods of preparing birds for market. A section that attracted considerable attention was that of the best farmer's exhibit, consisting of live birds,

dressed poultry and eggs. The first prize won in this division was by Mrs. A. Cooper of Treesbank, Man. Mr. Sharp Butterfield of Windsor made the awards in all classes. As usual, the competition was keenest in the Rocks, Wyandottes and Orpingtons. Geo. Woods had out barred Rocks and won first on cock, first and second on cockerels, first, second and third on pullets and pens. Mrs. A. Cooper won on the hens. Four out of five of Mr. Woods' birds scored between 90 and 92½ points. Maw and Sons of Winnipeg showed some splendid turkeys and McPhee of Headingly made a very creditable showing of geese.

FIELD NOTES

Events of the World.

CANADIAN.

The Intercolonial Railway shops were totally destroyed by fire on February 24th. One man lost his life and the monetary loss is placed at over a million.

The C. P. R. are arranging extra passenger service a month earlier than usual in order to handle the immigrant traffic.

The Industrial Fairs Association will ask for legislation placing the responsibility of having horse racing at fall fairs in the hands of the societies themselves.

The Canadian government has purchased \$25,000 worth of flour, mostly Manitoba and Alberta, which will be sent to Japan in her time of need. The first shipment will leave British Columbia early in March. There will be about 40,000 bags of flour in the gift, and each bag will contain a sample of yeast, and careful directions how to make good bread.

The recent budget speech in the Manitoba Legislature shows that the provincial surplus has grown from \$11,056 in 1900 to \$465,123 in 1906.

It is expected that Canadian banks will begin at once the exportation of American silver. The Dominion government will give Canadian silver in exchange for American currency and pay express charges on the latter to New York. It is estimated that about \$800,000 United States money is in circulation here.

The Indians at Port Essington, B. C., are stirred up by attempts to despoil their cemeteries. Agents of Eastern American museums are said to be responsible for the disturbed condition of the Indians.

The Manitoba Natural History Society has presented a memorial to the provincial legislature calling attention to the Manitoba anemone (*Anemone patens*) as an appropriate flower for the emblem of the province. This flower is a hardy perennial, with clustered stems rising from a short rootstalk, the calyx leaves are covered with long silky hair, and the flower is of a delicate purplish blue.

A bill has been introduced into the British Columbia House dealing with patent medicines. It provides that all patent medicines for internal use shall be labelled poison if they contain chloral hydrate, ergot, opium, morphine, belladonna, cocaine, sulphuric, nitric or other acids; and the name and percentage of the poisonous ingredients given. No patent medicine shall contain more than 10 per cent. by weight of alcohol except by permission of the board of health. A penalty of \$50 is provided for the violation of the act.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The Mikado has been created a member of the British Order of the Garter by Prince Arthur of Connaught.

A skyscraper, 40 feet higher than Washington Monument will be erected in New York by the Singer Manufacturing Company. It will be forty stories high.

A pure food bill has passed the United States Senate making it a misdemeanor to manufacture or sell adulterated or misbranded foods, drugs, medicines or liquor in the District of Columbia, the territories, or the island possessions. The penalty attached to the law is \$500 fine or one year in prison.

Some ill feeling has been roused in Japan over the publication of Sir Ian Hamilton's reminiscences of the Russia-Japan war. They claim that he, a visitor in their land, has violated their hospitality by his severe criticism of their military methods.

President Castro has struck a school-boy attitude, and is daring the powers to come on. He says he will humble France, wreck the Munroe doctrine, and then turn his attention to the Americans, Englishmen and Germans within his gates. His people are not supporting him in this bold design but are said to be yearning for an American protectorate.

The Morocco Conference at Algeiras still holds on, and as far as any actual settlement is concerned might hold on indefinitely. The question of Morocco's financial management and the matter of police are the chief obstacles to agreement. The German government proposes that all the powers should have an equal controlling power in the conduct of Moroccan finances. France being the largest creditor, can not see eye to eye with Germany in this instance. With regard to the guarding of the border, the German proposal is that French and Spanish officers shall make up the police force under an inspector chosen from a neutral nation, the whole force to be in the service of the Sultan. And here again France feels it inconsistent with her dignity to yield.

The probability is that the conference will close leaving matters largely as they were, with the main issues still undecided. There is no likelihood that this will lead to war, but the unsettled relations of the two countries may lead to future complications.

Uneasiness concerning the present state of feeling in China seems to be justified by dispatches and private letters coming from there. These indicate a condition of disquiet closely resembling that which ended in the Boxer rising in 1900.

Two causes are assigned. The Empress Dowager is going far along the line of educational and political reforms and the conservative mind of the Oriental views with alarm this destruction of ancient institutions and displays itself in petitions to the throne and local riotings. The second reason is the attitude of Americans on the Chinese labor question, which resulted in a fairly general boycott in China of goods of United States manufacture. Out of this grew attacks upon Americans living in China and finally extended to demonstrations against foreigners of any nationality. At Chang-pu English missions have been destroyed, and at Amoy attacks were made on American missionaries. The American Secretary of State has outlined a course for the protection of the life and property of United States citizens in China.

China has suffered much at the hands of the nations of the world. For years she has been despoiled on every side, and there is no European power of any importance which has not carved out more or less extensive territory in China, and the rightful possessor was forced to look on helplessly at her own despoiling. But the unexpected greatness of Japan's victory has aroused them to the latent possibilities of the East, and caused them to endure less patiently the disintegration of their empire. For the first time in her history China has a well-drilled army of 200,000 men provided with modern equipment, as was acknowledged by the foreign military critics who witnessed the army manoeuvres at Peking in 1905. A significant movement is the work of the Chinese Reform Association in collecting from American cities the Chinamen who have imbibed western ideas and learned western methods, and taking them back to China to make use of their recently acquired knowledge.

The latest news from China reports the killing of ten foreigners at Nanchang, six Roman Catholic priests and the family of an English Protestant missionary.

Killarney Will Be a Model.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

My attention has been directed to a few lines in your journal of the 3rd Jan., under the head of "What it costs to fight for clean fairs." I am pleased to inform you and your numerous readers that Mr. Miller does not represent the sentiments of the majority of the board of directors of the Killarney Agricultural and Arts Society. There were many things allowed at the last fair that will not be tolerated again, those things that do not belong to Agriculture or Arts, without we include black arts.

We are going in for a clean fair for 1906. If such fakirs as those who were with us at our last fair put in an appearance again they will be run in. Realizing that you have sustained such a financial loss by Mr. Miller's withdrawing his

patronage and subscription from your journal, if you will forward me a list of those who drop their subscription to the ADVOCATE because they are hit too hard I will send you a list forty-nine to one who are in favour of clean fairs. Hoping that you will keep up your fearless attack against those things that very often stand in the way of men bringing their wives and families to agricultural exhibitions.

Killarney, Manitoba. ALBERT LINN.

Farmers Favor Sample Market.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have read with great interest Mr. Gee's article on our system of wheat grading. I have long thought that our wheat should be sold on sample, assisted of course, by the grade. I believe the transportation companies are mistaken when they say the farmers do not want a sample market. The system that puts the dollars in our pocket is the one farmers want. I also think the grading is entirely too severe. It don't require a statesman to see that if our No. 2 Northern is as good as American 1 Hard that we are the losers when we sell in open competition, and this in my opinion partly accounts for the difference in price. It is very nice to have our wheat hold a good name on foreign markets but it is too expensive an honor. I hope the farmers will take this very important matter up and not let it rest until their just demands are satisfied.

GRAIN GROWER.

Hamiota Endorses Order Point and Sample Market.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The Hamiota Grain Growers' Association held a meeting on Thursday, February 13th, at which considerable important business with relation to the grain trade was transacted.

The Association arrived at the conclusion that the present standards for the different grades were much too high and that No. 1 hard, wheat should be classed as Manitoba extra; that No. 2 Northern should be classed as No. 1 hard and that the present standard for No. 2 Northern should apply to No. 1 Northern. The meeting further agreed that the proposition to make Winnipeg an order point and sample market as has been contended for in recent issues of the Farmer's Advocate, was a move in the right direction; that provision should be made for having cars weighed in transit at Winnipeg by an official weighman, if desired by the shipper, without unnecessary delay and expense as at present. A memorial was drafted to be presented to the Dominion government asking that manufacturers of bluestone and formalin be required to furnish a certificate of purity with all the packages of goods they sold. Considerable dissatisfaction was expressed with regard to the treatment received from elevator companies and commission men in regard to holding back the balance of the value of a car of wheat after the out turns had been ascertained at Fort William, and it was decided to advise the warehouse commissioner to request the inspectors and agents at terminals to issue duplicates of certificates, at the same time the originals are issued to purchasers or consignees. Progress was reported by the committee which has on hand the organization of the farmers' elevator. It was decided at the meeting to hold a banquet in the town on the night the Seed Selection Special makes its visit. Nine delegates were appointed to attend the Brandon convention.

H. A. FRASER.

Things to Remember.

- Entries close, Saskatchewan Cattle Sale... Mar. 19.
- Entries close, Stallion and Foal Show, Calgary, Apr. 5
- Entries close, Alberta Fat-stock Show... Apr. 5
- Entries close, Saskatchewan Fat-stock Show... Apr. 16
- Entries close, Saskatchewan Horse Show... Apr. 16
- B. C. Pure-bred Sale... Mar. 21-22
- Alberta Stallion and Foal Show... May 7-8
- Pure-bred Cattle Show, Calgary... May 7-8
- Fat-stock Show, Calgary... May 8-10
- Horse-breeders' Association, Calgary... May 7
- Cattle-breeders' Association... May 8
- Saskatchewan Judging Schools—Prince Albert and Kirkella branches... Feb. 21—Mar. 31
- Saskatchewan Pure-bred Cattle Sale, Horse Show and Fat-stock Show... May 16, 17-18
- Winnipeg Horse Show... May 23-25
- Inter-Western Exhibition, Calgary... July 10-12
- Birtle Fair... Aug. 9

SEED FAIRS.

- Neepawa... Mar. 2-3

Don't wait until spring work commences to break in the three year olds, get them accustomed to harness now and they will not waste time and lose flesh in seeding.

MARKETS

CANADIAN GRAIN SHIPMENTS.

The total number of bushels of wheat carried by boat out of Fort William and Port Arthur during the season of navigation from April 25th, 1905, to December 12th of the same year was 41,075,845 bushels.

A statement of the total amount of grain carried by lake, with the destination of the same, and the amount carried by Canadian and foreign boats has been issued over the signatures of Frank E. Gibb, Dominion grain inspector, and J. J. O'Connor, vessel broker. The following is the full statement.

Destination.	CANADIAN VESSELS.		Totals.
	April 25, 1905 to Aug. 31, 1905	Sept. 1, 1905 to Dec. 12, 1905	
Owen Sound.....	539,730.50	1,934,444.40	2,474,174.90
Midland.....	674,127.10	2,060,582.50	2,734,709.60
Depot Harbor.....	2,652,041.40	6,245,121.50	8,897,162.90
Collingwood.....	252,500.00	325,554.40	578,054.40
Point Edward.....	1,074,883.50	1,198,962.30	2,273,845.80
Meaford.....	1,032,836.20	596,913.10	1,629,749.30
Goderich.....	.....	862,874.20	862,874.20
Port Colborne.....	.....	135,213.00	135,213.00
Thorold.....	.....	171,072.50	171,072.50
Kingston.....	251,680.20	713,945.20	965,625.40
Montreal.....	3,056,992.30	3,524,863.20	6,581,855.50
Detroit.....	37,000.00	.....	37,000.00
Port Huron.....	176,771.08	1,051,581.40	1,228,352.48
Buffalo.....	490,004.10	120,000.00	610,004.10
Erie, Pa.....	.....	212,183.00	212,183.00
Wheat.....	10,218,567.50	19,153,313.10	29,371,880.60
Oats.....	327,121.14	200,440.12	527,561.26
Barley.....	64,427.16	280,964.32	345,391.48
Flax.....	187,497.48	147,469.00	334,966.48

Destination.	FOREIGN VESSELS.		Totals.
	April 25, 1905 to Aug. 31, 1905	Sept. 1, 1905 to Dec. 12, 1905	
Port Huron.....	253,409.10	181,793.10	435,202.20
Buffalo.....	142,072.40	10,532,822.30	10,674,894.70
Erie, Pa.....	.....	543,266.30	543,266.30
Wheat.....	396,081.50	11,257,882.10	11,653,963.60
Oats.....	.....	195,851.16	195,851.16
Flax.....	18,829.52	.....	18,829.52

Trade on the Winnipeg market continues to be inconsiderable, a slight flurry being caused early in the week by bullish news from American centers, and higher prices rule. The market appears to be brightening and a freer trade is expected. Prices are for cash wheat, 1 Nor. 75c., 2 Nor. 72½c., 3 Nor. 70½c. Futures, March 75½c., May 77½c., July 78½c. in store Fort William and Port Arthur.

OATS—No. 1 white.....	33½	
No. 2 white.....	33	
Feed oats.....	32	
BARLEY—Malting barley.....	39	
No. 3.....	38	
No. 4.....	34	
FLAX.....	1 15	
HAY, per ton (cars on track)		
Winnipeg.....	5 50	@ 6 50
Loose loads.....	6 00	@ 7 00
MILLFEEDS, per ton—		
Bran.....	15 00	
Shorts.....	16 50	@ 17 00
CHOPPED FEEDS—		
Oats and barley.....	21 00	
Barley.....	18 00	
Oats.....	25 00	
GREEN VEGETABLES—		
Potatoes (farmers' loads), per bushel.....	65	
Carrots, per bushel.....	90	
Beets, per bushel.....	60	
Turnips, per bushel.....	65	
Onions, per bushel.....	1 50	
CREAMERY BUTTER—		
Manitoba creamery bricks, Winnipeg.....	27	
Creamery, in boxes.....	24	@ 25
DAIRY BUTTER—		
Tubs, choicest.....	21	@ 22
Second grade, ground lots.....	15	@ 17
CHEESE—		
Manitoba.....	13½	
Ontario.....	14	
EGGS—		
Fresh gathered, Winnipeg.....	23	
Pickled eggs.....	21	@ 22
LIVE STOCK—		
(Off cars, Winnipeg)—		
Steers, tops.....	3½	@ 4
Heifers and cows.....	3½	@ 4
Bulls.....	2	@ 3
Veal calves.....	4	@ 5
Sheep.....	5½	@ 6
Lambs.....	5½	@ 6
Hogs, 150 to 200 lbs.....	6½	
Hogs, 250 to 300 lbs.....	5½	
HIDES—		
Green, frozen.....	8	@ 8½

CHICAGO.

Beesves \$3.90 to \$6.40; cows and heifers, \$1.60 to \$4.90; stockers and feeders, \$2.75 to \$4.70; Texans, \$3.65 to \$4.40.
Hogs.—Mixed and butchers, \$6.00 to \$6.27½; good heavy, \$6.20 to \$6.30; light, \$6.00 to \$6.25. Bulk of sales, \$6.15 to \$6.25.

TORONTO.

Cattle are still scarce and dear on Toronto live stock market. Hogs steady, lambs dull and sheep firm. Export cattle medium quality, \$4 to \$4.50. Butchers, fair to choice, \$3.50 to \$4.40; short keep feeders in brisk demand at \$4 to \$4.50; heavy feeders, \$3.85 to \$4.15; good stockers, \$2.80 to \$3.50. Export sheep, \$4.75 to \$5.25. Lambs, \$6.50 to \$7.00. Hogs, \$6.60 to \$6.85.

Horses.—Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands, \$125 to \$165; single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$125 to \$170; delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., \$140 to \$160; general-purpose and express horses, 1,200 to 1,350 lbs., \$135 to \$185; draft horses, 1,350 to 1,750 lbs., \$160 to \$185; serviceable second-hand workers, \$70 to \$80; serviceable second-hand drivers, \$65 to \$80.

MONTREAL.

Prices are: \$175 to \$225 each, for coalcart horses, weighing from 1,350 to 1,450 lbs. each; \$150 to \$200 for express horses, weighing 1,100 to 1,300; \$175 to \$225 for light-draft horses, weighing 1,400 to 1,500; \$250 to \$300 for heavy-draft, weighing 1,500 to 1,700 each; \$300 to \$500 for choice saddle or carriage animals, according to desirability, and \$75 to \$125 for broken-down old animals or inferior small horses suitable for quiet driving.

Alberta is Wise.

The announcement of Minister of Agriculture Finlay that the provincial government of Alberta would not only take over the creameries put in operation by the Dominion government, but would continue the egg collecting, and would extend the business to handling of poultry and pork, establishing packing houses and cold storage plants on the same basis as the Dominion government did for the creameries, sets the pace for the other provinces, and unfortunately serves to mark how far, how very far, Manitoba has fallen below her opportunity in this regard. The system of central cold storage where everything that the territory had to sell in the way of butter and eggs is assembled, graded and held, or sold as the market warranted, has proved an unqualified success, so much so that the new government is not only anxious to continue but to extend the work. Some idea of the advantage to be gained from such a system is shown in the prices obtained during the past year for butter and eggs, both in Alberta and Saskatchewan. Butter averaged a fraction over 20c. per pound at the factory, and eggs netted the farmers 20c. per dozen, a very different showing to what was realized by the farmers of Manitoba.

In Manitoba where for a long time to come, the system of creameries must be worked on the cream gathering plan, it would have assisted mightily if these creameries had been controlled and operated by the government. Then it would have been possible to have had good makers in all of them, the salting, packing and finishing of the butter would have been uniform and would have commanded a higher price, while a central cold storage at Winnipeg would have made it possible to hold the butter at such a temperature as would prevent deterioration. The system of collecting and grading eggs would naturally have followed and the industry of poultry raising would have been greatly stimulated, and it would not have been necessary to bring in \$100,000 worth from the east annually.

What is the condition of the hog industry to-day? Winnipeg has a packing capacity of 350,000 hogs per year and in 1905, just 88,000 hogs reached Winnipeg, and in the same period over 3,000,000 pounds of American bacon was brought in to supply our needs. The packers complain that the farmers will not raise enough hogs, the farmers say the moment they furnish a sufficient supply of the required grade of hogs, down goes the price, and declare they will not be bothered with it. This was the system followed in Ontario, and the hog production has fallen off to such an extent that now the packers are barred from bringing in American hogs in bond.

If the government of Alberta makes the same success of handling packing plants that the Dominion government have made of the northwest creamery business (and there is no reason why they should not) then indeed must Manitoba look to her laurels, for she will very speedily be distanced by her latest rival in the field of agricultural industries.—Commercial column, Free Press.

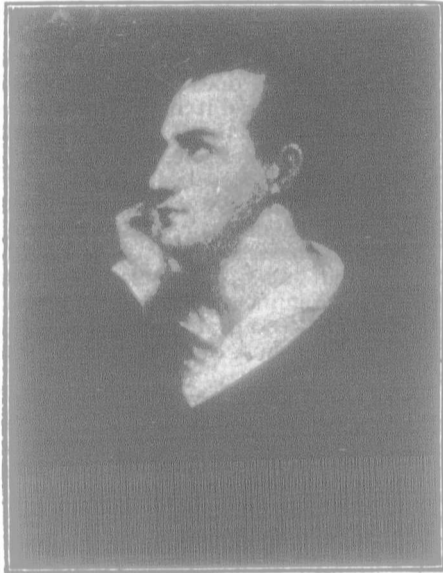
Last spring many delayed buying their clover seed until late on and paid a much higher figure for their delay in purchasing. More clover seed is coming into use and as present prices are high, it will pay to lay in a supply early. Last spring supplies ran short and seed had to be brought back from Europe for use in Canada, the price increased and many either did without or did with a smaller quantity, and improvement in fertility was just held back in the same proportion.

HOME JOURNAL

Life, Literature and Education

LORD BYRON.

A Ten Talent man is the name given to Byron by Newell Dwight Hillis in a chapter of one of his books, wherein he shows how often in our world, the man to whom much has been given drags his great gifts through the mire, dishonoring the giver and shaming his own soul. Such a man was Byron—head and



LORD BYRON.

shoulders above his brethern in brilliancy and keenness of intellect—fully aware of his possession of the ten talents, yet despite these great gifts and the knowledge of them, going down and down and down to the very bottom, the very powers that were fitted to raise himself and those around him, lending their strength to his speedy descent.

Carlyle broad-minded and far-seeing could plead for merciful judgment in the case of Burns, another possessor of the ten talents, and nobly defended his fellow-countryman against the bitter tongues of his enemies; but Byron made defence impossible by his own attitude towards the extravagance and dissipation of his life. For he held "that greatness sanctifies whatever it does, that genius is exempt from moral laws that are binding upon dull people; that these superior gifts lend the possessor a chartered right to gratify his desires and passions in whatsoever garden of pleasure."

Such a view of his attitude towards life was largely the result of his upbringing. A fond indulgent mother exercised no control over the high-spirited sensitive boy, but yielded to his every caprice and granted his every whim, until it is not at all surprising that he came to believe that the world was fashioned and kept in motion largely for the gratification of his particular desires. He could not but be self-centred, taking the liveliest delight in the unusual beauty of his face, growing morbidly sensitive over his lameness and increasing bulk, and living his life within the circumference of his own wild desires and passions. Self-conscious always, he was constantly posing as a nature too fine to be understood by the common mind, and as the possessor of a genius which a cold and unsympathetic world was incapable of appreciating.

But so strong was the influence of his personality that morbidness, sentiment-

portals are opened to receive the ashes of England's greatest, closed her doors against him, and his few friends followed his body to the little church-yard at Hucknall

His poems are true pictures of himself. In them can be seen the love of posing, the recklessness the restless spirit, the extravagance and love of beauty that were characteristic of their composer, and above and through them all the glow of true genius which was his. His heroes are all Byron—he is Don Juan, he is Childe Harold and Count Lara in turn. They speak his thoughts and feel his emotions, they live his life, and see life through his eyes.

His first production to win any notice was, "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers" a witty and vigorous piece of work that won for him the cordial dislike of those against whom it was aimed. Among his longer and best known poems are, "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage," "Count Lara," "Don Juan" and "The Prisoner of Chillon". The finest passages in these are most familiar to the English speaking world, and are quoted largely, such as the stanzas beginning: "I see before me the Gladiator lie"; "I stood in Venice on the Bridge of Sighs"; "Roll on thou deep and dark blue Ocean, roll!"

The finest of his shorter poems was written when the Greeks were striving to gain their independence. Byron had thrown himself into the excitement of the struggle and did all in his power to aid them in regaining their freedom. There is no more stirring patriotic poem in the English language than "The Isles of Greece."

" 'Tis something, in the dearth of fame,
Though linked among a fettered race,
To feel at least a patriot's shame
Even as I sing, suffuse my face.
For what is left the poet here?
For Greeks a blush—for Greece a tear.
Must we but weep o'er days more
blessed?
Must we but blush?—Our fathers bled.
Earth! render back from out thy breast
A remnant of our Spartan dead.
Of the three hundred, grant but three
To make a new Thermopylae.
What, silent still? and silent all?
Ah, no the voices of the dead
Sound like a distant torrent's fall,
And answer, "Let one living head,
But one arise—we come, we come,
'Tis but the living who are dumb."



BY PAUL PEEL

MATERNAL PRIDE.

SEE PAGE 32

LITERARY SOCIETY TOPIC.

The membership of the new Literary Society is increasing at a very encouraging rate, and soon the readers of The Farmer's Advocate who are not members of the F. A. & H. J. L. S. will be in the minority and hopelessly unfashionable. The only thing to do is to join our ranks, get a badge, and belong to what you can help make into one of the very best and most far-reaching societies in America.

From the list of excellent subjects which have been suggested by the members for discussion, we have chosen the following which will take the form of a debate:

"Resolved that a High School Education Qualifying for a Teacher's Certificate is of More Advantage to a Farmer than an Education Qualifying him for a Diploma from a Business College."

1. The discussion of this subject will close March 15th.

2. Essays must not contain more than 500 words.

3. Take either side you like. The decision will depend more on the strength of the points than the number who enter.

4. Give full name and address, and nom de plume, if one is desired.

5. State whether, in event of winning a prize, you prefer a book or a society pin.

Some one has asked for information regarding the rules governing debating societies. The best book on how to conduct any society or public meeting will be found to be Bourinot's "Procedure of Public Meetings," which can be obtained through any bookseller.

MATERNAL PRIDE

An explanation of the picture on this page is not necessary: even the title being somewhat superfluous to the careful observer. But a few facts about the artist who painted the picture may be of interest.

Paul Peel was born in London, Ontario in 1860, so that he belongs to us by birth, though in pursuing his studies in his art he spent much time in Philadelphia and London, finally making his home in Paris. His best known work is the painting, "After the Bath" for which he received the Gold Medal at the French Salon in 1890. His sudden death at the age of thirty-two cut off before its prime a life which had promised a brilliant future.

WITH THE FLOWERS.

In this western climate it is often a difficult matter to find plants that will flower satisfactorily and withstand the heavy frosts. Some of the varieties of Iris seem to answer the demands of the western garden fairly well, as their natural home is in the north temperate zone. The best known species are the German Iris, or Fleur-de-lis, and the Iris Florentina. The flowers of these varieties are large and handsome exhibiting beautiful variation and shades of color. They are hardy and form excellent border plants, flowering in May and June. The Iris Arenaria lives well in dry, sandy situations.

These species of Iris are grown from rhizomes which are supplied by the nurseries in the early fall. When these rhizomes are in a growing condition when delivered they should be planted flat and covered to half their diameter in a rich, well drained but not manured soil. A full exposure to the sun is desirable. If, as frequently happens, the rhizomes are dormant and partly dried up when received, care should be taken that they have not much moisture till they start into growth, otherwise they are likely to rot. Most of these Irises in common cultivation increase rapidly,

and should be divided and replanted every two or three years.

Will some of the readers of this column who have had longer experience in flower-growing in the west send in the names of some of the garden plants which they have found hardiest and most ready in flowering in their locality? It would be a kindly deed much appreciated by those who have more recently arrived and who are in doubt as to what their gardens will produce.
FLORA FERNLEAF.

ESSAY ON WHEAT BY AN ALBERTA GIRL.

One of the features of the recent Seed Fair at Edmonton was the essay competition by school children. The winning essay over twenty-four competitors from twelve school districts follows, Miss Jessie Holbrook, Mill Creek S. D. east of Strathcona, being the author.

THE WHEAT PLANT.

Soil.—The kind of soil best adapted to wheat growing is a loam soil. This soil contains a mixture of sand and clay with some humus, that is the decay of leaves, branches, and roots.

The proper preparation of the soil is to plow your land as early in the fall as possible, and harrow once, then harrow again in the spring, and sow your seed.

If wheat is sown on wet soil, it becomes rank, and does not come to maturity; if on dry soil it has a short straw and is of good quality. On firm soil it grows a medium height, with good filled heads, and is of the best quality; on a loose soil it will have a bad, weak stalk, and of a greenish color, and small grain.

The improvement of the fertility of the soil is one of the most important parts of farming. Seed.—The indication of good seed grain is the uniformity in color, size, and shape of the kernels. It must be a large plump seed.

Before seed is sown it ought to be cleaned at least twice by a fanning-mill. If weak seed is sown it will produce a soft straw and is more subject to rust; while a strong grain will produce a large seed, and a good strong straw, that is not subject to rust. Red Fife wheat is the standard variety of wheat for western conditions. It is a good yielder, produces a stiff, strong straw that does not rust, and also a flour of the highest quality. Clean seed will bring forth good, sound seed, and of good vitality, while smutty seed will produce diseased grain. The quantity of wheat sown is from one to two bushels per acre.

Smut.—The principal enemy of wheat is smut. The disease is represented by spores which attack the plant when it is only a few days old, through the spores being attached to the seed. The losses occasioned by smut are that the yield is greatly reduced, the market value lessened, and it is liable to injure the stock if fed to them. Altogether a great loss is incurred. To prevent this disease an inexpensive remedy is used. Make a solution of one pound of blue-stone of copper sulphate, in twenty-four gallons of water, soak the grain in this solution for from twenty minutes to one hour. Then the seed may be dipped in lime water for five minutes. In all cases grain should be sown as soon as it can be dried after treatment. When sown immediately no danger results from the effects of the solution of the germ. If it is allowed to stand for any considerable time after drying, a lot of the grain will not grow; the amount varying with the length of time before sowing, and the strength of the solution.

Harvesting.—The wheat should be cut and stooked, when the stalk is a yellow color, and the kernel hard. If it is harvested too early the grain will be soft and will make an inferior flour. If too late it will lose its color and not make a good flour.

Volume xv of the American Galloway Herd Book has been issued from the offices of the secretary Mr. Chas. Gray Union Stock Yards Chicago. In it are recorded two thousand arrivals, the greater proportion being females. The volume is handsomely illustrated with nine full page halftones of leading prize winners.

Another Phase of Extension At the Mason & Risch Piano Co., 356 Main

Mail Order Department

Finding it impossible to reach all districts with our travelers, we have decided to try and reach everyone by opening a mail order department in connection with our Winnipeg Branch.

A great many people who know of the high standing of the Mason & Risch have no means of purchasing them, because we do not sell to agents, and are therefore not represented in their districts.

We want everyone who is thinking of buying a piano to write us and we promise to send them the fullest information. It costs more to make an artistic piano than an ordinary trade instrument, but the best is always the cheapest.

We want to explain to you how we guarantee the selection of instruments for mail orders.

WRITE TO-DAY

The Exchange Department

Where almost every make of piano will be found for sale on easy terms.

Exchange Department for the Sale of Pianos Exchanged for Mason & Risch and Pianola Pianos.

That it should be necessary to establish a permanent Exchange Department for the disposal of the large number of square and upright pianos constantly being received in exchange of Mason & Risch Pianos and Pianola Pianos, is the most direct evidence of the popularity of their instruments.

A prominent out-of-town dealer in pianos, who visited the Mason & Risch store 356 Main street, this week was shown the collection of used pianos, now contained in the exchange department. His comment was: "You should add 50 per cent. to the price you are charging and I would guarantee to sell everyone of the instruments in my own store without the slightest difficulty."

His judgment only confirms the opinion of every piano expert who has examined the remarkable collection here assembled that nowhere else in Winnipeg or outside of it are such values offered. The testimony from purchasers also is equally emphatic; persons who have shopped all over the city and followed up every advertised sale assert that the Exchange Department presents by far the best opportunities offered anywhere.

If you have in mind the purchase of some favorite Piano, it is of utmost importance to see first what our Exchange Department is able to offer in this particular make, there is a strong probability that you will be able to find here just what you want—if so, at a very substantial saving.

Easy Monthly Payments will be Accepted.

Write us for Illustrated Booklet.

The Mason & Risch Piano Co., Ltd.
356 Main Street, Winnipeg.

INGLE NOOK CHATS

THE GIRL WHO COMES TO BOARD IN THE CITY.

The girl who leaves her home in the country usually comes to the city either to take her Normal course as a teacher, to go to Business College, to become a shop girl or perhaps to improve herself in music or singing. She leaves her home very definitely and completely for a time at any rate, and she is lucky if she finds any sort of a substitute for it in the average boarding house.

I was shopping with a young girl the other day who keeps house for her father and when I invited her to go with me to a restaurant she was delighted with the idea. "You don't know how good it tastes," she said. "It's so nice to get away from one's meals for once."

"For once," yes. But suppose that she is condemned to take a restaurant lunch or dinner, day in and day out for many a month, and she will be ready to swear that nothing tastes as it did at home.

The average working girl is content with poor board and poor accommodation if she can but dress well, and in a city where so many girls live at home and are able to dress themselves on their salary this makes it rather hard for the less fortunate. But it is a question that must be settled by each girl for herself, and she should realize that her health is "more than raiment."

It is rather difficult, or has been until recently, for a girl to obtain board at all, for she often runs up against the prejudice, that some of her sex have unfortunately created.

"We don't want any women lodgers in the house," a landlady said to a friend of mine. "They're always poking about the kitchen and wanting irons or trying to wash out their handkerchiefs."

But she afterwards confessed, when she had been prevailed upon to try this particular one, that "she liked 'em better than medical students," with which high compliment my friend was forced to be content.

Over and over again one hears of the lonely young men in the great city. "I haven't been inside a home for two years," one said to me. But what about the lonely girls? There are few hostesses who think much about inviting those women boarding in the city whom they may chance to meet, and unless a girl makes a friend of some man who takes her about and, as she would say, "gives her a good time" she is apt to spend many lonely hours. It is all very well to say "Oh, she'll soon get to know people in a boarding house." She will—but they will be of all sorts.

The parents of every girl so situated should give her letters of introduction to their friends, if they have them, in the city, or write to the latter asking them to call upon their daughter. What a clergyman or minister can do he will do, but in a large city it is impossible to give to newcomers all the attention they need or indeed in some cases, to find them out.

The girl in the city boarding house must remember that she is in a miniature world of her own, that her actions are noted and commented on, though not always or of necessity in an unkindly spirit. Friends are there for the making, but no friendship should be rushed into—and no sides should be taken, when, as sometimes happens, the newcomer finds herself a prospective pawn in the hands of feminine players.

But the girl we are speaking of will doubtless become a roomer in a private house—since almost every householder lets rooms—and there she has but to act the part of a lady and adapt herself to circumstances. She can, if she likes, finding the inmates congenial, become part of the household, if she chooses to make herself agreeable. But again I would say, "Don't make the first advances. Wait until you are asked to spend the evening with the family, or to play the piano, if it is not 'so nominated in the bond'."

It is harder, in this free Western land, to remain apart without giving offense, but it can be done. I once knew a fellow-lodger who went nightly down-

stairs to sit with the landlady who discussed the peculiarities, failings and worldly circumstances of her lodgers with the utmost freedom. One day I asked the former why she would condescend to do this and she said "If I didn't she would talk about me, and she's got such a venomous tongue that I'm frightened of her." But such women can always be ignored, and, when the chance comes, left.

The bedroom which is let is supposed to be swept and kept clean, the bed made up and towels provided, etc. by the landlady, but it may be that the girl renting the room may need to do a little dusting now and then, and she should keep her bedroom, small or large, as tidy as she can, for no lodging-house keeper is supposed to hang up gowns and coats everlastingly. Consideration for others is after all the greatest thing in the world of boarding.

And now a final word as to the use of

the drawing-room or sitting-room. No girl should go to a house where there is no place set apart for receiving her visitors. It is a vexing question sometimes for the mistress of the house to consider, but if she is going to take women as lodgers she must give them some place in which they may receive their friends, unless she wants to see them talking on stairs, porches and hallways.

ANDREA.

FARM WANTED

Will pay fair price for two good farms. Not particular about location, but they must be situated in good agricultural section. Soil must be first class. One place must be over 30 acres and one small or medium size. We also want good dairy or stock farm, or good wild land. Will bargain for machinery and stock if price suits. All or part cash. Possession must be had in April or October. Give description and price at once.

Address: NORTH AMERICAN LAND CO.,
Minneapolis, Minn.

FOUNTAIN PEN FREE

For the names and addresses of all parties you know wishing to BUY or wishing to SELL a farm, business, or a city property, and six cents for postage, etc. we will send a fountain pen free. We do this in order to explain to these parties our method for bringing BUYER and SELLER together, regardless of location. Write quick and get a pen.

CONTINENTAL COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA.

SUFFERING WOMEN

who find life a burden, can have health and strength restored by the use of

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

The present generation of women and girls have more than their share of misery. With some it is nervousness and palpitation, with others weak, dizzy and fainting spells, while with others there is a general collapse of the system. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills tone up the nerves, strengthen the heart and make it beat strong and regular, create new red blood corpuscles, and impart that sense of buoyancy to the spirits that is the result of renewed mental and physical vigor.

Mrs. D. O. Donoghue, Orillia, Ont., writes: "For over a year I was troubled with nervousness and heart trouble. I decided to give Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills a trial, and after using five boxes I found I was completely cured. I always recommend them to my friends."

Price 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25, all dealers or The T. Milburn Co., Limited Toronto, Ont.

Thoroughbred Seeds for the Great West

Canada's Greatest Seed House



(Selecting Special Roots From Improved Families For Transplanting For Seed)

The Truth of Seeds

The demand for our catalogue is so great we require to print many thousand extra—ready this week.

To keep pace with orders, We have put on an all-night force. Thus from morn to night, from night to morning our establishment hums with busy workers and every train leaving Winnipeg carries our seeds to all parts of the west.

(No order too small and none too large)

Seeds that "Prove Up" in the Crop

- The Farmer** wants them because they are clean—our invariable rule is never knowingly to take in a shipment containing noxious weeds.
- The Gardener** wants them because they are so thoroughly tested and pure—our Field Trial Grounds are the safeguard with every class of seed.
- The Exhibitor** wants them because they are bred from strains of prize winners—our growers are the greatest seed breeders in the world.
- The Amateur Specialist** wants them because they are true in name and type—we do not give new names to old varieties to sell at higher rates.
- The Florist** wants them because they embrace the blue blood of flowers—the rarest and best of Europe and America.

The most beautiful, complete and reliable Western Catalogue
FREE FOR THE ASKING

We **KNOW** what we have
We **HAVE** what we claim
We **DO** what we say

The Steele Briggs Seed Co., Ltd.

Largest Growers of Manitoba-Crown Vegetable Seed
Winnipeg, Man.

THE KARN

IS THE
**ACME OF PERFECTION
IN PIANO CONSTRUCTION**


That accounts for the fact that
WE HAVE SOLD 125 PIANOS
in the new Provinces during the
past year.

The Karn combines accuracy of
tone with simplicity of construction
and artistic design.

Write to-day for the Karn catalogue,
No. 45, of Pianos and
Organs.

We are the Oldest Piano Dealers in the Provinces,
and Sole Representatives for the Karn.

C. KINNIBURGH & CO.
CALGARY :: :: ALBERTA



Make sure a yield of quantity and quality. When your father planted Ferry's, they were the best on the market, but they have been improving ever since. We are experts in flower and vegetable seeds. 1908 Seed Annual, beautifully illustrated, free to all applicants. D. M. FERRY & CO., Windsor, Ont.

The Struggle for Breath

IN ASTHMA AND BRONCHITIS IS
PROMPTLY RELIEVED BY

DR. CHASE'S SYRUP OF LINSEED AND TURPENTINE

The wonderful success of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine in relieving the terrible paroxysms of asthma and the hard, dry cough of bronchitis, and in positively curing these ailments, is the best proof that it is far more than a mere "cough mixture."

This well-known medicine is composed of a number of simple yet powerful ingredients, which are of proven value in the cure of diseases of the throat, bronchial tubes and lungs. It is prepared by a long and tedious process, that cannot be carried out in filling a prescription at a drug store.

The ingredients are always fresh and of the best quality obtainable, for the reputation which Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine has built up in years of success must be maintained by every bottle that is sold.

Persons who have suffered from asthma for years tell us that they never found anything to bring such prompt and lasting relief. Sufferers from bronchitis have a similar experience, and, while this medicine is not recommended as a cure for consumption, it does bring wonderful relief from the dreadful cough that so tortures the weakened patient.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine 25 cents a bottle, at all dealers.

Insist on seeing the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, on the bottle you buy.

DON'T THROW AWAY YOUR MONEY

On Eastern and U. S. Nursery stock that will not grow here but write for our catalogue of hardy Apples, Crabs, Plums, Cherries, small fruits, Roses, Ornamental Shrubs, Perennial Plants, etc.

Buchanan Nursery Co., St. Charles, Man

MOVING DAY.

Psychologists inform us that it is impossible to give a genuine brand of sympathy unless we have experienced the same conditions ourselves. They do not express the idea in those words exactly, but reduced to plain every-day English that is what they mean.

If they are correct, (or should one dare to say "if" in connection with those wonderfully clever creatures, who pick our intellectual machinery all to pieces to see what makes the wheels go round?) the Ingle Nook is surely the place to come for real sympathy in the distresses of moving, for most of you will know from bitter experience what a sympathy-deserving business it is. And if there are any mistakes in the departments as a result of the moving of the Farmer's Advocate, I am confident that Dame Durden will come out of the struggle with the least amount of blame upon her shoulders—not because she deserves it, oh no—but because she will have a host of sympathizers who know just exactly what the operation involves.

Newspapers do not change their quarters any oftener than is absolutely necessary, and the books, papers, reports and catalogues pile up and pile up for years. Then when the fatal day arrives to "move on" the trouble begins. Weird things are dragged out that have not seen the light of day for many moons, and the disturbed dust has its revenge by making every one sneeze violently. Things to be saved are carefully packed up and put in a "safe" place, only to vanish entirely, or to appear mysteriously on the rubbish pile a little later on. Parcels burst in transit and their contents are scattered to the four winds of heaven, and the total depravity of inanimate things is amply proven in the way things you don't want bob up serenely as if sure of a welcome, and things that are a necessity drop off the load.

When finally arrived at the "braw" new building destined to be our future home there is confusion worse confounded. Desks, typewriters, letter presses, pictures and chairs are grouped in attitudes more picturesque than business-like, the spaces between the larger articles of furniture being filled in with books, while the various owners of all this paraphernalia grope round in a fine frenzy seeking their possessions, rescuing, mayhap, some cherished piece of property, and then forced to stand helplessly holding it because there is no place to put it down again.

Ah, well-a-day, patience is a virtue not in danger of being over cultivated in this our day, and giving it a little gentle exercise on moving day will do no harm. Some day soon, order will emerge from chaos and all will go "merry as a marriage bell."

Dame Durden's special sanctum is a gem—not very large 'tis true but gems are not judged so much by their size as by their quality, and measured by that standard it is a pretty fine room where you and I are going to have some very happy times together. In spirit, most of them will have to be, though nothing would please me better than to have all the occupants of the Ingle Nook in bodily presence in our new home even if it had to be done on the installment plan—a sort of progressive house-warming. Therefore, come in the flesh if it is at all possible, but be certain also of a very warm welcome if you come in the spirit through the medium of the postal service.

DAME DURDEN.

A HELPFUL PLAN.

Dear Dame Durden:
I am writing to ask you a favor, not in my name, but in Christ's.

I have a plan of putting slips in the pews of the church, calling attention to certain passages of scripture: two for the unconverted are John 3—16 and Matthew 11—28, 29, 30; and one for the Christian is II Timothy 2—15.

I thought if you would publish this letter, it might lead some one else to do the same as I do, and in that way bring some poor wanderer into the fold.

AN APRIL BIRD.

Not a bit of a favor am I doing you! For one thing, you belong to the Ingle Nook and have just as much right here as I have. For another reason, this corner was established for the purpose of being helpful, and any one is welcome

who has plans for helping in any direction physically, mentally or spiritually.

Do you notice that I have kept your old name? Unless you would very much prefer it, it is better not to make a change, as we chatters have only, our names as a means of identification and now that we think of you as "An April Bird" we would feel as if a newcomer had taken your place if you took another name. Still, if you would rather be known by the other name just drop a card to Dame Durden.

WHY NOT MORE PERCHERONS?

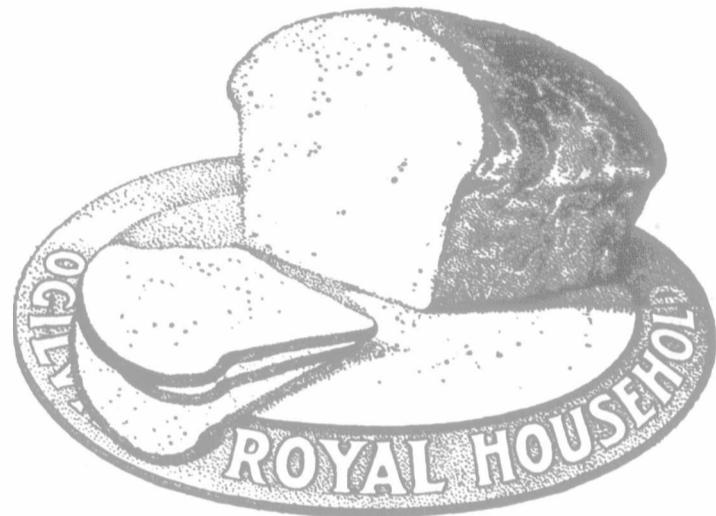
A correspondent living on the Soo Line who comes from Iowa says, "I can't understand why there is so much in your paper about Clydesdales and so little about Percherons. I think the Percheron a good horse for this Western country because they are tough and of good weight."

Probably it is because we are a conservative people that we prefer the Clydesdales. Nearly all the early improvers of horses in Canada were Scotch and thus the Clydesdale became established while on the other side of the line horse breeding has been carried on more as a commercial enterprise than as a personal hobby. Americans settled up their country so fast that they required a large number of pure bred horses and

the business of supplying them naturally commended itself to business men who set about supplying the demand and to get supplies they had to go to France where stallions have always been plentiful. Besides this the Percheron is a good horse for farm work and commended himself by his clean legs, quick walk, good disposition, etc., to the farmers of the States particularly in the central west.

Western Canada brings its preference for types of horses from Ontario, a province which has absolutely no rival in any state as a producer of good draft horses. Prof. Alexander of Wisconsin says, that in no city in America can so many high classed draft horses be seen as in Toronto. Clydesdales are almost exclusively used down there, hence the preference for that breed out here. Added to this there is the fact that the records of the breeding of Clydesdales are more easily followed than are those of the Percheron, and the Canadian is a man who likes to go beyond the mere individual. This desire is further encouraged by the Scotch Stallions who by their knowledge of the genealogy of their horses inspire a desire on the part of farmers to be similarly posted.

WHEN WRITING TO OUR ADVERTISERS PLEASE
MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.



Absolutely white flour makes the most beautiful white bread—the kind we all like.

But white bread is not necessarily pure because it is white. To be pure it must be made from purified flour.

There is only one method of making flour absolutely pure, and that is by electricity. No impurity can withstand the searching, purifying work of this electrical process.

The electrical method is employed by every big mill in the United States.

In Canada the only flour purified by electricity is

Royal Household Flour

therefore it is the only flour that can be considered as absolutely pure.

Say "Ogilvie's Royal Household" to your grocer—he'll do the rest.

Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Limited,
MONTREAL.

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



HOW TO BUILD A RURAL TELEPHONE.

To one not in constant touch with such matters it is truly astonishing news to learn at what a rapid rate rural telephone lines are being built all over this country.

But many communities have not yet built such lines, and the farmers there are consequently shut off from the benefits and privileges their more fortunate neighbors enjoy.



For the benefit of all such we recommend that they read the book, 'How the Telephone Helps the Farmer,' published by the Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y.

VACCINATION OF CATTLE AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS.

Dr. Leonard Pearson, Dean of the Veterinary College of the University of Pennsylvania, says that tuberculosis in cattle can be avoided and the cattle rendered immune by vaccination.

'A lot of young cattle are tested with tuberculin and found to be free from tuberculosis. Part of them are vaccinated repeatedly with a weak variety of bacilli—a special culture from a human consumptive—and others are not vaccinated.

Twelve calves of a diseased herd were found to have tuberculosis in December, 1902, and were divided into two lots. One lot was given no treatment; the other lot was given a number of inoculations with tubercle bacilli of human origin—that is, bacilli that are weak for cattle and proper for vaccination of cattle.

ary after the disease was discovered. All the calves were kept together under the same conditions.

One untreated calf died May 5, 1903, and another September 13, 1904. One untreated calf and one treated calf were killed April 4, 1904.

Examination showed that in the case of each one of the six untreated animals some part of the body was undergoing degeneration as a result of the presence of tubercle bacilli. In all the treated animals the 'lesions,' or centers of the destructive bacilli, had been dried up or, more usually, had had a heavy coating—a thick, fibrous wall—thrown around them through which there could be no connection with the outside tissue.

CONTROLLING NATURE.

Everybody knows that of late years natural forces have been wonderfully subjected to man's need. We are dazzled by the spectacular achievements in steam and electricity but are likely to forget the less noisy but no less marvelous conquest of animal and plant life.

WE SEND ONE 'SAMPLE WATCH' ONLY TO ANY ONE PERSON OUR \$10.50 WATCH, ONLY \$3.65. Includes an image of a pocket watch and detailed promotional text.

The Winnipeg Limited. The Train of Ease, Elegance and Excellence. Includes the Great Northern Railway logo and details about train routes and schedules.

Every Home Needs Good Music. SEND ONLY \$1.00. Includes an image of a gramophone and a collection of records with titles like 'The Laughing Quail' and 'The Holy City'.

The Riesberry Pump Co., Ltd.



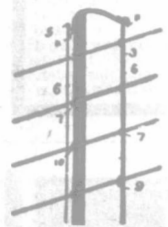
MANUFACTURERS OF
High-class
Wood
AND
Iron Pumps

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: Cor. 6th St. & Pacific Ave.



LANDOWNERS

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

JOS. M. SUTHERLAND,
Eighth & Weber Sts.,
SOUX FALLS, D.S.

GOOD SALARIES TO GOOD MEN.

We want at once several good men in different localities to represent us, to show and sell properties to buyers whom we furnish. You must be well acquainted with your territory and be able to show lands to our customers. Good salary and Commission and steady position.

Address: NORTH AMERICAN LAND CO.,
651 Andrus Building - Minneapolis, Minn.

WOOD FOR SALE

In car lots, good, seasoned poplar wood. Price \$2.50 per cord, f. o. b. Edrans on C.P.R. or Berton on C.N.R.

JOHN D. HUNT,
Carberry, Man.

\$12 Woman's Spring Suits \$4.50

made to order. Suits to \$15. Jackets, Rain-coats, Waists and Skirts at Manufacturers price. Send for sample cloths and fashions to-day.

Dept. 32 Southcott Suit Co., London, Ont.

\$12.80 For 200 Egg INCUBATOR

Perfect in construction and action. Hatches every fertile egg. Write for catalog to-day.

GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.

NO MORE BLIND HORSES. For Specific Ophthalmia, Moon Blindness and other sore Eyes, Barry Co., Iowa City, Iowa, have a sure cure.

THE SOULS OF THE CHILDREN.

"Who bids for the little children—body and soul and brain? Who bids for the little children—fair and without a stain? Will no one bid? What, no one—for their souls so pure and white, And fit for all good or evil which the world on their pages may write?"

"I bid," cries Beggary, howling. "I bid for them one and all I'll teach them a thousand lessons—to lie, to skulk, to crawl! They shall sleep in my lair, like maggots; they shall rot in the fair sunshine; And if they serve my purpose, I hope they'll answer thine."

"And I'll bid higher and higher," says Crime, with wolfish grin; "For I love to lead the children through the pleasant paths of sin. They shall swarm in the streets to pilfer, they shall plague the broad highway, Till they grow too old for pity and ripe for the law to slay."

"The prison and the gallows are plenty in the land; 'Twere folly not to use them, so proudly do they stand. Give me the little children—I'll take them as they're born, And feed their evil passions with misery and scorn."

"Give me the little children, ye good, ye rich ye wise, And let the busy world spin round while ye shut your idle eyes; and your judges shall have work, and your lawyers wag the tongue, And the jailers and policeman shall be fathers to the young."

—CHARLES MCKAY.

Western farmers are favored in having brought into their midst another firm of horse dealers who believe nothing is too good for this climate. Galbraiths of Brandon have recently reinforced their stables with the Clydesdales Baron Afton, Show King, and Lawrence Pride, the first two prominent in the prize list at the last International, and the Hackney Stallion Langton Demark another International celebrity. These are a quartette that it would be hard to excell anywhere.

\$9,000 Poultry Catalogue

40 kinds Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Chickens, fowls and eggs cheap. 100 grand pictures. 30 house plans. We make best lay, cure disease, etc. Send 10c for mailing catalogue. Incubators 30 Days Free Trial.

J. E. Brabazon Jr. & Co., Box 41, Delavan, Wis.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

\$1.50 A YEAR

Winnipeg, - Manitoba.

SYLVESTER MANUFACTURING CO.

The Sylvester Mfg. Co. are finding an excellent demand for their double disc drill all the way from Winnipeg to Alberta points. The Alberta business is especially encouraging. The Sylvester double disc finds many friends among the American settlers along the Soo line, Arcola Regina line, and north of Regina. One American settler has purchased four of these large drills to put his crop in this spring, evidently following the example of S. G. Detchon, proprietor of the big grain farm near Davidson. This large farm used eight wide drills of the Sylvester make last year with splendid results. The Superintendent of the farm writes attributing the satisfactory yield to the good work done by the drills in putting the seed into the ground so evenly that the wheat matured evenly.

The Sylvester Mfg. Co. give this guarantee with the drill, that it will do good work in all soils, it matters not how wet or sticky. Their guarantee is that as soon as horses can pull the seeder over the field in the spring the machine shall do good work.

The Sylvester Company has recently been cited to defend its patents in court against infringement. These patents were purchased from Mr. Wm. Stephenson, formerly of Lowe Farm, Manitoba. The American rights in these patents are held by the Monitor Manufacturing Company of Minneapolis, and the Sylvester Co. own the Canadian rights. The Supreme Courts of Canada lately handed down a decision establishing the Sylvester Company as owner of these patents and causing a large Canadian firm that had been infringing to pay a large bill of damages. Other suits have been entered by the Sylvester Company against other infringers both Canadian and American firms.

The Sylvester Co. also manufacture hoe, rakes, shoes and single disc drills. This single disc drill has many patented features not found on other makes. The frame of the disc is built unusually strong. Chilled bearings are used. The oil device, and nicely adjustable scrapers on the convex side and a patented swivelled scraper on the concave side. The construction of the boot insuring positive delivery of the seed, the wide seed bed and even distribution of the seed, are points well worth looking into.

This firm is represented everywhere in the Canadian West.

THE CONTINENTAL COMMERCIAL AGENCY

The Continental Commercial Agency of Minneapolis, Minn., is using a novel method for getting in touch with parties wishing to BUY, SELL, RENT or EXCHANGE real estate. They offer a fountain pen free for the names and addresses of parties having a farm, home or business for sale, and those who wish to BUY, if accompanied by 10 cents for postage, etc. They do this in order to explain to these parties their method for bringing BUYER and SELLER together regardless of location and with the commission feature eliminated.

The North American Land Company, whose advertisement appears in another part of this paper, states, that the rush this spring for good improved farms will be greater than ever before and they say they can scarcely secure enough farms to meet the demand from their customers.

USED ABSORBINE WITH EXCELLENT RESULTS.

Mr. Chas. W. Davis, 158 Chelsea Ave., Long Branch, N. J., writes under date of July 2, 1905, "One of my trotters was badly shod behind and struck herself bad. I used Absorbine with excellent results." Absorbine does not blister or remove the hair and the horse can be used during treatment. Your druggist can supply you or W. F. Young, P.D.F., will send you a bottle, express prepaid upon receipt of \$2.00. 46 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.

Judge

Liquozone by What It Does. The First Bottle Is Free.

It is not our practice to publish testimonials on Liquozone. We prefer to buy the first bottle, and let the product itself prove its power. A simple test will do more to convince you than any argument or claims. We ask you to learn, at our expense, what this wonderful product means to you.

If you are sick, use Liquozone to get well, as millions have done. Learn what it does that other remedies have not accomplished. If you are well, use it to keep well, to ward off germ attacks and as an invigorator.

What Liquozone Is.

The virtues of Liquozone are derived solely from gases, by a process requiring large apparatus, and from 8 to 14 days time. No alcohol, no narcotics are in it. Chemists of the highest class direct the making. The result is to obtain from these harmless gases a powerful tonic-germicide.

The great value of Liquozone lies in the fact that it is deadly to germs, yet harmless to you. Germs are of vegetable origin; and this gas-made product, when absorbed by them stops their activities. We publish an offer of \$1,000 for a disease germ it cannot kill. But to the body Liquozone is exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. It is helpful in the extreme.

That is its main distinction. Common germicides are poisons when taken internally. That is why medicine proves

so nearly helpless in a germ disease. Liquozone is a tonic.

We Paid \$100,000

For the American rights to Liquozone, after hundreds of tests had been made with it. After its power had been demonstrated, again and again, in the most difficult germ diseases. Then we spent in two years, more than ten times that sum to let others test it at our expense. The result is that millions of people, scattered everywhere, have shared in the benefits of this invention.

We make the same offer to you. We ask you to prove, at our cost, how much this product means to you. Let Liquozone itself show how wrong it is to suffer from a trouble that it cures.

Germ Diseases.

Most of our sickness has, in late years, been traced to germ attacks. The list of known germ diseases now number about one hundred.

Some germs—as in skin trouble—directly attack the tissues. Some create toxins, causing such troubles as Rheumatism, Blood Poison, Kidney Disease and nerve weakness. Some destroy vital organs, as in Consumption. Some—like germs of Catarrh—create inflammation; some cause indigestion. Directly or indirectly, nearly every serious ailment is a germ result. Such diseases call for Liquozone—not drugs, which can't kill germs.

Every germ attack, no matter what its symptoms, calls for a germicide. The mildness of Liquozone makes some of its results seem almost incredible. But in that mildness lies the power that germ diseases need. And diseases which have resisted medicine for years often yield at once to it.

50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift made to convince you; to let the product itself show you what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it today, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c. and \$1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

Fill it out and mail it to The Liquozone Company, 458-464 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is.....
I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c bottle free I will take it.

W413 Give full address—write plainly.

Note that this offer applies to new users only. Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

THE PRESERVATION OF CLIPPINGS

EDITOR HOME JOURNAL:

Your Advocate week by week contains so much valuable information that I mean to make a sort of scrap-book in which I can paste and preserve the tit-bits which particularly appeal to me—tit-bits of real educational value. I much regret that circumstances do not permit of my preserving the Advocates in their entirety or I certainly should keep them and have them bound. Later on I shall be able to do so but at present the most I can do is to cut out the most instructive articles. But the difficulty arises "How am I to keep them in such order that by means of indexing I shall be able to readily place my hand on any particular cutting?" I propose to obtain some foolscap ("outsides" as it is called in the Old Country) being unruled foolscap which I can form into a sort of file in which each sheet may be detached by unscrewing the clamp at the "back" or "binding". What is the best method—next to keeping the Advocate entire—of preserving these much desired cuttings? Your assistance in this matter will oblige,

Yours sincerely,
BERT DICKSON.

There are several methods by which you can carry out your very laudable desire to save clippings from the Farmer's Advocate. The idea you suggest should be practicable. There is a tough sort of foolscap called "manuscript" cover to be found in book stores here—perhaps it is the same material as you mentioned. It does not come in pure white but in cream color, and is worth 75 cts. per 100 sheets. One file shown was made on the principal you mentioned, and had rather a good way of fastening the clippings so that both sides could be referred to easily. To follow this plan draw a line down your sheet of foolscap dividing it into two equal vertical sections. In the left hand section draw other vertical lines the length of the page and about an inch apart. In cutting your clippings it is necessary to leave a margin on the left side. Then to file put a little mullage or paste on the edge of this margin and stick it for its full length along the line to the extreme left of your foolscap page. Other cuttings can be attached to the other lines and overlap one another. Two or three of the first pages should be reserved for an index arranged topically under the headings, Stock, Farm, Poultry, etc.; an alphabetical list of the titles of the clippings under the various headings might not be possible, but numbering the pages of your file, and adding to each title in the index the number of the page on which it was to be found should answer quite as well.

Another method, and perhaps a more satisfactory one, of filing clippings is the pocket system. Such a book without an index can be bought of the book-sellers for about seventy cents. Each page consists of three pockets into which the slips are put without sticking, and the contents of each pocket are named on the outside.

A home made file of the pocket kind is easily made. Procure a dozen of the very large manilla envelopes, opening on the side, not the end. On the outside of each envelope, beside its number, indicate the character of the clippings to be found in it as Editorial, Apiary. In some cases the subjects may need subdividing, and an envelope devoted to each sub-division. These might be marked Farm I cattle, Farm II sheep. To fasten them together punch three holes along the side of each envelope opposite the flap. Prepare two pieces of stout cardboard for covers, and punch holes in both to correspond to the holes in the envelopes. Fasten by laces threaded through the holes and tied on the outside. A sheet of paper containing a list of the subjects discussed and the number of the envelope in which each may be found, may be pasted on the inside of the front cover.

There is perhaps no nursery in the Northwest that is winning its way into popular favor faster than Strand's Nursery, Taylor's Falls, Minn. They employ no agents but sell all of their stock direct to the planters—hence are in a position to supply the best of stock at a reasonable price. Their recent publication, "Hardy Trees and Plants and How to Grow Them" will be of interest to all of our readers and will be sent free upon request.

FORMALINE

NORTH DAKOTA AGRICULTURAL
COLLEGE,
NORTH, DAKOTA.

Office of E. F. Ladd, Food Com-
missioner.

FARGO, N. D.,
Feb, 22nd, 1906.

The Bole Drug Co., Winnipeg,
Canada:

Dear Sirs,—The sample of For-
maldehyde (Formaline) submitted
by you for examination has been
analyzed, and we find the same to
contain 40.61 per cent. This is,
therefore, a product of exceptionally
good strength.

Yours very truly,
E. F. LADD,
Food Commissioner.

B. D. C.

Formaldehyde
(FORMALINE)

For WHEAT SMUT, OAT SMUT and BARLEY SMUT

DIRECTIONS

Make a solution by using one pound (16oz.) Formalde-
hyde to 36 gallons of water. Pile the grain in a heap on the
floor and wet the pile completely with the solution. It is
better to shovel it over while wetting to prevent waste and
insure wetting of all the grain. Barley and oats must be
made wet enough to soak in through the chaff; the grain
may then be sown at once, but it is better to wait until the
following day. In case dipping is preferred to the above
plan, sack the grain and suspend it in the solution for not
less than ten minutes. The above quantity of solution is
sufficient for 50 or 60 bushels.

POTATO SCAB

Soak the whole potato in the above solution for two hours.
They are ready to plant at any time.

**This Package, if seal is unbroken is guaranteed to
contain Formaldehyde Solution of 40
per cent strength.**

The BOLE DRUG CO.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
WINNIPEG

SEE THAT THE SEAL IS UNBROKEN.

The Professor's letter speaks for
itself. The sample submitted was
drawn from a barrel taken at ran-
dom from a carload now in our
warehouse, and is what we are put-
ting up under the now celebrated
"B. D. C." Brand, and is guaran-
teed not less than 40% strength.

FARMERS

Do not take any chances on your
crop

**USE B. D. C. BRAND OF
FORMALINE**

**DRUGGISTS AND
DEALERS**

Do not take any chances with
your trade; stock B. D. C. Forma-
line, and be in a position to guaran-
tee the strength.

See fac-simile B. D. C. Label.

The BOLE DRUG CO.

Wholesale Druggists, Winnipeg.

Great West Wire Fence Co., Ltd.

Heavy Coiled
Steel Wire
Fence with
Hard Steel
Wire Lock
that does not
rust or slip
and kinks
both wires.
All heavily
galvanized
and is
replacing
other makes
of fencing



using lighter guage wire. Can be erected as cheaply as barb wire and DOES NOT INJURE STOCK.

Write For Catalogue

BUY THE BEST

Agents Wanted

The Great West Wire Fence Co., Ltd., 76 Lombard Street, Winnipeg, Man.

Our Daisy Rubbers



This Trade Mark on a pair of rubbers is an absolute guarantee that they

Possess the good old time wearing quality

Will hold their bright, clean appearance to the end

Cost no more than ordinary rubbers

601

See that this Trade Mark is on the rubbers you buy

We Have It Every Kind of Power for the Farmer



Windmills

The Canadian Airmotor. More popular than ever. More in use than all others.

Gasoline Engines

The Stickney, built in all sizes. Simpler, neater, more compact and durable than any other

Horse and Tread Powers

The celebrated Bell line. Heaviest, strongest and best power made.

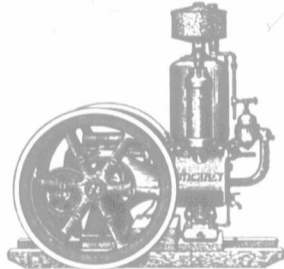
WE ALSO SELL

Pumps, wood, iron, double and single acting. Tanks, steel and wood, any size or shape. Grain Grinders. Saw Frames and Saws. Feed Cutters. Rife Hydraulic Engines. Land Rollers, Root Pulpers, and the famous

Empire Cream Separator

Gets more cream, easier to turn and requires less repairs than any other.

Write For Catalogue Giving Full Particulars FREE



Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Ltd.

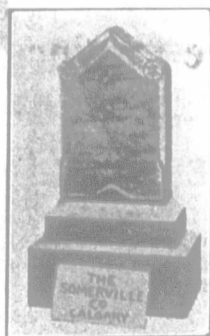
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Marble and Granite Monuments Cemetery Fencings, Mantelpieces



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

Prices the lowest for best material and workmanship. The largest monumental works in the Northwest Territories. No connection whatever with any Eastern firm

The Somerville Company, Proprietors

A TALENTED ARTIST.

The Musical Achievements of a Young Canadian Girl.

Living in Peterborough, Ont., there is a young lady whose real talent as a musician is attracting much attention. Not only is she a pianist of brilliant technique—she possesses as well that sense of learning the meaning of things, which is usually called, for the want of a better name, temperament. Of wide scholarship in her art she is particularly well equipped for the work of teaching, and it is not remarkable that her pupils both in Peterborough and in Toronto—for she has a class there—have found her ambition and example most stimulating. But it is as a composer that Miss Roger has awakened the most interest. Songs written by her are appreciated and sung by many prominent artists in the United States, such as Vernon d'Arnalle, the Chicago baritone. She writes naturally; her melody is fluent, and her accompaniments are always musicianly. There seems every reason to believe that the reputation that this Canadian girl has already won will grow and reflect credit not alone on her, but on the country where she was born.

These remarks are called forth by a glance at a booklet just issued by Miss Roger, and containing extracts from the many kind words which her artistic achievement has occasioned. Incidentally it might be well to point out that Miss Roger has been a constant friend to the Gourlay piano since it came on the market. She says in a recent letter to the firm of Gourlay, Winter and Leeming: "I am really delighted with the Gourlay which I have in my studio. It is giving perfect satisfaction."—Adv.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

Agricultural Institute meetings and Stock Judging Schools will be held under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture and the local Agricultural Society at the following points;

Craik, February 22.
Davidson, February 23.
Melfort, February 27.
Kinistino, February 28.
Prince Albert, March 2 and 3.
Duck Lake, March 5 and 6.

SPEAKERS.

J. A. Armstrong, V.S., Regina (Lecturer on Horses).
Wm. Gibson, Wolseley, (Lecturer on Cattle, Sheep and Swine.)
Rosthern, March 7 and 8.
Saskatoon, March 9 and 10.
Dundurn, March 12.
Hanley, March 13.
Regina, March 14 and 15.

SPEAKERS.

J. A. Armstrong, V.S., Regina, (Lecturer on Horses.)
L. G. Bell, Jun'r., Qu'Appelle, (Lecturer on Cattle, Sheep and Swine.)
South Qu'Appelle, March 16.
Balgonie, March 17.
Lumsden, March 19.
Longlaketon, March 20.
Strassburg, March 21.

SPEAKERS.

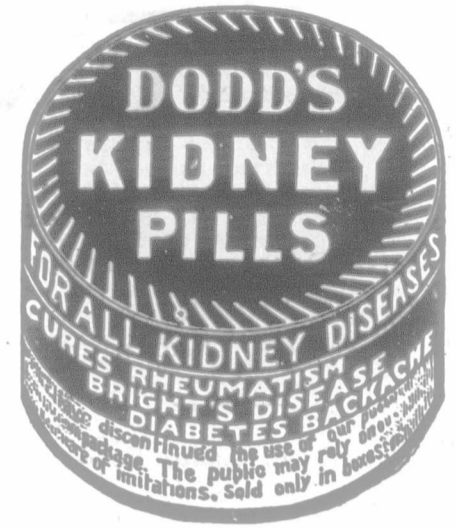
J. A. Armstrong, V.S., Regina, (Lecturer on Horses.)
F. S. Jacobs, B.S.A., Winnipeg.
Animals will be used at the morning and afternoon sessions to demonstrate the desirable and undesirable conformations of the animal form. Score cards will be used to teach the value of the different portions of the animal. These sessions will commence at 10 and 2 o'clock respectively. Evening sessions which will be devoted to general topics, commence at 8 o'clock.

ADMISSION IS FREE.

Everybody is invited to attend. The young men should not miss these meetings.

J. R. C. HONEYMAN,
Deputy Commissioner,
Department of Agriculture,
Province of Saskatchewan,
Regina, February 17, 1906.

THE TIMES' WEEKLY EDITION, London, England, is the Empire's leading weekly. It is a complete epitome of "The Times," England's greatest daily. Special offer to new subscribers. Subscription \$3.15 per annum, post free. Specimen copies, and further particulars supplied by F. S. WRIGHT, Canadian Agent, "The Times," Ottawa, Ontario.



Mother, Sister and Brother

Died of consumption, but this Linden Lady used Psychine and is strong and well

"My mother, brother and sister died of consumption," says Ella M. Cove, of Linden, N. S., "and I myself suffered for two years from a distressing cough and weak lungs. I suppose I inherited a tendency in this direction?"

"But thank God I used Psychine and it built me right up. My lungs are now strong. I enjoy splendid health, and I owe it all to Psychine."

Consumption whether hereditary or contracted cannot start before Psychine. Psychine kills the germ no matter how it attacks the lungs. Psychine builds up the body and makes it strong and able to resist disease. Psychine is an aid to digestion, and a maker of pure, rich blood. The greatest giver of general health is

PSYCHINE

(Pronounced Si-keen)

REMEMBER—Psychine cures Consumption, but its greatest work is the cure of those diseases that lead to Consumption. Psychine cures Colds, LaGrippe, Pneumonia, Bronchitis and Catarrh. \$1 per bottle at all druggists, or Dr. T. A. Slocum, Limited, Toronto.

LAND BUYERS' GUIDE SENT FREE.

It shows the largest list of genuine farm bargains, owners who must sell their farms at once at sacrifice prices on account of poor health, death in family and so forth. Properties fully described in this publication; cheapest bargains ever heard of. We pay all travelling expenses and make out all papers free if you buy a farm through us listed in "LAND BUYERS' GUIDE." Send for it now; the big spring rush for lands has begun. We cannot secure enough farms to supply our customers.

Address: North American Land Company, 653 Andrus Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.—Adv.

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 Building St. Paul, Minn.

HOLYROOD PRODUCTION 70785 is offered at the small fee of \$5 to a limited number of approved bitches for a short time. Send for stud card free. om Glencairn Kennels.
R. E. CLARKE, West Lorne, Ont.

HEART TROUBLE

The heart itself has no power—no self-control. It is made to beat by a tender nerve so tiny that it is scarcely visible to the naked eye. Yet ten thousand times a day this delicate nerve must assist the heart to expand and contract.

This nerve is only one of the branches of the great sympathetic, or INSIDE, nerve system. Each branch of this system is so closely allied with the others that weakness or irregularity at any point is apt to spread. Heart trouble frequently arises from Stomach trouble through sympathy, and Kidney trouble may also follow. For each of these organs is operated by a branch of these same sympathetic nerves—the INSIDE NERVES.

In Heart, Kidney or Stomach troubles, it is of but little use to attempt to doctor the organ itself—the most permanent relief lies in restoring the INSIDE NERVES. Dr. Shoop regards these nerves to be the real cause of such troubles. The remedy—known by physicians and druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Restorative—is the result of years of endeavor along this very line. It does not dose the organ to deaden the pain—but it aims to go at once to the nerve—the inside nerve—the power nerve—and builds it up, and strengthens it and makes it well.

Every heart sufferer may have Dr. Shoop's book on the heart. It will be sent free, and with it you will receive the "Health Token," an intended passport to good health.

For the free book, Book 1 on Dyspepsia, and the "Health Token" you must address Dr. Shoop, Box 52 Racine, Wis. State which book you want. Book 2 on the Heart. Book 3 on the Kidney. Book 4 for Women. Book 5 for men. Book 6 on Rheumatism

Dr. Shoop's Restorative Tablets—give full three weeks treatment. Each form—liquid or tablet—have equal merit. Druggists everywhere

Dr. Shoop's Restorative

A FEEDER'S OPINION.

Last winter I fed eighteen steers. I had previously used Herbageum, and was satisfied that there was good profit in its regular use. However, in order that there should be no possible doubt about the matter I fed seventeen of the steers Herbageum in addition to their regular food, and to the one remaining steer, which was a good one, I gave exactly the same food without the addition of Herbageum.

The seventeen steers gained rapidly and at the end of two months' feeding were greatly in advance of the one steer that had been getting no Herbageum. I then began giving him Herbageum also, and in short time his improvement became as rapid as the others.

My experience shows me that when stall cattle get Herbageum there is never any trouble from indigestion, or waste of food through lack of assimilation.

(Signed) John Gibbs. Fordyce, Dec. 18th.

A DEALER'S OPINION.

DEALER IN Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Flour and Feed, Groceries, Crockery. Full line of Furniture, Undertaking, etc. Moorewood, Ont. Jan. 26th, 1906. Messrs. Beaver Mfg. Co. Galt, Ont. Gentlemen:—

I am sending you herewith a further order for Herbageum. It is now some eight years that I have been selling it and although during that time I have handled different Stock Foods I have yet failed to find anything that holds the confidence of my customers so continuously as Herbageum. My experiences in this regard convinces me that amongst all the Stock Foods now on the market nothing equals Herbageum. It is a staple article.

Yours truly (Signed) D. MacGregor.

Portrait of the Late Bishop Baldwin

11 x 15 on heavy plate paper, suitable for framing together with memoir, the funeral service and sermon on the occasion; price for the two, 25c.; 5 sets, one address, \$1.00; cash with order.

The London Printing & Lithographing Co. LONDON ONT.

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

COLLEGE EDUCATION FOR COUNTRY BOYS AND GIRLS.

The late President Harper, Chicago University, whose work in disseminating education throughout the United States, will be a lasting monument to his fame gave his opinion as follows on the above topic.

"Rural boys and girls are of two kinds—those who expect to live in the country and those who look forward to life in larger places, when they shall have grown up.

The problem of a college education presents itself in different ways to those types.

Regret it as we may, there are many ambitious young men and women in the country who, for one reason or another, are dissatisfied with country life. A boy has an inclination to go into business. He is ambitious, intelligent, and he wants to succeed. He knows that the best opportunities in business lie in the city. Consequently he goes to the city, and we would not hold him back without crushing the spirit of enterprise and self-initiative which is one of our most valued national traits. The same thing holds with his friend who looks forward to a profession. The same thing holds of girls who are interested in art, or letters, or education in many of its most interesting phases. The tendency toward the city, then, is not a theory, but a fact which we must recognize, and the needs of country boys and girls, looking forward to city life, must be met.

For such persons the argument in favor of a college education is obvious. Business and the professions are making constantly severer demands upon the persons who go into them. It is more difficult for a man with only a quick wit and natural endowments to succeed. He needs thorough preparation and that preparation he can often get best through a college. Technical instruction he can obtain in other places—instruction in bookkeeping, stenography and kindred branches—and this technical instruction is highly valuable. But for the largest success, grasp of principles, trained methods of thought, he needs to supplement the mechanics of business and the professions with the mental discipline which a college can best give. Surely this point is too clear to need further elaboration.

But let us look at the country boy who expects always to live in the country. Surely it will be said, he does not need a college education. It is true that here a college education is not so essential for business success as in the case of the city man. Perhaps, it is not necessary at all, and yet testimony is accumulating that in farming it is scientific methods which are yielding the best results. These methods are explained, the stimulus to them issues very largely throughout the country. Is it too much then to conclude that whether or not a college course along the old lines is requisite, a course in an agricultural college is a profitable business investment?

There is a finer side of college life and college influence than any which I have yet discussed, and with it I mean to close. That is, the help given by a college education to higher living and thinking. After all, life is not entirely made up of getting money. It is of no use to acquire wealth if we have not the capacity to enjoy it and to use it in noble ways. It is in giving this ability in training mental and spiritual appreciation, in developing character, in making a man the master of the material side of life, that a college performs its highest function. And this is a service rendered equally to the country man and the city man. If we are to get the most out of life and make it mean the most to our fellow men, business must be idealized. We must see the work of the merchant, of the lawyer, and equally of the farmer, in its relation to men, to thought, and to virtue. We must have the philosophic calm to endure reverses with fortitude and success without conceit. We must find sources of enjoyment in books, in nature, in music, in art. We must acquire a feeling for our fellowmen and we must keep our sympathies keen. These are the things that make life noble. And because a college, perhaps more than any other force except the church, cultivates these things, no boy or girl, either in the city or in the country, can afford, except under necessity, to leave it out of his or her plans."

THE ESSENTIAL THING IN LIFE IS FOOD

It can only be prepared properly by using a

TOLEDO STEAM COOKER

SAVES TIME AND FUEL

No scorched food everything perfectly cooked

Write for club rates and special prices to

COLTART & CAMERON CO., WINNIPEG LIMITED

I Want to Write Every Canadian Farmer a Personal Letter

Naturally I would rather talk to you direct. I know then I could sell nearly every Canadian Farmer I Talked with one of my Bike Harrow Carts. But unfortunately I can't be in more than one place at a time, so could not get very far by that method. I am compelled to write you instead on my new labor saving and money making implement.

An Implement

Which will attach to any harrow. Which will steady the harrow, making it do better work.

Which makes it possible for any boy to do the harrowing.

Which will save your hired-man help.

Which will save you hard labor.

Which will save you money.

This is not alone our word for it but it is what the farmers tell us on every hand.

Farmers who a year or two ago were in the same position you are now, but who after they bought a cart of us, say they could not get along without it.

I call my cart the

Bike Harrow Cart

Why do you ride on all your other labor implements? The question is easy to answer. It saves you time, labor and money.

Just That

Why walk behind a harrow dragging on the horses' bits, chewing the dust and doing the hardest of field labor? The Bike Harrow Cart answers that question for you. Don't do it. Buy my Bike Harrow Cart. It is the best investment you can make this year. It has every point of merit. Built entirely of steel. A high spring seat. Positive locking Pivot. Dust-proof Axles. High Oval Tired Wheels and Trussed. Built like a Bridge. Equipped with Bettendorf Wheels. These and a lot of others are the features which make my cart popular with the farmers. It hasn't one of the following weak points found in other makes of carts. It has—No Wheel Movement for the Rider. No Castings to Break. No Friction Pivot. (They don't work.) No Circles to get the Driver's Legs Tangled up in. No Rollers to Squeak or Wear Out, or Fail to Work. No Coil Springs to Weaken, etc. A cart with any of these features is a failure. Now lets get acquainted. I want to tell of a proposition I have to make you whereby you can buy this harrow cart without costing you one cent. Write me to-day. It is too near harrowing time to delay. Write me now. Can ship quick.

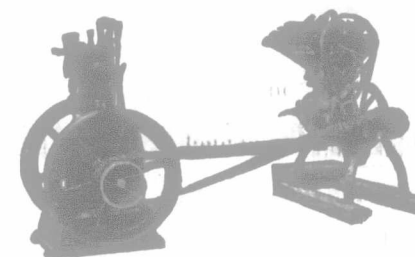
My cash price includes the freight to your station. We carry a stock of carts in Winnipeg.

A HIGH WHEELER—LOOK AT IT.

The Wm. Galloway Co.

Wm. Galloway, Pres.

252 Jefferson St., Waterloo, Iowa.



The Farmer's Friend

For Grinding, Pumping, Churning, and General Farm or Machine Shop Work, the Fairbanks-Morse Gasoline Engine

holds the lead. It will do more work than any other Gasoline Engine of same horse power

For Sale by Dealers Everywhere.

Or cut out complete advertisement and send to

THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS COMPANY, LTD. 92-94 Arthur St., Winnipeg.

Please send me illustrated Catalogue No. Gasoline Engines. I may want..... H. P. Engine to run..... Name..... Town..... Province.....

WE EDIT, COMPILE and PRINT LIVE STOCK CATALOGUES. WRITE FOR PARTICULARS. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Write to Us For Samples

OUR Spring and Summer Catalogue is being prepared for mailing. If you do not receive a copy in the course of a week or so, let us know. It is possible that the copy addressed to you has gone astray in the Mails, and it is also possible that you have not dealt with us, and that we have not your name and address. In any case we will deem it a pleasure to forward you a copy at the earliest possible date.

However, if you want dress goods, silk, prints, wall-paper or carpets do not wait for the Catalogue; send to us for samples, telling us about the price you want to pay, and we will send them to you without delay.

Our stock of these goods is now complete. It is without doubt the most beautiful selection we have ever shown. There is something in it to suit every fancy, to satisfy every taste.

Our mail order system is in splendid working order. All orders received by Mail are carefully filled and promptly shipped, and if the goods are not satisfactory, you have the privilege of returning them to us, for every thing we sell is backed by our guarantee. Money refunded if goods are not satisfactory.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG, CANADA

First Annual Spring Show

And Sale of Purebred Cattle

First Annual Provincial Horse Show

Under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Stock Breeders' Association.

Second Annual Provincial Fat Stock Show

Under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture, and Saskatchewan Stock Breeders' Association, to be held at

Regina, May 16, 17 and 18, 1906

Entries for Cattle Sale close March 19, 1906. Entries for Fat Stock Show and Horse Show close April 16, 1906.

For further information, copies of Prize Lists, and forms of entry, apply to

G. W. GRANT-WRIGHT, Secretary and Managing-Director,
Saskatchewan Stock Breeders' Association. Regina, Sas.

PRESIDENT
R. SECORD
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The oldest Incorporated Farmers' Mutual in the Northwest Territories
Correspondence solicited. Agents in unrepresented districts wanted
FARMERS, INSURE IN A HOME INSTITUTION

MANITOBA HARD WALL PLASTER WOOD FIBRE PLASTER PLASTER OF PARIS

THE BEST BRANDS OF PLASTER OF ALL KINDS ARE MADE BY
THE MANITOBA GYPSUM CO., 806 UNION BANK, WINNIPEG.

GLENGARRY SCHOOL DAYS

STORY OF EARLY DAYS IN GLENGARRY

By RALPH CONNOR—REV. C. W. GORDON.

"Well, mother," said Thomas, crossing the floor to her and laying his hand upon her shoulder, "have I been long away? I have brought Hughie back with me, you see."

"Not so very long, Thomas," said the mother, her dark face lighting with a look of love as she glanced up at her big son. "And I am glad to see Hughie. He will excuse me from rising," she added, with fine courtesy.

Hughie hurried toward her. "Yes, indeed, Mrs. Finch. Don't think of rising." But he could go no further. Boy as he was, and at the age when boys are most heartless and regardless, he found it hard to keep his lip and his voice steady and to swallow the lump in his throat, and in spite of all he could do his eyes were filling up with tears as he looked into the little woman's face, so worn and weary, so pathetically bright.

It was months since he had seen her, and during these months a great change had come to her and to the Finch household. After suffering long in secret, the mother had been forced to confess to a severe pain in her breast and under her arm. Upon examination the doctor pronounced the case to be malignant cancer, and there was nothing for it but removal. It was what Dr. Grant called "a very beautiful operation, indeed," and now she was recovering her strength but only slowly, so slowly that Thomas at times found his heart sink with a vague fear. But it was not the pain of the wound that had wrought that sweet, pathetic look into the little woman's face, but the deeper pain she carried in her heart for those she loved better than herself.

The mother's sickness brought many changes into the household, but the most striking of all the changes was that wrought in the slow and stolid Thomas. The father and Billy Jack were busy with the farm matters outside, upon little Jessac, now a girl of twelve years, fell the care of the house, but it was Thomas that, with the assistance of a neighbor at first, but afterwards alone, waited on his mother, dressing the wound and nursing her. These weeks of watching and nursing had wrought in him the subtle change that stirred Mrs. Murray's heart as she looked at him that day, and that made even Hughie wonder. For one thing his tongue was loosed, and Thomas talked to his mother of all that he had seen and heard on the way to the Cameron's and back, making much of his little visit to the manse, and of Mrs. Murray's kindness, and enlarging upon her promised visit, and all with such brightness and picturesqueness of speech that Hughie listened amazed. For all the years he had known Thomas he had never heard from his lips so many words as in the last few minutes of talk with his mother. Then too, Thomas seemed to have found his fingers, for no woman could have arranged more deftly and with gentler touch the cushions at his mother's back, and no nurse could have measured out the medicine and prepared her egg-nog with greater skill. Hughie could hardly believe his eyes and ears. Was this Thomas the stolid, the clumsy, the heavy-handed, this big fellow with the quick tongue and the clever, gentle hand?

Meantime Jessac had set upon the table a large pitcher of rich milk, and oat cakes and butter, and honey in the comb.

"Now, Hughie, lad, draw in and help yourself. You and Thomas will be too hungry to wait for supper," said the mother. And Hughie, protesting politely that he was not very hungry, proceeded to establish the contrary, to the great satisfaction of himself and the others.

"Now, Thomas," said the mother, "we had better cut the seed."

"Indeed, and not a seed will you cut, mother," said Thomas, emphatically. "You may boss the job, though. I'll

POPLAR GROVE HEREFORDS



The Leading
Herd of Western
Canada

Grand
Young Bulls, Cows,
Heifers,
and pure-bred

SHETLAND PONIES for Sale

J. E. MARPLES, Deleau, Man.

Terra Nova Stock Farm

HERD OF

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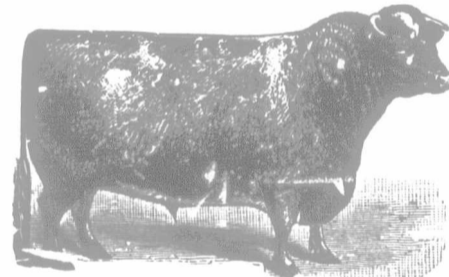
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bring the potatoes to the back door." And this he did, thinking it no trouble to hitch up the team to draw the wagon into the back yard so that his mother might have a part in the cutting of the seed potatoes, as she had had every year of her life on the farm.

Very carefully, and in spite of her protests that she could walk quite well, Thomas carried his mother out to her chair in the shade of the house, arranging with tender solicitude the pillows at her back and the rug at her feet. Then they set to work at the potatoes. "Mind you have two eyes in every seed, Hughie," said Jessac, severely.

"Huh! I know. I've cut them often enough," replied Hughie, scornfully.

"Well, look at that one, now," said Jessac, picking up a seed that Hughie had let fall; "that's only got one eye."

"There's two," said Hughie triumphantly.

"That's not an eye," said Jessac, pointing to a mark on the potato; "that's where the top grew out of, isn't it, mother?"

"It is, isn't it?" appealed Hughie. Mrs. Finch took the seed and looked at it.

"Well, there's one very good eye, and that will do."

"But isn't that the mark of the top, mother?" insisted Jessac. But the mother only shook her head at her.

"That's right, Jessac," said Thomas, driving off with his team; "you look after Hughie, and mother will look after you both till I get back, and there'll be a grand crop this year."

It was a happy hour for them all. The slanting rays of the afternoon sun filled the air with a genial warmth. A little breeze bore from the orchard near by a fragrance of apple-blossoms. A matronly hen, tethered by the leg to her coop, raised indignant protest against the outrage on her personal liberty, or clucked and crooned her invitations, counsels, warnings, and encouragements, in as many different tones, to her independent, fluffy brood of chicks, while a huge gobbler strutted up and down, thrilling with pride in the glossy magnificence of his outspread tail and pompous, mighty chest.

Hughie was conscious of a deep and grateful content, but across his content lay a shadow. If only that would lift! As he watched Thomas with his mother, he realized how far he had drifted from his own mother, and he thought with regret of the happy days, which now seemed so far in the past, when his mother had shared his every secret. But for him those days could never come again.

At supper, Hughie was aware of some subtle difference in the spirit of the home. As to Thomas so to his father a change had come. The old man was as silent as ever, indeed more so, but there was no asperity in his silence. His critical, captious manner was gone. His silence was that of a great sorrow, and of a great fear. While there was more cheerful conversation than ever at the table, there was through all a new respect and a certain tender consideration shown toward the silent old man at the head and all joined in an effort to draw him from his gloom. The past months of his wife's suffering had bowed him as with the weight of years. Even Hughie could note this.

After supper the old man "took the Books" as usual, but when, as High Priest, he "ascended the Mount of Ordinances to offer the evening sacrifice", he was as a man walking in thick darkness, bewildered and afraid. The prayer was largely a meditation on the heinousness of sin and the righteous judgments of God, and closed with an exaltation of the Cross, with an appeal that the innocent might be spared the punishment of the guilty. The conviction had settled in the old man's mind that "the Lord was visiting upon him and his family his sins, his pride, his censoriousness, his hardness of heart." The word of his prayer fell meaningless upon Hughie's English ears, but the boy's heart quivered in response to the agony of entreaty in the pleading tones, and he rose from his knees awed and subdued.

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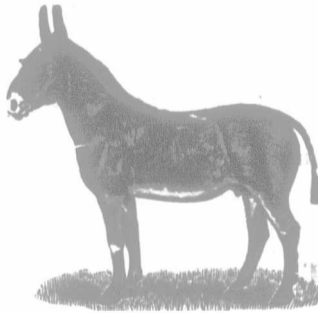
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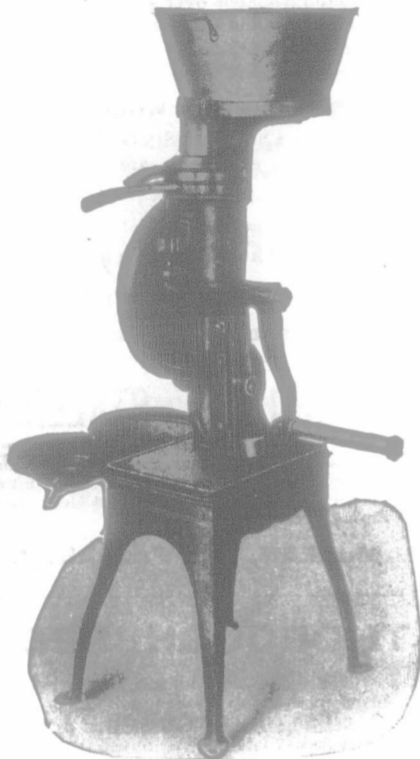
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WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

The Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg, Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

There was no word spoken for some moments after the prayer. With people like the Finches it was considered to be insult to the Almighty to depart from "the Presence" with any unseemly haste. Then Thomas came to help his mother to her room, but she, with her eyes upon her husband, quietly put Thomas aside and said, "Donald, will you tak me ben?"

Rarely had she called him by his name before the family, and all felt that this was a most unusual demonstration of tenderness on her part.

The old man glanced quickly at her from under his overhanging eyebrows, and met her bright upward look with an involuntary shake of the head and a slight sigh. Comfort was not for him, and he must not delude himself. But with a little laugh she put her hand on his arm, and as if administering reproof to a little child, she said some words in Gaelic.

"Oh, woman, woman!" said Donald in reply, "if it was yourself we had to deal with—"

"Whisht, man! Will you be putting me before your Father in heaven?" she said, as they disappeared into the other room.

There was no fiddle that evening. There was no heart for it with Thomas, neither was there time, for there was the milking to do, and the "sorting" of the pails and pans, and the preparing for churning in the morning, so that when all was done, the long evening had faded into twilight and it was time for bed.

Before going upstairs, Thomas took Hughie into "the room" where his mother's bed had been placed. Thomas gave her her medicine and made her comfortable for the night.

"Is there nothing else now, mother?" he said, still lingering about her.

"No, Thomas, my man. How are the cows doing?"

"Grand; Blossom filled a pail to-night and Spotty almost twice. She's a great milker, yon."

"Yes, and so was her mother. I remember she used to fill two pails when the grass was good."

"I remember her, too. Her horns curled right back, didn't they? And she always looked so fierce."

"Yes, but she was a kindly cow. And will the churn be ready for the morning?"

"Yes, mother, we'll have buttermilk for our porridge, sure enough."

"Well, you'll need to be up early for that, too early, Thomas, lad, for a boy like you."

"A boy like me!" said Thomas, feigning indignation, and stretching himself to his full height. "Where would you be getting your men, mother?"

"You are man enough, laddie," said his mother, "and a good one you will come to be, I doubt. And you, too, Hughie, lad," she added, turning to him. "You will be like your father."

"I dunno," said Hughie, his face flushing scarlet. He was weary and sick of his secret, and the sight of the loving comradeship between Thomas and his mother made his burden all the heavier.

"What's wrong with yon laddie?" asked Mrs. Finch, when Hughie had gone to bed.

"Now, mother, you're too sharp altogether. And how do you know anything is wrong with him?"

"I warrant you his mother sees it. Something is on his mind. Hughie is not the lad he used to be. He will not look at you straight, and that is not like Hughie."

"Oh, mother, you're a sharp one," said Thomas. "I thought no one had seen that but myself. Yes, there is something wrong with him. It's something in the school. It's a poor place nowadays, anyway, and I wish Hughie were done with it."

"He must keep at the school, Thomas and I only wish you could do the same." His mother sighed. She had her own secret ambition for Thomas, and though she never opened her heart to her son, or indeed to any one, Thomas somehow knew that it was her heart's desire to see him "in the pulpit."

"Never you mind, mother," he said, brightly. "It'll all come right. Are'n't you always the one preaching faith to me?"

"Yes, laddie, and it is needed, and sorely at times."

(To be continued.)

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Questions and Answers

CONTRACTED TENDONS ETC.

Have one sorrel filly two years old next spring; it was small and poor at birth and walked on the point of its toe, and a few months later it started to walk still further on its toe, and about one month later it could not walk, it was getting to walk on its joint. I trimmed the hoof and cut it down, and pulled the foot forward, it started to walk straight and it is getting to be pretty good now but yet not straight. About two months it started to rub its tail and kicks back with one leg and then with the other, it eats good but stays poor, gets exercise.

S. E. Sask.

F. F. W.

Ans.—Congenital contraction of the flexor tendons of the four legs in foals is not uncommon. Forcible extension with splints and bandages properly applied, when the animal is quite young, will, in many cases, give satisfactory results. In older animals the operation called tenotomy, when rightly performed, which can only be done by a qualified surgeon, is the quickest and best remedy. As your filly, now two years old, is improving we would advise you to keep the hoofs in proper shape, by removing as required, any abnormal growth of horn. Keep the filly, during the cold weather, in a large comfortable and well bedded box stall. From the symptom you mentioned, the animal is not in a thriving condition and we would suspect the presence of pin worms as being one cause of its unthriftiness.

Syringe a quantity of warm water into the rectum until the bowel is emptied of feces and immediately inject the following: turpentine, one ounce; raw linseed oil, eight ounces; warm water, one quart; mix well. Repeat this treatment every alternate day for one week. Give internally: sulphate of iron, one ounce; soda bicarbonate and gentian pulv., of each, one and a half ounces; nux vomica, one ounce. Mix and divide into sixteen powders. Give one powder morning and evening in food, or by placing back on the tongue with a tablespoon. Give nutritive and easily digested food.

OVERHEATED.

What is a good treatment for a horse overheated, to bring back his former spirits and condition?

Sask.

A. F. F.

Ans.—An unthrifty condition caused by indigestion, defective teeth, or some other constitutional disturbance, is often attributed to over-heating. In an aged animal the teeth, in every case, should be thoroughly examined and defects, if any, remedied as far as possible. In treating an over-heated or unthrifty animal, the general purifying of the system, along with proper food and care are the chief matters to be observed. To commence with a dose of purgative medicine is usually beneficial; followed by tonics and diuretics i. e. prepare the animal for physic in the manner so often mentioned in this journal, and administer the following: Barbadoes aloes, seven drams; calomel, one dram; ground ginger, two drams; soap, sufficient to form a ball. When the purgative has ceased to operate, use the following prescription: Sulphate of iron, nitrate of potash, bicarbonate of soda and gentian pulv., of each three ounces. Mix and divide into twenty-four powders. Give one morning and evening in food, or by placing back on tongue with tablespoon, until all are given.

SUPPURATING LUMP—ITCHINESS—WIND COLIC.

1. Three year old steer has a running sore on the side of his jaw. It is swollen about twice the size of a man's fist and appears to be red on the end of the sore all the time; the matter is white.

2. Mare is all the time rubbing and scratching herself. At times she rubs herself till she bleeds. Other horses show no sign of such condition. Is bothered with chicken lice, we have chickens in the barn.

3. Had a horse which we thought died of wind colic. Generally water the horses about 11:30 and let them loose in the yard the rest of the day. Do you think the horse died from drinking too much cold water at one time; and that

that was the cause of the colic?

Ans.—1. It may be actinomycosis "lump jaw," if firmly attached to the structure underneath; but if its attachments are superficial it is simply an epithelial tumor and may be easily removed with the knife and the parts lightly seared with a red hot iron. If it proves to be actinomycosis the treatment will consist in administering one and a half dram doses of oxide of potash, three times until the eyes become watery and the appetite, in some degree, fails. When those symptoms appear, stop the treatment for ten days, but repeat, as often as necessary until the enlargement disappears.

2. Having the mare under your eye, you should certainly be able to determine whether it is hen lice or not. If you find that it is hen lice, remove the hens, and apply to the tortured animal a lotion composed of: creolin, one ounce, formalin, six drams; water, one quart. Rub well down to the roots of the hair with the hands and apply a blanket immediately afterwards.

3. When a horse is very thirsty he is quite likely to drink too much cold water; which, in some cases causes a great deal of gastric disturbances, sometimes terminating fatally.

SPRAINED LOINS—ITCHINESS.

Horse slipped going into an elevator last fall. Since then he has stood with hind legs sloping back and some distance apart as if his kidneys were hurt. He also broke out a few days afterwards with some skin disease which itches very bad. Have been giving some stock food. What causes the itching? What treatment would you suggest?

Sask.

W. J. N.

Ans.—Give the horse a long rest. Apply to the loins by smart friction with the hands, once daily until the skin becomes quite sore: Soap liniment, six ounces; tincture of cantharides, four ounces; tincture of opium two ounces. Mix. Shake well when used. After soreness leaves the skin, repeat as often as deemed necessary. Give internally, morning and evening, in food for two weeks: Salicylate of soda and gentian pulv., of each two drams; nitrate of potash, one dram.

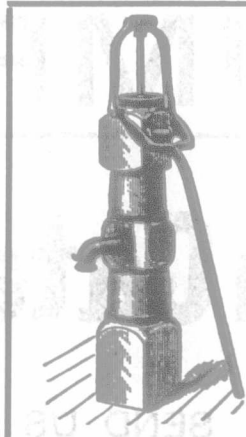
The itchiness may be caused either by a form of eczema or mange. Apply to the skin some of the popular cattle dips and blanket immediately after.

COWS BLOAT

I don't claim to be a veterinarian but have had eight years experience feeding cattle and horses and will say to inquirer A. H. of January 31 that one tablespoonful of coal oil in one quart of water given to a cow will cure bloat especially if caused by clover or alfalfa.

Milestone.

I. K.



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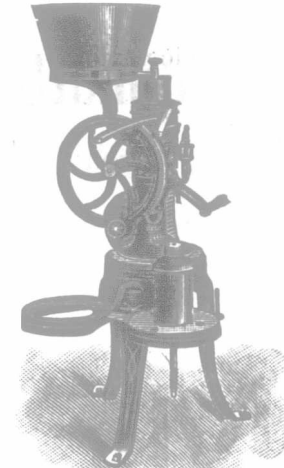
Spring work will soon be starting. In what condition are your horses? Now is the time to get them in shape; 'tis too late when the busy season is on. CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD has been found useful for giving them an appetite, and toning up the system. There is no guess work about it. Drop us a card, and we will send you booklet containing testimonials from the largest feeders in Canada.

The Carnefac Stock Food Co. WINNIPEG, MAN.



Modern Times Demand Modern Machinery

When the Best Cream Separator is wanted little argument is necessary as "THE NATIONAL" Stands Supreme in all that is modern and good in cream Separator construction.



Not the Cheapest But the Best The NATIONAL

Is the simplest in construction—the easiest to turn and operate—the handsomest in design—a perfect skimmer under all conditions.

"THE NATIONAL" is the envy of all competitors—the first in quality and the very best bargain on the Canadian market in the cream separator line.

Raymond Mfg. Co., Ltd., 344 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

H. H. FUDGER
PRESIDENT

THE
ROBERT

SIMPSON

COMPANY,
LIMITED

S. WOOD
MANAGER

The Simpson Catalogue For Spring



SEND US YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS NOW, AND SO BE SURE YOU ARE ON OUR MAILING LISTS

THE SPRING AND SUMMER CATALOGUE of The Robert Simpson Company for 1906 will be a beauty. No home in Canada where the privileges of the mails exist can afford to be without it. It describes and illustrates almost everything useful in domestic life, and quotes prices in each case which will cause you pleasant surprise until you grow accustomed to the economy of doing business with this store. Our mail-order customers extend from coast to coast. We send goods to Cape Breton, and we send goods to the Yukon. We have one of the finest stores in Toronto and another in Montreal. We prepay freight on \$25 orders and upwards as far as Winnipeg. Send us your name and be sure of our Catalogue, as soon as it's ready.

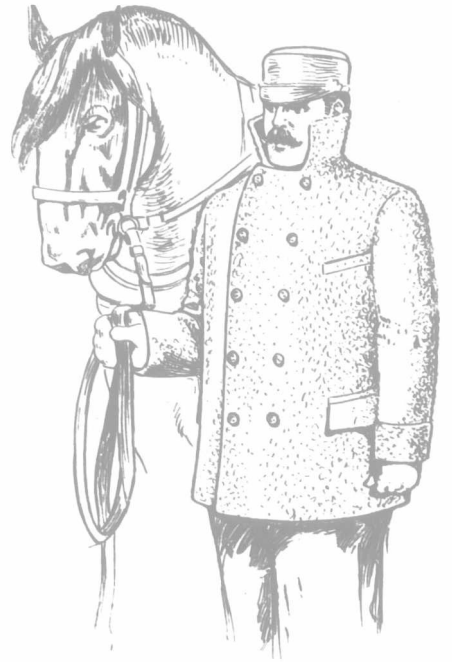
To make it definitely worth while writing now—to-day, we offer FARMER'S ADVOCATE readers two bargains—a separate skirt and a man's reefer which we will send them on receipt of this clipping and the price.

\$4.80 Skirt Postpaid for \$2.70

S-348—Separate skirt of good wearing English Cheviot, in black or navy, made in seven gores with inverted pleat back, the two side gores being trimmed with wide strap and side pleats; supplied in lengths from 37 to 42 inches, waistbands 22 to 39 inches. Postpaid at..... **\$2.70**

A Man's \$6.50 Reefer for \$5.25

The driver, the walker, the skater, the active winter-time fellow, whatever his occupation, likes the freedom of a pea-jacket. Warm, thick, wind-proof, storm collar, snug light, comfortable, for early spring after a fur coat gets too hot and heavy, a freeze reefer fills the bill exactly. Here is a good one and a cheap one.



Men's Extra Heavy Frieze Winter Pea Jackets

—made double breasted with high storm collar to button close up at throat, extra quality warm tweed linings, size 36-44. Regular \$6.50. Special.....**\$5.25**
Add 50c. for postage or express.

CLIP HERE

The Robert Simpson Co., Limited,
Toronto, Ont.

Please put my name on your mailing list for the Spring and Summer Catalogue for 1906, and send me one of these skirts advertised, for which I enclose \$2.70.

Name..... Address.....

THE
ROBERT

SIMPSON

COMPANY,
LIMITED

TORONTO, ONT.

LAME MARE.

Mare 13 years old went lame on left hind leg last July, think she got a knock on hinch bone, she never went very lame but steps short on same when walking, when standing keeps raising it up and forward, no swelling to be seen but think it is hinch bone

Man. W. J. W.

Ans.—The lameness, judging from the few symptoms you have mentioned is probably in connection with one of the upper joints, either the hips or the stifle; but with the meagre information at hand, it is impossible to diagnose the case with any degree of certainty, if possible get a veterinarian to make a personal examination.

SPAVIN—RUNNING SORE—SPLINTS.

I bought a mare nine years old, seems in good health, cheap on account of some blemishes. She has a bone spavin right hind leg, is in foal, same mare has a sore under part of the body which discharges fluid or matter. It breaks and runs matter every two or three months when the matter will come from it by drops. Horse has a splint on the inside of left front leg just below knee. What can I use as a cure for it?

Sask. J. Mc. M.

Ans.—1. The best remedy for a bone spavin, in the stage you mention, is firing with a pointed iron and afterward a judicious application of blisters. The operation of firing can only be properly performed by one who is acquainted with the anatomy of the part. Your mare being pregnant it would not be advisable to fire the spavin until after parturition. Your mare having a spavin depreciates her value very much. It is scarcely advisable to breed from either a spavined sire or dam. I cannot recommend Kindall's, so called "Spavin Cure" as a cure for spavin.

2. The lodgement of some foreign body is probably the cause of the running sore. The hole from which the pus issues should be probed to the bottom and if any hard substance is discovered it should be removed, and the wound dressed daily by washing with warm water and castile soap and syringed with a five percent. solution of carbolic acid, carbolic acid one part to twenty parts of water.

3. Cut the hair closely from the splint and apply the following blister: Hydrar biniodide and cantharides pulv., of each one dram; vaseline, one ounce. Mix. Rub in well with the fingers; let it remain for forty-eight hours, wash off and apply lard to the blistered surface. Tie head up for twelve hours after applying the blister. Repeat in two weeks if necessary.

MARE IN LOW CONDITION.

Have a mare five years old which is down in condition, and does not feed well, has a discharge.

Sask. S. C.

Ans.—See our February 14 issue under Leuchorrhoea.

SACCHARINE.

Will you kindly inform me through your paper what "Saccharine" is made from, and if food sweetened with it is wholesome for general use.

Sask. Mrs. S. C.

Ans.—Saccharine is the active principle of sugar but the chemically pure article is got in the refining of coal tar. It is 230 times sweeter than the best sugar and is antiseptic in its action hence exercises considerable influence upon the health. It is quite largely used in the preparation of some brands of canned fruits which practise comes in for considerable protestation from the best medical journals.

MARE DOES NOT EAT.

Kindly advise some treatment for a nine year old mare that eats very heartily, but fails to put on any fat. She stops eating very suddenly, and about half hour after eating spits out of her mouth a quart of finely chewed feed. Slobbers very badly but mouth is not sore. Has been kept in stable and fed hay and grain all winter and not worked. Has been this way for about a year. When hitched to a wagon is very high lived and eager to go.

Alta. H. L. L.

Ans.—The symptoms you give indicate that there is trouble with the teeth. The mare being ravenously hungry eats for a while but finally gives up on account of the pain. The trouble may be due to an ulcerated tooth, to a protruding tooth, to serrated edges of the teeth or to a combination of disorders. Have her mouth thoroughly examined and treated. Being naturally high strung she will not be easily fattened but if her teeth are in order she will be able to make use of her food.

ABDOMINAL DROPSY.

A four year old cow for three weeks gradually grew heavy in the body and lost in flesh. Four days ago she took sick, would not eat, moaned as though in pain and on the third of February seemed as though she was going to die; could hardly stand. I gave her five pounds of salts at different times but did not relieve her. I thought she would die in a few minutes so I tapped her and at once she seemed to have relief. The water ran out in a stream until it had run five ordinary pails full and was quite clear. From that on she seems quite well her sides seem quite natural again. What is the cause and what would be the proper treatment?

J. W. N.

Ans.—This condition (ascites) proceeds from various causes, such as, peritonitis, diseases of the liver, kidneys or heart and sometimes it results from bad care and starvation. Tapping the abdomen, with a trocar and canula, on the median line about one inch behind the naval and allowing the fluid to escape will, at least, give temporary relief; but in all cases, where the dropsy is due to organic disease of a chronic nature, the fluid will form again and again, until the primary cause is removed or terminates fatally. The medical treatment for a cow, would be as follows: Sulphate of iron, gentian pulverized and nitrate of potash, of each, three ounces. Mix and divide into twelve powders. Give one every morning, in food or drink. Iodide of potash, three ounces; fluid extract of digitalis, four ounces; add water to make one pint. Give two tablespoonfuls every night in food or drink.

HEIFER VOMITING.

I notice in your issue of January 31, an enquirer asks what would benefit a heifer which vomits her food. I had an experience with one much the same and found that giving her lumps of fat pork helped her.

Alta. C. W. M.

Ans.—We have no knowledge of the value of the "fat pork" treatment for vomiting in cattle. The heifer is affected with a form of indigestion and in most cases of the kind a change of food is called for. As medicine give a purgative: Epsom salts, 14 ounces; carbonate of ammonia six drams; ground ginger four drams; treacle one pint. Dissolve all in one quart of hot water and give in one dose. Follow by giving in food or drench, morning and evening, for one week: Bicarbonate of soda, four drams; gentian pulverized, two drams; nux vomica, one dram.

DEFECTIVE TEAT.

I have a young cow, I milked her last year. Her teats were perfect at first but after milking her two weeks this year she commenced giving milk out of a hole half way between the end of the teat and the udder. What is the cause? Is there any way to prevent the milk coming out of that hole?

Monroe, Wash. P. H.

Ans.—If the "hole" in the side of the teat is not the result of a wound, it would be difficult to account for it being there, especially, when the milk had previously flowed through the natural duct. If the duct at the end of the teat is now closed it will be necessary to open it with a teat syphon, or probe. The hole in the side of the teat should be closed by scarifying its edges and bringing its walls together by sutures. The milk should be withdrawn with milking tube until the parts are healed. The operation should be done by a skilled veterinarian.

BLACKLEG.

Yearling heifer became sick to-day. Her right shoulder seems to hurt her, acts like cattle do that die of blackleg

SIXTH ANNUAL

SPRING SHOW

& Sale of Pure-Bred Cattle

Under the Auspices of the Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association.

FIFTH ANNUAL

Provincial Stallion and Foal Show

Under the Auspices of the Alberta Horse Breeders' Association

SECOND ANNUAL

Provincial Fat Stock Show

TO BE HELD AT

VICTORIA PARK

CALGARY

May 7 to 10, 1906

PASSENGER RATES

Single Fare for return trip from all points in Alberta and Saskatchewan West of Regina. Other points in Saskatchewan and B.C. single fare for the round trip if single ticket is purchased and standard certificate is secured from the Agent. This certificate should be signed by the undersigned at Calgary and then presented to the C.P. R. Agent to secure free return ticket.

SEND FOR A FAT STOCK SHOW PRIZE LIST

The Auction Sale Catalogue (containing the pedigrees of the animals to be offered) will be issued in March; send for one. For further information apply to

C. W. PETERSON, Secretary and Managing Director

Alberta Live Stock Associations Calgary, Alta.

Rheumatism and Chilblains

Winnipeg, Feb. 5, '06

GENTLEMEN—I have used 7 MONKS' OIL for Rheumatism and Chilblains, and find it the best thing I have ever used for that purpose. Yours respectfully,
990 Elgin Ave. M. A. RAWSON.

7 MONKS' OIL is a wonderful remedy, and cures any ache or pain, external or internal, like magic.
Price, 25c.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

7 MONKS' COMPANY, Box 742, Winnipeg

GET ON THE SAFE SIDE BY PLACING YOUR INSURANCE WITH

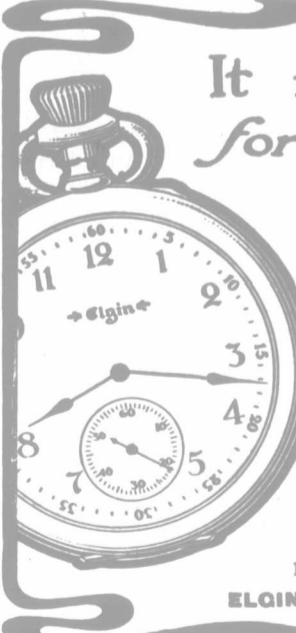
THE WINNIPEG FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Head Office: WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

A strong local organization with full government deposit and ample guarantees.

R. L. RICHARDSON, President. R. H. AGUR, Vice-President. CHAS. M. SIMPSON, Managing-Director. L. H. MITCHELL, Secretary.

AGENTS WANTED IN ALL UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.



It marks time
for the great army
of workers—
THE ELGIN WATCH
The whistles of industry the country
over are sounded by its time.

Every Elgin Watch is fully guaranteed. All jewelers have Elgin Watches. "Timekeepers and Timekeepers," an illustrated history of the watch, sent free upon request.

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., Elgin, Ill.

ture. Hogs must be dry and require all the sunlight that can be conveyed to them. It matters very little whether their pen is warm or cold so long as it is uniform, light and dry. It may be possible to make such a pen using stone walls but we have not seen it yet. For thirty hogs we would advise a pen about twenty-five feet long and twenty feet wide with a passage down the middle four feet wide. On the south side have five large windows and instead of the the roof meeting at the peak have rather a flat roof on the south side. On the north side have the roof a little steeper with the upper ends of the rafters about four feet above the ends of the south half of the roof. This gives a southern exposure to the north half of the roof. Put large windows up there also. By this means one can get a compact well lighted and easily ventilated pen. If this pen built of lumber is too expensive we know of nothing better than a straw stack over a pole frame with plenty of light on the south side. The straw absorbs the moisture from the hogs and the pen is always dry and warm.

SCHOOL TAXES.

Parties leasing school lands were assessed for taxes last spring in the usual way as their neighbors, two at present, remain unpaid. About last spring the lease changed hands to person assessed.

1. Has the board of trustees a legal right in collecting the taxes after, (as well as before) the land was sold?

2. Have those concerned any redress against the board of trustees for collecting taxes on school lands?

3. Can the taxes be recovered by distraining or distress as in the usual course, wherever the property can be found?

4. If those taxes are not collected by the trustees, (they having a legal right to do so), are the board of trustees liable for such taxes to the school district?

Alta. D. T. B.
Ans.—The parties leasing school lands are liable for the payment of taxes, as occupiers and the purchaser would be liable as owner.

1. Yes.
2. No, if properly assessed.
3. Yes, if in the school district.
4. No, they should report the arrears to the Department of Education for the province in which the lands are located.

SCHOOL LAWS.

1. Who are the proper authorities to which application could be made for a school?

2. Is a farmer liable for school taxes if he has no children eligible to attend?

3. Can three or four persons who have sufficient children to demand a school, locate the same to their own convenience and appoint themselves trustees without consulting the remainder of the school district?

Sask. J. H. B.
Ans.—1. The Department of Education, Regina.

2. Yes.
3. No, the school must be located as nearly as possible in the centre of the district and the trustees must be elected by the ratepayers at the first school meeting called according to the ordinance.

HERD LAWS.

I would like to find out how to start to get a Herd Law enforced, and how many townships have to go together to get it and what steps have to be taken before we can get started to make roads?

Sask. C. G. M.
Ans.—Write to the Department of Agriculture at Regina for a copy of the Herd Ordinance which will give you all the information you require as to forming a Herd district, and to the Commissioner of Public Works for a copy of Ordinance relating to roads.

STRAY HORSE.

How should I advertise a stray horse which came on my place? What papers should I advertise animal in?

Alta. A. C.
Ans.—Send a description of the horse, when it came to your place, stating the quarter section, to the Official Gazette, addressed to the Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, and also, send a copy to the nearest local newspaper.

If you ask the Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, they will send you a copy of the Ordinance relating to astray animals.

KING'S ELEVATOR NOT RUNNING.

Can you advise me why it is that the King's elevator at Fort William is not running?

Man. H. A. F.
Ans.—We understand considerable water is used in the scouring operations of the elevator and it is scarcely to be expected that much progress could be made with any process requiring water in the depth of our winters. At the same time there is considerable trouble with the "machinery" of this elevator whether due to ice or other cause, so that it runs very infrequently. Of course it is not expected that the wheat shipped in to be scoured will be moved east before navigation opens still the longer it remains in store and the oftener handled unscoured the more smutty it becomes. Note illustration of the elevator in this paper.

SEEDING BREAKING—PRESERVING EGGS.

1. What is the way to work fall breaking in the spring to get a good crop; the depth of breaking is light (2 inches).

2. Give me a way to preserve eggs for use in the winter.

Sask. T. H.
Ans.—The best way is to plow and then give whatever surface cultivation is necessary to make a good seed bed and to make the soil fairly firm. You could not expect to get a crop without plowing.

2. Take an oil barrel and cut it across the middle. Then get your storekeeper to order from wholesale druggist some water glass which is a liquid resembling syrup. Make a mixture of water glass one part and water eight parts put in the barrel along with the eggs as they are gathered. When cold weather comes the eggs can be removed to a cool place.

MAKING WILL.

Could or would it be legal to make a will (leaving a farm say) with the stipulation that a certain amount was to be paid yearly by heir to a certain cause or organization forever, or for how long could such an encumbrance be left on an estate?

Man. G. L.
Ans.—It would be legal to make a will with the stipulation mentioned.

SECURING PATENT.

I filed on my homestead in November, 1903. I have done more than the average amount of improving upon the land and have a fair sized herd. When could I apply for my patent?

Alta. N. L.
Ans.—You are entitled to your patent three years from date of filing provided you have discharged your duties with regard to residence, otherwise you appear to have given a good account of yourself. In order to secure your patent in good time you should give notice six months previously that you will apply for it on the expiry of your homesteading term. See that you get an acknowledgement of your notice.

PARTNER FOR POULTRY FARM.

What terms would be fair to offer a partner on a small poultry farm. I have all needed buildings to keep a flock of 500 laying hens:—A 220 egg incubator, brooder house, capacity 300 chickens, house for man to live in, and he would eat with family. He would not be required to put any money into the concern. There is a good market here for eggs and fowls. Give me your best ideas.

B. C. J. A. P.
Ans.—A flock of 500 hens could not be expected to make a good revenue for a man much less for two partners. If the owner is a practical man and understands poultry he had better get a good boy to help with the flock and do other work besides or get a man with some experience and keep a larger stock. If on the other hand the owner has no experience he had better either not take a partner or get one who would do other work besides. If things are so arranged that a man could be had who has some other business and would look after the poultry besides we should say about one half of the revenue of the flock should go to him.


Gombault's Caustic Balsam

The Worlds Greatest and Surest
Veterinary Remedy
HAS IMITATORS BUT NO COMPETITORS!

SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE.
Supersedes All Caustery or Firing. Invaluable as a CURE for
FOUNDER,
WIND PUFFS,
THRUSH,
DIPHTHERIA,
SKIN DISEASES,
RINGBONE,
PINK EYE,
SWEENEY,
BONY TUMORS,
LAMENESS FROM SPAVIN,
QUARTER CRACKS,
SCRATCHES,
POLL EVIL,
PARASITES.
REMOVES
BUNCHES or
BLEMISHES,
SPLINTS,
CAPPED HOCK,
STRAINED TENDONS.
SAFE FOR ANYONE TO USE.

We guarantee that one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin mixture ever made. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Write for testimonials showing what the most prominent horsemen say of it. Price, \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use.

The Accepted Standard VETERINARY REMEDY
Always Reliable. Sure in Results.



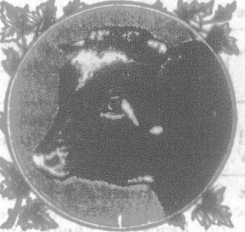
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The Lawrence-Williams Co.
Sole Importers & Proprietors for the
U.S. & CANADA. CLEVELAND, O.

NOTHING BUT GOOD RESULTS.
Have used GOMBHAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM for more than 20 years. It is the best blister I have ever tried. I have used it in hundreds of cases with best results. It is perfectly safe for the most inexperienced person to use. This is the largest breeding establishment of trotting horses in the world, and use your blister often.—W. H. RAYBOND, Prop., Belmont Park Stock Farm, Belmont Park, N.Y.


USED 10 YEARS SUCCESSFULLY.
I have used GOMBHAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM for ten years; have been very successful in treating such ailments as capped hock and knee, bad ankles, rheumatism, and almost every cause of lameness in horses. Have a stable of forty head, mostly track and speedway horses, and certainly can recommend it.—C. C. CHAMBER, Training Stable, 500 Jessup Street, New York City.

Sole Agents for the United States and Canada.
The Lawrence-Williams Co.
TORONTO, ONT. CLEVELAND, OHIO.

SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS
I have now for sale one a year-old red bull (imp.) and six extra well-bred yearling bulls and several cows and heifers. Prices reasonable and quality right.
JOHN RAMSEY,
Pridde, Alta.



Rushford Ranch
Young Stock for Sale
Sired by Trout Creek Hero and Royalty. Also several cows. Write for particulars.
R. K. BENNETT,
Box 95, Calgary



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, - Cottenwood, Sask.

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep
Shorthorn bulls, cows and heifers for sale at greatly reduced prices for the next 60 days.
J. T. GIBSON, - Denfield, Ont.

Willow Bank Shorthorns
Four Bull Calves, fit for service in 1906, sired by Alberta Prince, 40190, champion at the Calgary Spring Sale, 1905. Herd now headed by Nonpareil Victor, 45240, sired by Nonpareil Archer (Imp.) 4411. Primrose also imported. Address:
D. SINCLAIR, - Innisfail.

Mossom Boyd Co.
Bobbygeon, Ont.
The largest breeders of
HEREFORDS
in Canada offer for sale bulls and females of the choicest breeding and registered both in the United States and Canada. Will deliver at your station. Write for catalogue and for information respecting polled Herefords which are also offered.

Shorthorn Bulls, Heifers and Hoffer Calves for Sale.
The get of Sir Colin Campbell (imp.)—28872— and General—30399— Cows all ages, in calf or calf at foot. Seventy head to choose from.
Two Clydesdale Stallions two and three years old. Also mares and fillies. Leicester Sheep, both sexes. Stock always on hand.
Geo. Rankin & Sons, - Hamiota, Man.

CARLTON HEREFORDS
THE STATE FAIR PRIZEWINNING BULL
Gold Prince 88168 at the head of the herd.
Cows selected from the leading herds in the U. S. A., the Anxiety blood predominating.
BULLS FOR SALE
All ages, all sizes, all prices and all O. K.
FENTON BROS.,
Carlton Hereford Farm.
SOLGIRTH - MANITOBA.

Grandview Herd.
SCOTCH SHORTHORNS
Herd headed by Trout Creek Favorite
\$3595
Stock for sale at all times. Correspondence solicited.
JAS. WILSON,
Innisfail, Alberta.
Farm three miles south of town.



WANTS & FOR SALE

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

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

FOR SALE—An up-to-date threshing outfit. One Sawyer-Massey 25 horse-power traction engine, with all modern attachments, and one Peerless separator, having high bagger and Cyclone blower or stacker, together with tank pump, hose and caboose. The above rig has only threshed about 50 days. Owner will sell same for \$2,000 cash, or where gilt-edged security is furnished on time at 8 per cent interest. Apply to William Lloyd, Dunsmuir, Man.

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

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

MILK WANTED—The Dairy Department of the Manitoba Agricultural College is prepared to contract with farmers on liberal terms for the purchase of milk and cream, beginning Feb. 1st, 1924. For particulars address W. J. Carson, Professor of Dairying, Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Man.

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

IF YOU want to sell your farm or exchange it for good houses or lots in Winnipeg, list your property with us. We make a specialty of this business and charge no commission unless a satisfactory sale or exchange is effected. There will be good demand for farms. Write at once and we will send you blank forms for description. Address Home Seekers' and Business Exchange, 483 1-1/2 Main St., Winnipeg. W. D. Rutta, General Manager.

PURE SEED OATS—New Early Storm King and Tartar King, grown on breaking and free from smut and weed seeds, also a small quantity of Pure Red Fife seed wheat and Messury Barley, further particulars, samples, and prices on application—Pure bred Tamworth swine from prize winning stock and some fine young Wolf Hounds. W. T. Thompson, Summerberry, Sask.

WANTED—A farm to work on shares, near Brandon or Indian Head. One with stock and implements preferred. If farms are large can furnish plenty of first class help. Address A. Bonsteel, or J. W. Wooden, North Bay, Ont.

FARM TO RENT in Red River Valley, 640 acres, all fenced, 300 in cultivation. Good buildings, good water, plenty wood, within three miles of railroad station. Tenant must provide all his own equipment. Long lease to satisfactory tenant. Apply Box 44 Farmer's Advocate.

FOR SALE—One of the finest half sections in southern Manitoba, near the flourishing town of Killarney. Has good buildings, good water, about 15 acres of wood, 200 acres broken, more to break, Torrens title. For particulars apply Box 515, Killarney, Man.

FOR SALE—Good clear New-Market Oats, in car lots or smaller quantities. Write for sample and price. Peter Horn, 21, 16, 20 Regina, Sask.

FOR SALE—Three Clydesdale Stallions, Barons Pride, six years old; Maple Cliff Erskine, four years old, and a three year old, these are all First Class horses. Guaranteed sure foal getters. Prices away down to suit the times. Write for particulars. Peter Horn, 21, 16, 20 Regina, Sask.

160 ACRE farm for sale in the fall-wheat belt Southern Alberta, two miles from Pincher Creek station. Seventy acres fall wheat looking good for 45 bushels per acre. Price \$18 per acre. Address W. E. Hammond, Lethbridge, Alberta.

FOR SALE—The North West quarter section 22 Tp. 17 R. 2 W. 2 M. Nice house, well and stables, about eighty acres under cultivation, the rest of the farm easily brought under cultivation, all fenced with two wires. For price and particulars apply to Matthew Daniel, Forest Farm, P. O. Whitewood, Sask., Proprietor.

WANTED—A ploughing or breaking contract. Send full particulars to R. M., Farmer's Advocate.

FARM FOR SALE—480 acres of the Viewfield farm. About 215 in cultivation, 130 of which is summerfallow, ploughed twice, 320 acres two miles from railway station. Title clear. Price \$25.00 and \$30.00 per acre. Five or ten years to pay two thirds of purchase money if required. Nine miles from city of Moose Jaw. Wm. Watson, Proprietor, Moose Jaw, Sask.

WANTED—By a married man position as foreman on a ranch (or any place of trust). M. E. Box 9 High River, Alberta.

FOR SALE—Two choice imported Clydesdale stallions, rising four and five years, one 2,100 pounds, both choicely bred, sound and sure getters, Wm. Meharey, Russell, Ont.

SCOTCH SHEPHERD—Wishes situation on sheep ranch, experienced. Apply W. Johnston, care of Mr. Wallace, Woodvale, Shellmouth, Manitoba.

WANTED—Position as housekeeper on farm west of Regina. Only those wishing capable help and willing to pay good salary need apply. Address "C" care of Postmaster, Balgonie, Sask.

FOR SALE—Two carloads horses, four to eight years old, 1250 to 1400 pounds, all broken. Apply, Warnock and Bolster, Pincher Creek.

MONEY FOR YOUR FARM—Do you wish to sell your land to men who can pay for it? We have clients in the United States and Eastern Canada who want to purchase improved and unimproved farms in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Practical farmers with money. Write for blank forms. Thordarson & Lindal, Real Estate Brokers, 614 Ashdown Blk., Winnipeg.

FARM FOR RENT—Winnipeg district, D. W. Buchanan, St. Charles, Man.

BEES—I have a few colonies of Italian Bees for sale which are the best workers. For May delivery. W. E. Cooley, Hope Farm, Solsgrith.

CHOICE SEED OATS FOR SALE—Pure Irish White and Tartan King, free from noxious weeds, 50 cents per bushel, bags 25 cents extra. Andrew Shaver, Killarney, Man.

FOR SALE—Short-horn Stock Bull, Victorious Knight 47917, two bull calves, one Berkshire Boar ready for service, three sows, Barred and white Plymouth Rock cockerels, and eight leading early varieties of seed potatoes. T. E. Bowman, High River, Alta.

PRACTICAL TANNING—Why not do your own tanning? I have a receipt for tanning which any man can successfully use on all kinds of pelts and you are certain of a soft kid glove finish every time. No machinery used. This receipt is in daily use in my business for years and I guarantee it. Complete instructions and receipt sent for \$2. Any correspondence answered if you include stamp.

EDWIN DIXON,
Taxidermist and Naturalist,
Unionville, Ont., Canada.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

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.

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

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

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

Yorkshires and Shorthorns

In Yorkshires we have now for sale a number of first-class sows bred to farrow next spring; also several good boars ready for service. We can ship any distance in light, strong crates.

In Shorthorns we have a few heifers bred to imported Metropolitan; also two bull calves sired by Choice Goods. Prices to suit the times.

WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rosser, Man.

SHORTHAND Book-keeping, Penmanship, Typewriting, etc. Thoroughly taught. Write for particulars. Catalogues free. Address WINNIPEG BUSINESS COLLEGE, corner of Broadway Ave. and Fort St., WINNIPEG.

THE FRENCH DRAFT ASSOCIATION.

In one of your issues of last month was a note about the registration of Percheron horses but the name of the French Draft Horses Association does not appear. What is that society, and what are the certificates delivered by them worth (in regard of Percheron horses)?

Maple Creek, Sask. D. I. M.

Ans.—This association sprung into existence owing to the fact that some of the draft horses of France were not eligible for registration in the Percheron stud books. The certificates issued by this association are recognized by the U. S. government. Registration in this association is more or less of an admission of a blending of families rather than an indication of a line of breeding within certain tribes.

CLOVER, TIMOTHY AND BLUEGRASS.

Do you think timothy and clover do well here, also Kentucky blue grass? My land is somewhat light and I would like the timothy for hay and blue grass for pasture.

Sask. I. K.

Ans.—We think it is only a matter of acclimatizing clover in order to get it to produce a crop. Naturally the first year it is sown in a climate so different from that in which the seed grew a large proportion of it kills out but there is always some that survive on the most unfavorable localities. It has been grown at the experimental farm at Indian Head for years and we think could be induced to grow on the Soo line with a little coaxing especially if the seed were brought from Dakota or Minnesota. There should be little difficulty in getting a catch of timothy if the rainfall is up to average seasons. A light coat of manure in winter would help along a catch of either clover or timothy. There is a sort of native blue grass found in the west but as yet we are not aware of its seed being placed on the market. The variety grown in the central states has not been introduced to any extent up here.

ADVICE.

An old farmer said to his sons: "Boys, don't you ever spekerlate or wait for somethin' to turn up. You might jest as well go sit down on a stone in the middle of a medder with a pail 'twixt your legs and wait for a cow to back up to you to be milked."

SOME 'IRISH' LORE.

The latest novelty in vegetables is a black potato, which has been sent to Messrs. Sutton, the famous seed merchants of Reading. This eccentric tuber came from the Congo, and is said to have an excellent flavor. It is especially recommended for ornamental cookery and in salads.

The word "potato" is a corruption of "batata," the original and correct name,

A newspaper man once essayed to write an agricultural item and said, having in mind the Darwinian theory, that, if the farmers persisted in removing the horns from their cattle, in the course of time all cattle would be born without horns. He was embarrassed when we asked him if he had ever seen a calf born with horns.

Poultry Show

The Alberta Poultry and Pet Stock Association

will hold its third annual exhibition at

STRATHCONA

March 20, 21, & 22

1906

Liberal Prizes Awarded

To all varieties of pure-bred Fowl, Dogs, etc.

Copies of Prize List and all other information may be obtained upon application to secretary.

V. T. RICHARDS, STRATHCONA, Alta.

POULTRY & EGGS

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

ALBERTA Quality White Rocks won 3 firsts, 2 seconds and 1 third on six entries at Edmonton, February, 1905. Three grand breeding pens this spring's egg trade. Can give exceptional value in yearling hens, young breeding or exhibition stock, or eggs. Give me a trial order. Satisfaction guaranteed. Geo. W. Scott, Innisfail, Alta.

BUFF Orpingtons, bred from Cook's New York winners; cockerels and eggs for sale. Light Brahmas, giant strain, prizewinners; stock and eggs in season. R. Lane, Brandon, Man.

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

SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorn Eggs from first prize hen, \$2.50 per setting; also few pure bred pullets for sale. R. Hall, care of Lane & Elvis, Brandon, Man.

FOR SALE—Pure bred White Plymouth Rock Cockerels, \$1.00 each. Thomas Common Hazel Cliffe, Sask.

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

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

WHITE LEGHORNS—Five cockerels, thirty pullets, fine condition. From winning stock. Cheap, in lots of ten or more. Eggs for hatching. F. Wixson, Ingersoll, Ont.

FOR SALE—Fine pure bred white Wyandotte cockerels, from one dollar. Mrs. Maltby, Manor, Sask.

The Quincy Incubator, THE HATCHER YOU WANT.

Because it is easy to operate, being self regulating, as if mothering and self-warming. The ventilation is positive, nothing left to chance. Economical in the use of oil.

90 DAYS TRIAL. Don't fail to investigate the Quincy. It's different from others and our offer is the most liberal. Price low. Send for Free Catalogue. It will help make some poultry profit.

QUINCY INCUBATOR CO., Box 49, QUINCY, ILL.

Scarcliffe Herefords

Bulls and females of the most approved strain. Sampson 1st at head of herd. Young stock of his get. Terms to suit the trade. Orders solicited.

H. M. BING, - - Glenella, Man.

Woodmere Stock Farm

Neepawa, Man.

Shorthorns

For sale. My herd has always been FIRST on the ring where shown. Have on hand a number of young things of both sexes.

Clydesdales

A few Clydesdale Fillies for sale.

Yorkshire Pigs

Always a good supply of both sexes for sale. Not related.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS A SPECIALTY

STEPHEN BENSON

Cattle and Sheep Labels. Send me your name and address for circular and sample. It costs nothing. Write to-day. F. G. JAMES, - Bowmanville, Ont.

The Ontario Veterinary College, Limited,

Temperance St., TORONTO, Canada.

Affiliated with the University of Toronto.

Patrons: Governor-General of Canada and

Lieut.-Governor of Ontario. Fee—\$65.00 per

session. Apply to ANDREW SMITH, F.R.C.V.S.,

Principal.

GREAT CROPS OF STRAWBERRIES AND HOW TO GROW THEM

Best book on Strawberry Culture ever written. Worth its weight in gold. Free if you send your address. R. M. Kellogg Co., Box 525 Three Rivers, Mich.

POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPHS.

Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P., writes in the "Grand Magazine" a very interesting paper about the Post Office. One of the marvels of that institution to which he calls attention is the ever-growing surplus. It yearly causes the British Postmaster-General, he says, to 'stare and gasp, like a hen that has unwarily sat on and hatched an emu's egg. It suggests the fabled mill which kept on grinding because the owner had forgotten the formula to be uttered in order to stop it.' There is a steady growth of some £250,000 a year in the Postal surplus, which is now £3,881,000. Twenty million pounds—that is to say, a seventh part of the British revenue—is raised by means of the Post Office. It seems to Mr. Henniker Heaton 'scandalous' that with an annual profit of £3,881,000 the Department cannot, for instance, see its way to register a letter for a penny instead of exacting twopence, or to sell postcards at the face (stamp) value.

The telegraphic business of the British Post Office is, however, 'a dismal failure' The average payment received on a telegram is 7½d., and the average expenditure on it is 1s.; in other words, there is a loss of 4½d. on each message. Last year there was a deficiency of £1,215,000 in the Telegraphs account. The Postal Telegraphs branch, Mr. Henniker Heaton contends, is sadly in need of a process of 'reconstruction,' as the company promoter terms it. It is still burdened with £278,000 a year on the sum borrowed to buy up the old telegraph companies in 1870; and with £55,000, the value of messages transmitted free for the railway administrations. If an experienced city man were called in he would perhaps say to those responsible for this wastage, 'Why not try fourpenny (as in India), three-penny, or even twopenny messages—it would not hurt the wires?'

Cables, Mr. Henniker Heaton further points out, are as vital to the Imperial existence of Britain as warships, cannon, or magazine rifles.

'It is the more remarkable that our Government is content to leave this Imperial nervous system in the hands of private companies, instead of forming a syndicate with the colonial governments to acquire all British-owned lines for the state. If that were done, not only would the cables be strategically rearranged and extended, but the present exorbitant charges would be instantly cut down. No message to any part of the world should cost more than 1s. a word; and under the zone system we might 'wire' for rd. a word to Europe and North America, 2d. a word to India and South Africa, and 3d. to Australia. Our commerce is bound hand and foot with these copper bonds, our poor are cut off from their friends who emigrate. Social messages only amount to 3 per cent. of the traffic.'—World Wide.

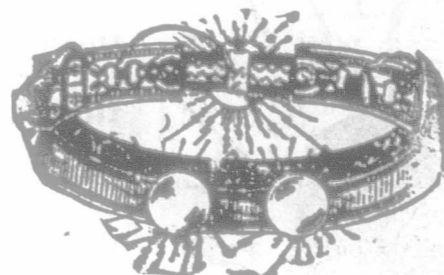
NEW AND IMPROVED.

The Minnesota St. Anthony Park experiment station has produced a new spring wheat type that promises much in increased yields for the Northwest. It is known as Minnesota No. 188, and it is expected that it will show general results better than the varieties, Nos. 163 and 169, put out by the station in 1889 and 1902, and which are known to nearly every Northwestern farmer. The station has experimented with the new type for eleven years, from 1895 to 1905, inclusive. It has been found to yield higher than any other, the average for the period being 28.97 bushels, compared with 27.50 for Minnesota No. 169, and 27.57 for No. 163. Comparative yields of other well-known varieties are: Hayne's blue stem, 24.12; Power's Fife, 24.39.

The original seed was obtained from Professor William Saunders of Ottawa, Can., in 1895. It was immediately sown in the field test plots at the university farm, and has remained in these trials since that time in comparison with the best native and improved varieties. This variety of wheat is a cross between white Fife and Ladoga, the crossing having been effected by Professor Saunders. Ladoga is a bearded, smooth chaff wheat noted for its early maturing quality. White Fife is one of the common wheats in the Canadian wheat district.

Minnesota No. 188 is a bearded, smooth chaff wheat, with short spikes and light red chaff. The straw is short

MEN IT'S FREE!



Until You are Cured

I make this offer to weak men, particularly those men who have spent their earnings for years on dope (the drugs that make them feel like a young colt one day, and like an old broken-down hack the day after), these men who have tried so many things that they are tired of fooling and want a cure. Those are the men I appeal to, and I am willing to give my electric belt free until you are cured.

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

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

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

I don't charge much for a cure. My Belts are as low as \$5. That will cure some cases, and it won't cost you a cent if it doesn't. Did you ever see a doctor who would agree to cure you for \$5, and wait for his money until you are cured?

I've cured lots of men who have paid over a thousand dollars to doctors before they came to me. Dr. McLaughlin: Brockville, Ont., Dec. 11, '05.

I have worn your Belt for thirty days. I am feeling fine, the best I have for years. My stomach is very much better, and my appetite has improved a great deal. I can now eat a good meal and be satisfied, which I couldn't do before. I feel like a new man entirely, and if I keep on improving the way I have, in another month or so I will be in good shape. I remain, respectfully yours, FRED J. CUTTERBUCK.

I have cured thousands of men who have squandered the savings of years in useless doctoring. My Belt is easy to use. Put it on when you go to bed; you feel the glowing heat from it (no sting or burn as in the old time Belts), and you feel the nerves tingle with the new life flowing into them. You get up in the morning feeling like a two-year-old.

An old man of 70 says he feels as strong and young as he did at 35. That shows it renews the vigor of youth. It cures Rheumatism, Sciatica Pains, Lumbago, Kidney Trouble, banishes pain in a night never to return. Dr. McLaughlin: Collingwood, Ont., Dec. 18, '05.

Dear Sir.—I must say that your Belt has done me a lot of good. Since wearing it, three years ago, I have never been troubled with Rheumatism. I find the Belt is just the thing to do as you say. I have lent it to others, and they speak well of it. Wishing you every success, I remain, yours very truly, JOHN CRAWLEY. Tell me where you are and I'll give you the name of a man in your town that I've cured. I've got cures in every town.

That's enough. You need the cure. I've got it. You want it. I'll give it to you or you need not pay me a cent. Come and get it now. The pleasurable moments of this life are too few, so don't throw any away. While there is a chance to be husky and strong, to throw out your chest, and look at yourself in the glass and say, "I'm a man," do it, and don't waste time thinking about it. I've got a beautiful book, full of good honest talk about how men are made big and noble, and I'll send it to you free sealed, if you send this coupon. Call for consultation free.

Dr. M. D. McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge Street, TORONTO.

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

NAME..... ADDRESS..... Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., and Saturday until 9 p.m. Write plain.

and stiff and not inclined to lodge as easily as the straw of the ranker growing blue stem wheats. The plants are inclined to stool extensively. The grain ripens about eight to ten days earlier than the Minnesota fife and blue stem wheats, and for this reason usually escapes the destructive ravages of black stem rust. Wheat suffers the greatest damage from the black stem rust, that

The Gold Standard Herd



THE PREMIER BERKSHIRE HERD OF THE WEST

I am now booking orders for early spring pigs from a bunch of fine, large, matured sows of faultless conformation—the up-to-date bacon type. Berkshire litters farrowed every month. Lunett, my big show sow, is now nursing a fine litter. Unrelated pairs, twins or single individuals of either sex supplied. Orders solicited. Address,

J. A. McCILL, Neepawa, Man.

spreads so rapidly just previous to harvest. Early maturing varieties may be cut before the black stem rust has developed far enough to choke the plant and cause shriveled grain.

The color of the grain is a deep amber red, very similar to that of the best grades of red winter wheat. The milling and flour-making properties of Minnesota No. 188 have been tested by Professor Harry Snyder, chemist of the Minnesota experiment station, and by the flour experts of several of the Minneapolis roller mills. These tests showed that the flour from Minnesota No. 188 contained a larger per cent. of gluten than flour from the standard wheats, Minnesota No. 169 and Minnesota No. 163. The gluten, however, was somewhat softer and slightly off in color. The dough expanded well and gave a loaf of equal quality with loaves baked from flour of Minnesota No. 169 and Minnesota No. 163. The quality of the flour from Minnesota No. 188 is therefore, on the whole, above criticism.

Anyone desiring to try this new wheat should write to the Minnesota Experiment Station, St. Anthony's Park, Minn. concerning the seed.

F. S. & H.

Higher Prices and Prompt Remittance.

If you ship to us, all your Hides, Furs, Pelts, Wool, etc., we pay you same day as goods are received. Make us a trial shipment; we guarantee you will be satisfied, and remain our shipper. Write for price list and shipping tags. BERMAN BROS., 319 1st Street So., Minneapolis, Minn.

FOREST HOME FARM

CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES and B. P. ROCKS



choice lot of Scotch collie pups, eligible for registration.

ANDREW GRAHAM, Carman and Roland Stns. POMEROY P. O.

EGGS

will be inserted per word each one word, and addresses accompany the r this heading. sultry and eggs mers by using

won 3 firsts, ries at Edmon- grand breeding an give excep- ung breeding or ve me a trial d. Geo. W.

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Wyandotte Mrs. Maltby,

HE HATCHER OU WANT. operates, being self taining and self reul- on is positive. Not- commical in the use

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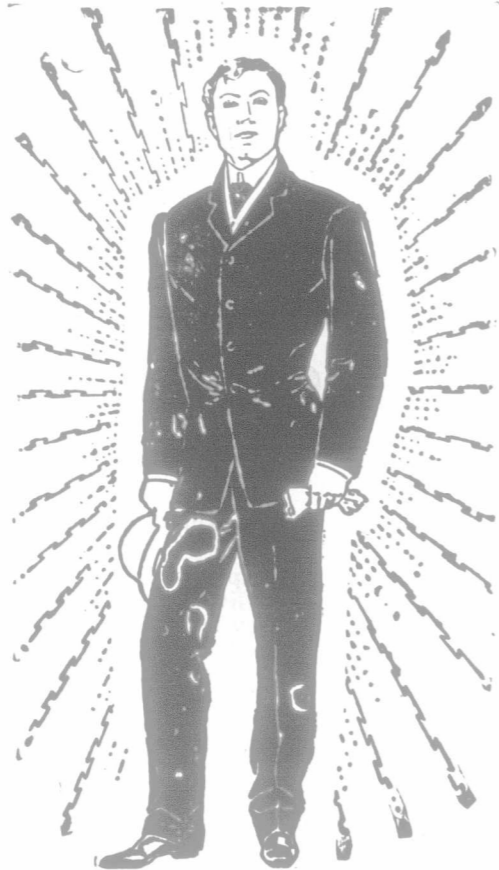
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G, Limited. anada. Toronto. anada and 165.00 per F.R.C.V.S. om

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FREE TRIAL UNTIL CURED



My offer to all who lack Strength and Vigor, who have Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Lame Back, etc., is:—Use my Invention until Cured, then pay me. I ask not one Penny in advance or on deposit.

A man in good, vigorous health is full of electricity. The eye and brain sparkle with it, and his nerves and muscles are strong and elastic as steel. He is successful in business or his occupation, and his wit and general good nature makes him sought after by all. Could electricity be seen he would appear as in the illustration—emanating "something" you instantly feel as you approach him. This "something" is simply his natural electricity. We call such men "magnetic." Are you one? If not, don't you want to become one? During 40 years practice in Electricity I have aided more than a hundred thousand to become so. Men have come to me broken down from overwork, worry, or abuse of nature's laws, having exhausted all medical and drug treatments and apparently past aid, suffering tortures from Nervousness, Exhaustion, Varicocele, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Lame Back, Wrecked Stomach, etc., and even these I have helped to regain their health and strength—made them men like the above. I can do the same for any man who will use my invention, and who is not too far gone for help.

I Cure you before you pay me One Penny

My treatment is very simple. I use Electricity as given by my famous Dr. Sanden Electric Herculex Battery (latest patent, Mar. 7, 1905). Worn only during time you sleep, it fills your body full of the soothing, strengthening current, and in the morning you awake full of life and vigor, prepared to face the world however you find it. Two months' use generally cures the worst cases. Use the Herculex for that length of time, and if you are well, pay me. If not, return it—price when cured from \$5 up. Liberal discount if you pay cash for it.

As the originator and founder of the Electric Body-Battery system of treatment, my 40 year's success is the envy of many, and my Herculex is, of course, imitated (what good thing is not?), but my great knowledge to advise and direct my patients is mine alone and cannot be imitated. It is given free to all who use my invention until the cure is complete. My Herculex is guaranteed to give a current instantly felt, or I forfeit \$5,000, and to last for at least one year.

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

DR. C. F. SANDEN, 140 Yonge Street, TORONTO, ONTARIO.

Also complete establishments, with competent physicians in charge, at

San Francisco, Cal., 907 Market St.
New York, 1151 Broadway.
Montreal, Can., 132 St. James St.
Paris, France, 14 Rue Taitbout.
London, England, 15 Hanover St.
Stockholm, Sweden, 36 Malmskildnads.
Calcutta, India, 7 Wellsley Place.

Bombay, India, 75 Hornby Road.
Madras, India, 162 Mount Road.
Cape Town, South Africa, 12 Plein St.
Johannesburg, South Africa, 77 Eloff St.
Yokohama, Japan, 51 Yamashita St.
Tokio, Japan, 15 Guiza St.
Hong Kong, China, 34 Queens Road.

Canton, China, 73 Maine St.
Buenos Aires, South America, 15 Artes.
Rio Janeiro, Brazil, Largo el Carioca No. 20
Montevideo, South America, 18 de Julio, 122.
Sao Paulo, South America, 15 de Nov. No. 62.
Santiago, Chili, Cassilla No. 2.
Lima, Peru, Quidre No. 17.

Spramotor

The darkey white-washer, with his pail and brush, has passed away. The Spramotor is much more effective and economical, saves its costs in the first operation; spreads oil or water paint or white wash as fast as 20 men with brushes.

20,000 IN USE
Shipped on approval. Prices from \$10 to \$300. Send for booklet P.

SPRAMOTOR CO.,
BUFFALO, N. Y. LONDON, ONT.

TO ESTIMATE THE WEIGHT OF A STACK OF HAY.

To the height in feet of the stack to the eaves add one-half of the height from the eaves to the ridge. Multiply the result first by the length in feet, then by the width in feet, and divide the result by 27, which will give the contents of the stack in cubic yards. A yard of new hay averages 132 lbs. in weight, and old hay from 176 to 198 lbs.; therefore, to get the weight of the stack, the number of cubic yards must be multiplied by from 132 to 198, according to the age of the hay. MILLER.

A CHAMBERLAINISM.

A recent dinner of the Imperial Industries Club of London was devoted to a discussion of the state of British agriculture. Sir Walter Peace declared that the United Kingdom took from the soil in wheat alone more than £5,000,000 less a year than it did thirty years ago. "If the farmers could be kept at home," he said, "to cultivate the same quantity of wheat that we did thirty years ago, we could save £9,000,000, and even if £5,000,000 were placed on imported wheat, it could really be paid by the farmer." Will the Old Country farmer be in the hands of the clock? W. P. Wood, president of the London Corn Association, advocated a duty of 1s. a qr. on wheat. Again, and declared that when a duty was imposed by Sir Michael Beale, it did not

FREE GOLD WATCH

A regular \$25 Watch in appearance. Very handsome. The case is warranted 18K. Gold plate, standard size, and made in England. It is engraved. It is the new 1905 model, and is fitted with a celebrated American lever, jeweled movement, carefully adjusted. The watch is stem wind, stem set, and contains a reliable gauge, together with the new flush regulator. The hairspring is hardened and tempered in oil. The dial is of nickel, and the hands are of steel.

The watch is absolutely correct. The main spring is lock set, and will hold its position. Every part of the movement in this watch is made by hand by experienced workmen before it reaches the factory. Our offer—We will send you this watch absolutely free if you will send us only 20000 sets of our beautiful POST CARDS at 10c. a set. They take the place of the people by storm, they are beautiful and cheap. Everyone says they are the best thing they have ever seen. Four lovely Cards in every set and only 10c. a set. Send us your name and address with at least 20c. Don't wait, write us now, and we will send the Cards at once. **THE COLONY ART CO.,** Department 303 TORONTO.

MILLIONS FOR FURS

It is now the best time to buy raw furs. The prices are low and the quality is high. We have a large stock of all the best furs, and we will sell them at a special price to you. Write us now for our list of prices and conditions. **W. H. BROS. Ltd.,** 133 McGill St. Montreal.

Lost, Strayed or Impounded

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

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

- SASKATCHEWAN.**
- LOST.**
- PENSE, Sask.**—During fall of 1904, Bay Horse age five years, white strip in face, branded 7 F right shoulder. Reward \$10.00. Anyone holding this horse after this notice will be prosecuted. Andrew Caswell.
- SASKATCHEWAN—LANDING, Sask.**—Gelding about nine years old, bay, two hind feet white, little white on face, branded on right hip D bar joined to an inverted D, \$25 offered for recovery of same. B. 427. Sam. Naggy (34—24—6 w 2)
- OTTION**—Bay gelding about nine years old, two hind feet white, little white on face, branded on right hip D bar joined to an inverted D. \$25 offered for recovery of same. Sam Naggy (34—24—6 w 2).
- ESTRAY.**
- MOOSOMIN**—Dark red bull calf, seven months old, right ear clipped. Nelson Kydd, (25—14—11)
- CLUMBER**—Since August 1905, dark roan heifer, about two years old, white under belly, no brand. S. W. J. Taylor, (14—22—1 w 2)
- LIPTON**—Since October 1, 1905, red and white heifer, about two years old, no brand, and since October 1, 1905, one black yearling heifer, no brand. Jos. Foeshaner, (34—23—12)
- NEW WARREN**—One black horse about 1,100 pounds, four years old, branded "2" (up side down) on right jaw, and one bay horse, weighing between 1,150 and 1,200 pounds, white strip down forehead, branded "D. C." on left shoulder, and an indistinct brand half way between spavin joint and pin bone in left leg. Wm. Miller, Sr. (10—12—23)
- PUCKAHN**—Since December, 1905, one roan steer, about two years old, no visible brand. Peter Campbell
- WISHART**—Since December 1, 1905, one red and white steer, two years old, indistinct brand on left side, and since December 1, 1905, one red and white steer, two years old, no brand. Jas. Hall, Jr. (14—29—15)
- OHION**—One heifer, white with red neck and ears, about one and a half years of age. C. C. Hofstrand, (4—19—2)
- CONDIE**—Since February 7, 1906, one bay mare, completely blind, about ten or eleven years old, three white feet, very poor condition, no brand. F. J. Tipton.
- KENNEL**—Since May, 1905, one black mare, about five years old; a little white on left hind foot, weight about 1,200 pounds, no brand. Hugh Armour, (21—21—19 w 2)
- CREELMAN**—Since about January 22, 1906, one black mare, small star on forehead, aged, weigh about 1,050 pounds. John Dickie, (32—10—9)
- FOAM LAKE**—Since last summer, one roan steer, horned, two years old, no brand visible. C. J. Helgason, (24—31—12)
- HURONVILLE**—Since February 14, 1906, gray horse, aged, lump on left front leg, little low on right hip, indistinct brand on right shoulder. Thos. G. Williams, (14—12—10)
- SHELL BROOK**—Black heifer, white face, two years old, no brand. Mrs. E. McIntosh.
- WALLACE**—One white steer, rising four years old, no brand. Chas. B. Langstaff, (24—27—3 w 2)
- HUMBOLDT**—Bay saddle mare, off hind foot grey, saddle marks, weight about 850 pounds, young animal, no brands visible, and dark brown mare, white stripe on face, near hind foot white, about 1,200 pounds, harness marks, no brands visible, and dark bay pony, mare, aged, saddle marks, no brands visible, and dark brown mare, star on forehead, young; about 1,200 pounds, harness marks, and bay gelding, white nose, branded quarter circle on left hip also ZT on right shoulder. T. M. Motion.
- SASKATOON**—Two ponies, one bay, brand indistinct, and one cream pony, no brand; taken up November 20, 1905. F. G. Hall, (12—16—2 w 3)
- BROADVIEW**—Red and white heifer calf, rising one year old. C. R. Boulbee.
- WAWOTA**—Roan yearling heifer, no brand visible. R. D. Dooley, (19—11—33 w 1)
- MISTAWIS**—Since last summer, black muley cow, indistinctly branded on left hip. Gus Thompson (N. E. 8—49—3 w 3)
- SALTCOATS**—(Class of animal not stated), red with some white spots, rising two years old, indistinctly branded on right rump. John Purvis (34—23—1 w 2)
- BATOCHÉ**—One black bull, rising three years old, no brand at Wm. Boyer's.
- IMPOUNDED.**
- SINTALUTA**—One bay mare colt, star on forehead, four white feet, two years old, and one iron grey mare, about three years old, white hind foot. Jones and Hannah.
- REGINA**—Impounded in Regina City Pound, red muley cow, A. E. E. Graham, poundkeeper, corner of Cornwall street and 11th Ave.

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increase the price of bread one farthing. Sir Thomas Elliott, secretary of the Board of Agriculture, declared that the British farmer was the best farmer in the world, both as a farmer and as a stock breeder, but that he was passing through a transition period as to method and profits, and was, therefore, suffering. —The Miller.

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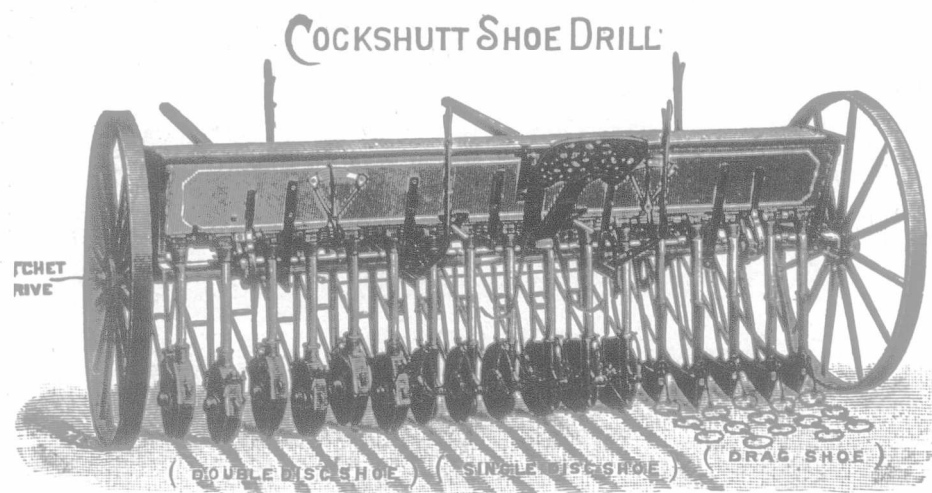
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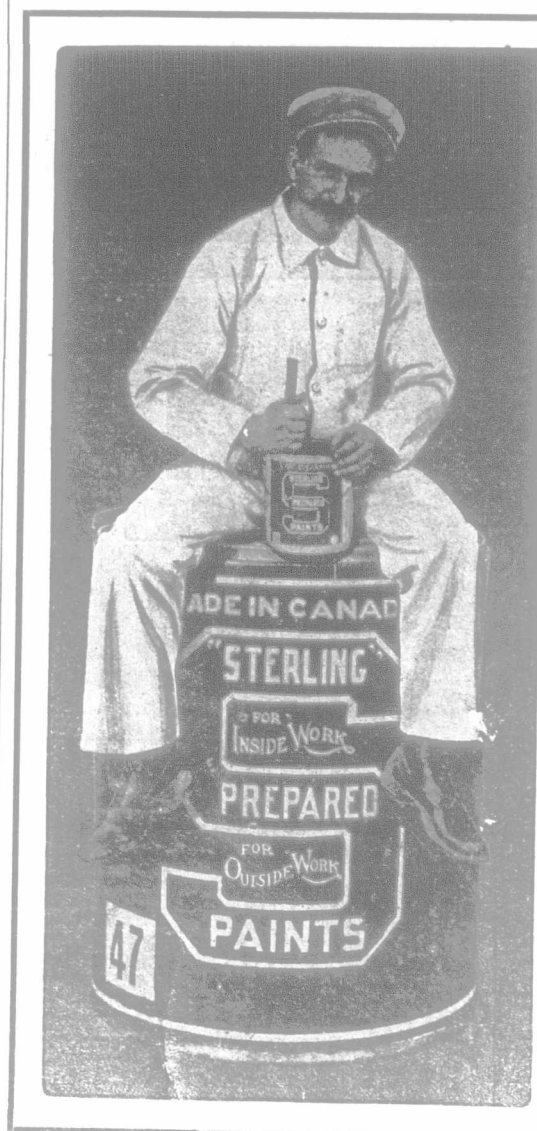
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