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ALTOGETHER AND GO
TO BED.**

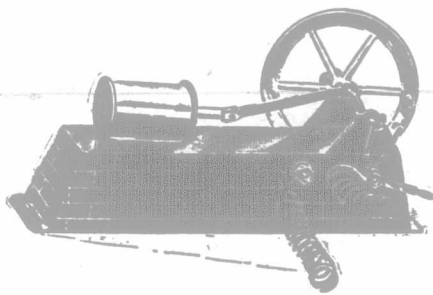
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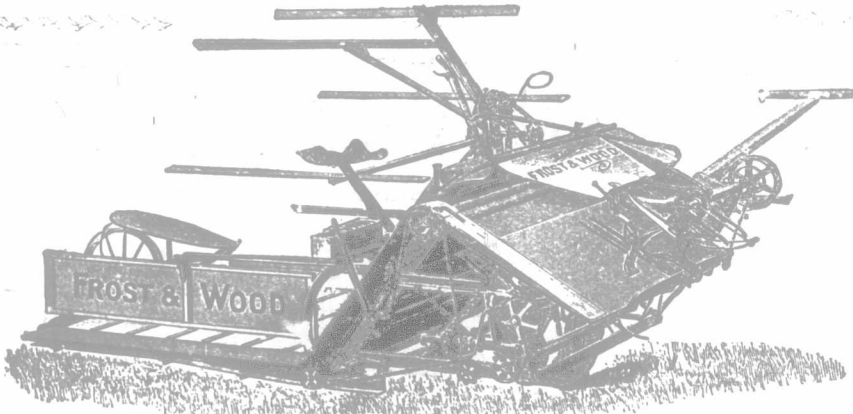
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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

VOL. XL.

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

NO. 644.

WINNIPEG, MAN. JANUARY 25, 1905. LONDON, ONT.

Editorial.

The Dairy Situation.

To say that the present situation of the dairy industry in Western Canada is in a bad way only faintly expresses the condition of things. Production is declining, yet consumption is increasing, or should be, as the population increases. We get many complaints from producers that a fair price cannot be got for their make, and yet consumers pay twenty-five cents a pound and up in the city of Winnipeg right along, and sometimes a premium of five or ten cents a pound over the first mentioned figure.

In the first place, dairying is no match under present conditions for its competitor, wheat-raising, and no campaign of education along dairy lines can persuade farmers that it pays them to produce cream which, when marketed, will represent a return of fifteen cents a pound for butter, or less, when they can grow crops of wheat yielding twenty bushels per acre, which sell for seventy-five cents a bushel.

To the rank and file, the declining fertility of their farms has not yet been sufficiently demonstrated, and the likelihood is that at the first inkling of such they would hie themselves to the new lands further off, and realize on their old farms, which have risen in value from the real-estate man's view, although LESSENERED IN VALUE as storehouses of crop-producing energy.

The West has been through the vain attempt to plant creameries and cheese factories in unsuitable surroundings, proof of which is supplied by the many silent creameries and buildings through the country, sad monuments to the attempt to graft such scions as dairy schools, creameries and cheese factories on the country before a root-stalk or trunk in the shape of a dairy-fitted people existed. The fact is, the dairy industry in the West started to run before it could walk, and it fell down. Will it get on its feet again? Yes, but progress will be more gradual, and, therefore, more permanent, as the impoverishment of the land is appreciated, and as pork production increases, because dairying and hog-raising are indispensable to each other.

There are, however, some things to be overcome or instituted before the industry can even move forward, in place of backwards, and those things are the lessening of the charges on butter during its handling from producer to consumer; the grading of dairy butter, and the abolition of the trading system by the country merchants; the selection of heavier and more persistent milkers, and the feeding of beef of the cow boarders; the use of the travelling dairy for educational purposes, and the growing and curing of suitable fodders, to which might be added the preaching of the gospel of the silo, and the introduction of effective milking machines (we understand there are two about perfected, and soon to be placed on the market), and the understanding by cream-sellers of the Babcock test.

One of the present features of the butter production seems to be that, in many localities, the good buttermakers have abandoned the churn and worker, and that the people who make inferior butter are still spoiling good cream by turning it into poor butter.

For the present, and for many years hence, the bulk of the milk-producing cattle of the country will be those of the type that produce a calf which, when matured, will make good beef, and at the same time produce a fair quantity of milk; and, in the more thickly-settled districts and on farms where large families exist some dairying will be done, and will, we believe, prove remunerative, but only a person of visionary ideas can be

possessed of the idea that the wheat districts can remain such and be noted for turning out dairy products. For a grain-producing territory, there is to-day a lot of money invested in the leading dairy implement, the cream separator, yet it will be found demonstrated, time and again, that the farmer is not to be tied to dairying because of an expenditure of a few dollars on a separator, and he will with qualms relegate that useful implement to the junk pile or scrap heap, as he has in former times other tools of his profession.

An unlettered man may be a wheat-raiser, but dairying, to be at all successful, calls for art and scientific practice at the hands of educated men, and it is a question if our agriculture is on the whole properly prepared to embrace dairying. The situation is an unpleasant one to those who esteem the bouquet of good dairy butter more highly than the perfumes of the Orient or the spices of Araby, but for the comfort of those whose palates are as yet uneducated to good butter, we may say the wholesale conversion of the Ontario tub dairy product into Manitoba creamery bricks goes steadily on.

The Mission of the Experimental Farms.

As is well known in the Canadian West, there are three branch experimental farms of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, located at Brandon, Man.; Indian Head, Assa., and Agassiz, B. C.

The mission of these farms is, speaking generally, TO PROVE THINGS, and thus save the farmers of their constituencies (Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and British Columbia) loss of time and money in experimentation. In addition, the mission of these farms is largely educational, bringing to the attention of farmers better methods of farming, new varieties of grain, roots and fodder plants suited to the country, to demonstrate the most profitable and rational methods of stock-raising, to arouse interest in gardening and fruit-raising, and to stimulate tree-planting for shelter, fuel and home adornment.

Such a mission is no small one, and is in charge of Director Saunders, at Ottawa, and the three superintendents, Messrs. Bedford (Brandon), Mackay (Indian Head), Sharpe (Agassiz), and their staffs of assistants to do the actual farm work. Each farm costs approximately each year all the way from ten to fourteen thousand dollars, too small a sum when one comprehends the work to be done and the territory allotted to each.

The greatest attention has been paid to tree-planting, originating new varieties of wheat to meet the climatic conditions, experimenting with Russian apples and with grasses, in which avenues of work considerable has been done, and much worthy of commendation.

In spite of the great increase in correspondence, etc., which has accrued to these farms, no adequate provision seems to have been made for assistance to the superintendents, for the work is such now as to prevent them getting out among the farmers as much as formerly. They have been for years the outstanding and unfailling attractions as lecturers at Farmers' Institutes, winning their way into the farmers' confidence by their practical matter-of-fact way of presenting the results of their work to the farmers, and in no case have we ever heard the accusation that these superintendents pretended to know it all, yet these men do not seem to have opportunities to get out and see what other experiment stations are doing, and, as a consequence, have not the same chance to strengthen themselves as experimenters, as many of the officials at U. S. stations have. Leaders, or men intended to be leaders in educa-

tional work, must have opportunities to get out and exchange ideas, and should be given a free hand to work out experiments they think would be beneficial, and should have liberty to cut out experiments of little value. The same holds good with our experimental farms. The work done in testing methods of summer-fallowing, the distribution of samples of grains, roots, fruits and ornamental trees has left its impress on Western agriculture, and many a prairie farm has to-day its patch of small fruits, its wind-breaks, its meadow of rye or brome grass, as a result of educational currents which flowed from the experimental farms in Western Canada. In B. C., agriculture has benefited to as marked a degree in some of its special lines.

Unfortunately, the duties of the director prevent more than flying annual or semi-annual trip to these farms, and, as a consequence, he is debarred the opportunity of coming into touch with the farmers and their needs, and is thus unable to accurately feel the pulse of Western agriculture; hence, it is not fair to expect that he can be as closely in touch with the farmers' needs as he would like to be, or that alone, he can say what experiments or work should be instituted to best suit the needs of the country.

The best evidence that the work being done is not as fully in accord with Western agriculture and its needs as we should like to see, is furnished by the annual reports, that contain mention of things that should not be there, and omit mention in those pages many experiments that should be conducted.

The agriculture of the West is, partly as the result of nature's inexorable laws, progressing and, therefore, changing, a fact not evidenced by the reports of the farms to as great a degree as that progress warrants, and while the farms are well worth visiting, and the reports worthy of study, neither are as profitable to the farmers as they might be made.

The director is noted for his careful administration of the public funds at his disposal, which, by the way, are far too small, and for the thoroughness of the work he undertakes.

The time is ripe, however, for work more in accord with the needs of Western agriculture to be instituted, so that the farms may continue to be object lessons of advanced agriculture, which they will soon cease to be, unless new and needed experiments are started.

In a subsequent issue, we shall endeavor to outline some work that might be taken up, work that would amply warrant any expenditures made.

Suggestions from a Subscriber.

Having been a subscriber to your publication for some 6 months, I would like to make a few remarks. Anyone who thoughtfully reads the articles printed from time to time, cannot but recognize the sincere motive which its management seem to keep in view. The improvement of everything pertaining to better farming, no matter what branch we see fit to follow, always receives marked attention by the "Farmer's Advocate." We believe this is its main feature; but the moral and social matter is also of a character with which the most fastidious could find no fault. If there is one feature in its columns that I prefer more than another, it is the letters sent in by farmers themselves on any seasonable topic. The reports of the Grain-growers' Association, agricultural societies, etc., always interest me. Our interests are, or should be, mutual, and the more we understand each other by the enlightenment of such correspondence, the better position we are in to make a co-operative move in the right direction. I would like to see more farmers take advantage of your liberal offer of publishing worthy material on any farm subject, as we can all learn many things yet. Reading written matter seems to leave a deeper impression than listening to a speaker. We have more time to look at points in different aspects, and reference can be turned to at our leisure. Lest I intrude on your space, I will close for this time. Wishing the management a happy and prosperous New Year.

Cartwright, Man. GEO. ARMSTRONG.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

WALTER E. GUNN, BUSINESS MANAGER.
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W. W. CHAPMAN, Agent, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street,
London, W. C., England.

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2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, United States, England, Ireland and Scotland, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 when not paid in advance. All other countries, 12s.
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11. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve the ADVOCATE, Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
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Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Horses.

Grays Becoming White.

To many people interested in horses, the cause of the gradual fading with age of gray horses is a matter for study and perplexity.

Lord Dundreary said, "Thath one of thoth thingth no fellow can underthand." We know that it is so, and the manner of it. Color is produced by pigment cells, which, under a magnifying power, resemble tadpoles with a few sprouting hairs on them. In dapple and flea-bitten grays ("black and white," as you say), the pigment cells break loose, or are carried away into the circulation and deposited elsewhere—not broken up and lost, as a rule. You will find old grays have nodules or lumps under the tail, and extending into and around the the rectum—sometimes very large, and in mares invading the lips of the vagina. These consist of pigment, with a stroma or network of fibrous tissue, just enough to hold them together as solid tumors (melanosis). They rarely cause any serious trouble, but partly account for grays going out of fashion. You have stated too much with regard to "roans," "cows," and "dogs." Cows rarely have these melanotic deposits, and when they do, they are apt to occur in the organs, and in conjunction with other tumors. Roan horses have melanotic tumors, but not so frequently. They are disposed to come in form of warts, and preferably where the bridle or other harness comes in contact. They also develop light patches, and the red roan looks silvery in old age, and the blue roan gets grizzled. Red dogs, as Irish Terriers, Setters, Spaniels; and blue roans, as Yorkshire Terriers, are all extremely subject to these pigmentary tumors. I have operated upon a great many during the past year.

Is Very Instructive.

Dear Sirs.—As a farm paper, the "Farmer's Advocate" is very instructive. Yours,
Grenfell, Assa. W. G. LOVERIDGE.

Handle the Colts During Winter.

During the winter months there is little to do on the average farm but look after the stock, and as a consequence, there is considerable spare time, except where help is very scarce. No more profitable or enjoyable recreation can be found for the boys on the farm at this season than handling the colts. Profitable because it enhances the future value of the colt, and at the same time tends to make the boys proficient horsemen. Enjoyable because it affords a pleasant pastime for the boys, provided, of course, they are naturally fond of animals, and horses in particular; and to none other should the handling of colts be entrusted. To the boy, large or small, who likes a horse, it is a source of pleasure to handle a colt, and observe him day by day, as his education advances, become more and more tractable and obedient. To the man or boy who likes horses, it gives greater satisfaction and pleasure to handle a green or partially green one, in either harness or saddle, and to daily observe improvement, than to drive or ride a thoroughly handy one in which we do not look for improvement. In the first case he observes the fruits of his patience and often labor, and it encourages him to increased efforts; while in the latter he neither looks nor tries for improvement, and while he thoroughly enjoys his drives or rides, he does not feel that his skill or efforts are accomplishing anything in the way of improvement, because it does not give him the same degree of pleasure as the handling of one in which improvement is not only possible, but necessary. When boys begin to handle colts they should do so under instructions, as while the average boy will, no doubt, in time be able to learn from experience the right and the wrong methods of doing, he is liable to get both himself and the colts into bad habits during the process, hence the fathers or elder brothers should teach the boys how it should be done. There should be a method. There are many good methods and more bad ones. Above all things, kindness, but firmness, should be practiced. Conflicts or differences of opinion or inclination between the boy and the colt should, if possible, be avoided, but when such occur, the boy should always be in a position to gain the mastery without the use of violence or cruelty. This can be accomplished only by the use of strong and proper appliances, such as cannot be broken by the colt, and with which, by the aid of the skill and activity of the boy, the superior strength of the colt can be overcome. Colts should be handled when quite young, and their education yearly continued during the winter months, and then little or no trouble is experienced when their services are required in the team or single harness or saddle. In many cases the early handling or education is neglected, and "breaking," as it is properly called in this case, does not commence until the animal is required for work, and then it is done all at once. While such treatment often makes good and well-mannered horses, we cannot expect it to give as satisfactory results as where the education was commenced early, and consequently, was more gradual. When there are unhandled or green colts of different ages, let the boys begin to handle them. The weanlings should be taught to lead and stand tied; should be led beside a saddle horse or behind a sleigh or cutter. The exercise is good for the colt, and the education is invaluable. They should be handled all over, their feet lifted, and, if necessary (which is often the case), rasped or cut down to the normal shape. They should be kindly but firmly spoken to and treated, and, of course, when they are being petted, many and variable words may be used, the signification of which the colt is not expected to understand, but he understands by the tone and actions of the person that he has nothing to fear; but when we are giving him a lesson we should use few words, we should pronounce them distinctly, each word should indicate a specific action, and we should always use the same word for any specific action. For instance, we say "whoa" when we want him to stand still, "back" when he is wanted to step backwards, "go on" when we want him to move forwards, "steady" when we want him to slacken his gait, etc., etc. We should avoid the use of the same word to express different ideas or demand different actions. How often do we hear drivers say "whoa," or "whoa, back," when they simply want the horse or team to go more slowly, use the same expression when they really want the horse to stand, and the same when they want him to back. The indiscriminate use of words must confuse a horse, and while horses so driven are often handy and well-mannered, it is because they have become so accustomed to it that they associate certain actions with certain tones of voice, or with the degree of pressure exerted upon the bit, even though the same words are used for each action. This, we claim, is wrong, hence it is wise to be careful in respect to the words we use in handling colts. The yearlings, two- and three-year-olds, if not already halter broken, should be treated as the weanlings, and then should be "given a mouth," or, in other words, should be "bitted." This should not be done by driving or riding, but by putting a light bridle with an ordinary snaffle bit on the colt, and leaving it on for a few hours each day until he ceases to "fight the bit," after which gentle pressure, by the use of the check rein attached to a surcingle should be given, and the pressure gradually increased by shortening the check, until we get him to hold his head in about the position we want. This teaches him to carry a good head, and at the same time to yield to pressure upon the bit; his mouth becomes accus-

tomed to it, and we avoid the sore mouths so often seen in colts when they are driven or ridden without preliminary fitting. Then harness should be put on, and the colt allowed to run in a large box stall or paddock for a few hours each day until he becomes accustomed to having the harness put on, to wearing it, and having it removed without fear or nervousness. He is then ready to be driven, which may be done either with a good-mannered mate or singly. I do not think it wise to drive two colts together at first. In fact, I prefer teaching a colt to go singly first, and then we seldom have trouble when we want him to go with a mate, but many prefer driving him with a steady but prompt old horse first. Whichever we do, I think we should drive him a few times with just the harness before hitching to a rig. It is well to give him a few lessons this way first. Teach him to stand, go on, back, etc., and allow him to see all the sights that are liable to frighten him. When he is hitched we should see that both harness and rig are strong. The idea that "any old thing" is good enough to hitch a colt to is entirely wrong. The "old thing" may break and the colt injure himself or run away, and thereby learn habits that he is very slow to forget. Have things so strong that they are not liable to break, and be in a position to conquer him without violence or harshness if he act badly, as will sometimes occur notwithstanding all our trouble. If driving singly, it is wise to use a kicking strap for the first few times. When tied while hitched a strong rope should be used, and he should be tied to a fence or other object, which will prevent him from either going forwards or around, as he can do if tied to a post. He should be driven a little every day. I think frequent short drives preferable to few long ones, as they do not tire him, and at the same time teach him to be hitched and unhitched. If he will be required for spring work, this training will gradually harden him, and increase both respiratory and muscular vigor, and if he will not be needed in the spring he will have had lessons which he will never forget, and will be handy when we commence to handle him in his next year, or if he be for sale, he can be hitched and shown to the prospective purchaser. If he be a colt of saddle breeding or pattern, he should be taught to go well under saddle as well as in harness. I think it is a pity so little attention is paid to this mode of travel or recreation in the country. Saddle work is both healthy and delightful, and, in my opinion, both boys and girls on the farm should practice it, but I have not space to enlarge on this at present. "WHIP."

Horseshoeing.

That too little study has been given to the study of the structure of the hoof of the horse by most of the practicing horseshoers in the country will readily be conceded, and there is no doubt that in many instances permanent injury is inflicted upon the horse through lack of knowledge on the part of the smithy who undertakes this important work. In a useful article on this subject, in the Breeders' Gazette, Dr. Grenside, V. S., says, in part:

The practice of paring away the sole of the foot, or, in other words, thinning it, is a pernicious one. The shoer appears to like to do this, as it cuts very easily and gives, as he thinks, a very neat appearance to the hoof. The owner appears to endorse this, as he is very careful to have his groom stop the feet, forgetting that he has permitted the shoer to remove a much more efficient stopping than any artificial one in the outer surface of the sole. This is very easy of explanation and illustration, if one examines an unutilized hoof. First of all, it must be noted that the outer hard and tough crust, called the wall, grows out indefinitely, unless it is worn or broken off by contact with the ground or reduced by the instruments of the shoer. This is not the case with the sole, for it is so constituted that after it attains a certain thickness, by a process of nature, it exfoliates of its own accord, thus maintaining its normal thickness. These outer scales that keep coming out are nature's stopping. Why? Because by protecting the inner and deeper layers from the drying-process effects of the air they maintain all the moisture that is necessary in the sole. If you cut through by paring, and examine a normal sole, you will find that the part next to the quick (the part freshly secreted by the quick) is moist, and as you proceed to the surface of the sole it gradually gets drier, the outer part being almost entirely free from moisture and admirably adapted to protect the inner and moister part until it gradually is forced outward by fresh growth within, and becomes, in its turn, a "stopping" for the inner and freshly-formed layer of sole.

What happens if the knife is used instead of nature being allowed to go on with its process of desquamation? The deeper parts of the sole become exposed to the action of the air before they are prepared for it, by a gradual process of drying, and abruptly dry and contract. This is what causes the sole to become increasingly cupped and the hoof to become contracted, in a measure. The stopping of horses' hoofs is not necessary, as a rule, if the sole is left as it should be, in an unutilized condition. All the fuss and waste of time and material involved in the stopping of

horses' hoofs is based on error. All that is necessary to remove of the sole in a normal foot is accomplished when the rasp is flatly applied to the lower surface of the wall in reducing it to its proper dimensions. The thicker the sole, the better, providing it does not project below the wall. One can readily understand how much more efficient a thick sole is as a protection to the underlying quick, especially on rough, frozen and stony roads, than a comparatively thin one. Now, if the sole is as thick as it should be, and in such case the white line would necessarily be, it is a good guide to the shoer in the majority of cases to rasp down to the white line.

Another error frequently made, though not so commonly as mutilation of the sole, is cutting away the frog. It does not require a deep student of physiology of the foot to see almost at a glance the function of the frog. Take a normal hoof and examine the frog, and you will observe that it is placed at the back of the hoof where the major portion of the pressure comes. You farther find that, unlike either the sole or the wall, it is endowed with elasticity to a degree equalling India rubber, so it is very evident that it is not only intended to come in contact with the ground, but also to act as a buffer in lessening concussion. Now, what happens if you cut it away and leave the heel so high that the frog does not come in contact with the ground? It shrinks, and becomes as hard as wood, entirely unsuited to stand pressure without bruising the underlying quick, and no longer capable of performing its office of breaking concussion. Not only that, but with a thin, dried-up sole, the shrunken hoof draws the quarter with it, and you have contracted feet, or at least heels. After this mischief has been done through ignorance, then the horse must have that cure of all ills of the foot (according to some wise ones)—spreaders—to overcome the contraction of the hoof. Although horses are largely kept under artificial conditions there is no reason why their hoofs should become contracted if rationally treated, unless some disease of the foot develops, such as navicular disease. Under such circumstances, the contraction is the result of disease, not the cause.

Another pernicious practice among shoers is that of "opening the heels," which weakens the hoof and sometimes causes heel cracks, which are even more obstinate to treat than quarter-cracks. "Opening the heels" is supposed to overcome contraction of that part of the hoof, but it is more likely to help it along, under usual conditions, than it is to overcome it. Another point that should be carefully watched in preparing the hoof for the reception of the shoe is to have it level. If either inside or outside of the hoof is left too long, it changes the direction of the line of weight and subjects some portion or portions of the extremity to undue strain or pressure, and the consequent liability to injury.

Horses that are turned out into soft fields or put into box stalls or barnyards, where there is not sufficient attrition to wear the hoof to its normal dimensions, should have it rasped down every month to its proper proportions. This particularly applies to colts, and neglect of it is the initial step in causing hoofs of defective formation. The practice is very general when city horses are turned out in the country, for some reason or other, to put "tips" on the hoofs to prevent breaking of them. This plan is a very good one, if the tips are properly applied, but the way it is usually done is most irrational. The usual course is to prepare the hoof as for ordinary shoeing, then put a tip on about a quarter of an inch thick. The lengthening of the toe without a corresponding lengthening of the heel leads to tilting backward of the foot when it is placed on the ground. The toe, protected by the tip, grows, while the heel does not, so that the condition becomes intensified, and a great strain is put upon the supporting structure of the fetlock, and the normal relations of the various parts of the fore legs are disturbed.

All this may be avoided by using light tips and having them completely sunken in a groove made in the wall around the toe, so that their lower surface is flush with the wall at the heel. In this way the level of the hoof is maintained, there is normal pressure on the frog and heels, and no breaking of the wall. In other words, the hoof is placed in perfectly natural conditions without the danger of too rapid breaking off of the wall.

The Horse Show at Toronto.

The show for Clydesdale and Shire horses, to be held at The Repository, Toronto, under the auspices of the Canadian Horse-breeders' Association, Feb. 1st, 2nd and 3rd, is attracting a great deal of attention all over the country. Mr. Henry Wade, the secretary, reports that a large number of entries have been received, and that arrangements have been made with the railroads to return all those attending the show free. The various Horse-breeders' Associations will hold their annual meetings at the same time as the show, and it is expected that a large number of horsemen from all over the different provinces will be in attendance, and on Thursday, the 2nd inst., a banquet will be tendered to the successful Canadian winners at the 1904 exhibitions in the United States.

Stock.

Blue-Gray Beeves.

For many years past the winners at the fat-stock shows of England and Scotland have included one or more animals of a peculiar blue-gray color. These have been the result of a Shorthorn-Galloway or a Shorthorn-Angus cross, and have usually proven most economical beef producers, at least for the first generation. Using the blue-gray cattle for a further out-cross seldom proves a success, and has been practically abandoned in the Old Country. The Shorthorn-Galloway cross is a prime favorite with many feeders, as it seems to combine the good qualities of both breeds, and at the same time is lacking many of the more undesirable features. Shorthorn blood adds scale to the frame of

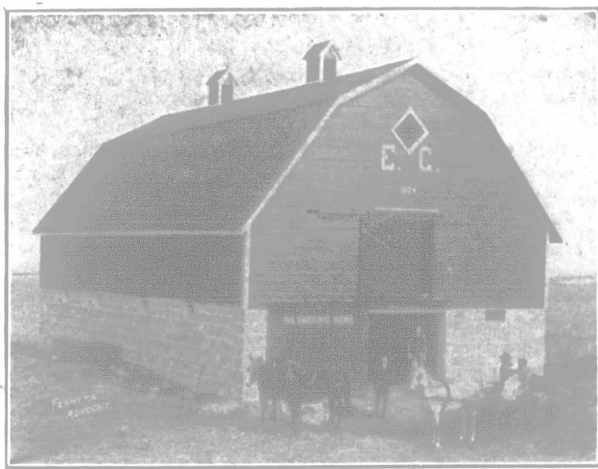


Sheep Feeding at Hartney.
Fattened on screenings from the Innis mill by Frank Hill.

the Galloway and mellowness to its hide, while much of the Shorthorn roughness and angularity of form is lost in the amalgamation.

At the International last year, the Iowa College blue-gray calves were considerably in evidence, and contained one or two individuals of outstanding merit. Again, at the late Exposition they won in several classes, but it is on the open market that they become of prime interest to practical cattle feeders. Fifteen head of the first crop of blue-gray calves were marketed on the Chicago market on Dec. 15, and gave satisfactory results in many ways. Nine steers from this lot averaged 1,206 pounds, and topped the market at \$7.25, while the six spayed heifers, although the apparent equal of the steers on foot, were compelled to go at a much lower figure. At the slaughter-house the whole load dressed out 63.84 per cent., the nine steers making 63.87, and the six heifers 63.79 per cent.

These facts tend to throw some light on the question of the great difference made in the selling price of fat steers and spayed heifers of the same quality and finish. In this instance the difference of the dressing percentages of steers and heifers was so small as to be hardly appreciable, so other reasons must be found for this discrimination. In going over the carcasses of these animals, the dressed-meat expert pointed out that the heifers carried more fat on their valuable cuts, and



The Barn of French Settler, Cut Here Just 12 Years.

He reads the "Advocate." See note.

often lacked the marbling, especially in the hindquarters, of a well-fattened steer. The reason for this is that the loin cut of a steer was generally two or three inches heavier than that from a spayed heifer. On the other hand, a heifer carcass, when dressed, yields a larger proportion of good meat than does the carcass of a steer. The reason for this is that the carcass is preferable and in better shape than the carcass of a steer. The reason for this is that the carcass is preferable and in better shape than the carcass of a steer. The reason for this is that the carcass is preferable and in better shape than the carcass of a steer.

Experiments in Beef Production.

Under the above heading, Bulletin Editor, Win. H. Ogilvie, of the Iowa Experiment Station, issues a popular edition, descriptive of the results obtained. Such are as follows:

The advisability of feeding a heavy grain ration in the production of beef has often been questioned by practical feeders. Some of them maintain that practically as large gains can be obtained from eighteen or twenty pounds feed per steer as from twenty-five to thirty pounds.

It will be understood that corn is the grain ration used.

In this feeding test of 189 days, in which three lots of steers were used, the results seem to indicate that gains on fattening cattle can be made at a smaller cost with light or medium grain rations than with heavy grain rations.

In the number of days given it seems to be impossible to finish cattle on light or medium grain rations, so as to sell at as high a price as similar cattle fed heavy grain rations.

The difference in the selling price will more than offset the cheaper gains made by the steers on light and medium rations, thus, in the end, making the heavy feeding the most profitable.

Cattle fed light grain rations consume more roughage than those fed medium or heavy.

From the gains made by the hogs it would appear that the cattle fed on light and medium grain rations made better use of their feed than did those on heavy grain rations.

THE USE OF SUPPLEMENTAL FEEDS.

The use of supplemental feedstuffs in fattening cattle results in increased gain and higher bloom, and, in some cases, in lower cost per pound of gain and higher prices for the finished cattle.

Gluten feed, oil meal and cotton-seed meal are proved to be satisfactory feedstuffs. They are of special value in balancing the ration when the roughage used is rather inferior, such as straw.

Dried blood as a supplemental feed cannot be considered satisfactory, as the increased gain is so slight as to be wholly disproportionate to the cost.

The profit in the use of these supplemental feeds depends on the price of corn, the price of such feeds and the roughage used.

The higher the prices of cattle, the more profitable will these supplemental feeds be, for they permit the feeder to secure maximum finish in shortest possible time, and so to "turn his money" faster.

Finally, the feeder must himself determine whether to use such feeds. He must take into account the price of corn, the price of cattle, and, what is important, the difference in the price of the most highly finished cattle over those of good finish.

Oil-meal was fed at the rate of one-fifth of a pound per day at the start, gradually increased to four pounds. Gluten feed was used in quantities of one-fifth of a pound, increasing to five pounds. Dried blood started on one-sixth of a pound, and up to one and one-half pounds, and cotton-seed meal began with one-eighth pound, increased gradually to four pounds.

Campbell-Bannerman, and the Embargo.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the present Liberal leader in Great Britain, has publicly intimated that he personally favors the repeal of the prohibition against the importation of Canadian cattle for "meat" purposes. He has added that, while he is in favor of the repeal, he is not in favor of the repeal of the prohibition against the importation of Canadian cattle for "meat" purposes. He has added that, while he is in favor of the repeal, he is not in favor of the repeal of the prohibition against the importation of Canadian cattle for "meat" purposes.

Our Scottish Letter.

THE BRITISH FARMER IS NOW DOING SOME THINKING.

1905 opens with fair prospects for the British farmer, but so far as actual revenue is concerned, he is likely to be worse off than he was after the disastrous season of 1903. He had big crops that year, which were badly saved. In 1904 he had smaller crops, which were well saved. Potatoes were a great source of revenue last year from the crop of 1903. This year they are not at all as likely to yield so well, as prices are very much lower, and the crop is heavier. In 1904 the bad effects of 1903 were not fully realized; this year the full weight of the bad season will be felt. Those who know better than most how matters stand with farmers, have serious misgivings, as to the results in the coming year.

The winter season of 1904-5 has been a singularly open one, and farm labor is unusually well advanced. The short and sharp experiences of severe weather were few, and did no damage; rather they did a great deal of good. The open weather has resulted in a great saving of turnips and fodder, the latter especially, and this is a great matter in a season when straw, to begin with, was scarce.

The men who fed cattle for the Christmas markets, got good returns this year. Numbers were short, and prices therefore ruled higher than usual; but there is reason to believe that the quality of the Deptford and Birkenhead cattle from overseas had also something to do with a reduction in the number of home-fed cattle put on the market. In December last, the number of cattle at Smithfield was not more than one-half what it used to be. This means that the Scots feeders in Aberdeenshire and Eastern Ross are disposing of their cattle during the year, and not holding them all for the glutted London Christmas market; a very sensible proceeding, in following which they are to be highly commended. The truth is the world is a much smaller place than it used to be, and the competition to be reckoned with comes not from home feeders, but from the ends of the earth. The splendid equipment of cattle ships renders the transportation of cattle from America to Great Britain less risky than the transportation from Ireland to Great Britain. I believe more deaths, direct and indirect, are caused by the short sea passage of six or eight hours, than by the long ocean passage of fully as many days. The British farmer has to contend with a factor undreamt of in Cobden's philosophy. The great free trader never contemplated a time when wheat could sell as low as 45s. per qr., or fat cattle be conveyed alive from North American ports to the Clyde, the Mersey, and the Thames. But so it has come to pass, and he who is a child to-day will see greater things than these.

Dairy farmers here have been debating this subject at some length. Chamberlain's proposals have at least made people think. Theories accepted as sound gospel are now put into the crucible, and if they do not stand the test they are cast aside. The dairy farmer is a little at a loss to comprehend the situation. He would like to have some modification of existing conditions, but he is by no means sure what modification would help him, or whether any be possible in which his last state would not be worse than his first. He desires a better price for his dairy produce, but Mr. Chamberlain says he is going to give a preference to the Colonial cheese-makers, who come closest as competitors. If they get the preference they will certainly enhance the quantity and the quality too. On the other hand, the dairy farmer says he wants to reduce the cost of producing his milk in order to meet his loss through increased competition in its sale. But Mr. Chamberlain says that may not be, as he proposes to put a small duty on foreign grain, and all experience shows that a duty of any kind has always a tendency to raise prices. If the dairy farmer is to be benefited he must have either or all of these things:

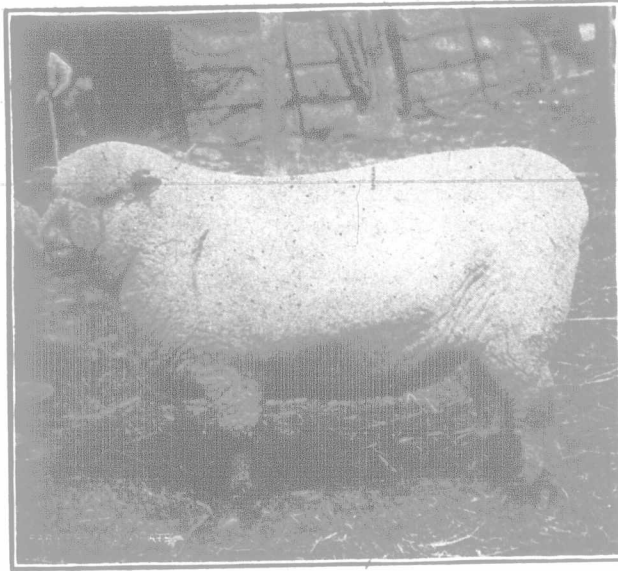
- (1) An enhanced price for his produce.
- (2) A reduced cost in production; or
- (3) New markets.

It does not appear that Mr. Chamberlain's proposals will give him either, and therefore he is rather disposed to hold his hand, and let matters work out more exhaustively. It will be time enough for him to commit himself to Mr. Chamberlain when he sees clearly that the Birmingham man can put him right. It ought to be observed that Mr. Chamberlain has never proposed to do so. He angles well for political support, and he puts the thing favorably for all parties he comes across; yet he has never made a really plausible bid for the tenant farmer's vote. We suspect he cannot. It is not in it.

Farmers have recently been debating another important theme—abortion in cattle. This entails enormous losses on the agricultural community. These losses are understood to be heavier than from any other single disease; or, indeed, from all other diseases combined. The difficulties in combating abortion have hitherto been regarded as insuperable, and although from time to time inquiries have been made little good

has resulted. There are two distinct kinds of abortion. The first is simple, and may be caused by accident; the second is mysterious, and up to this date inexplicable, and so far incurable. There are many supposed causes of the epizootic, but so far none has been accepted as infallible. The bull is said to be as much to blame as the cow, and the most exhaustive measures are taken to make sure that his organs of generation are thoroughly disinfected. The female organs are also disinfected by those who are determined to be rid of the scourge—while the syringe for the uterus is in constant use. It does seem to be possible to stay the ravages of this disease by the adoption of such measures as these, and those who have taken infinite pains have not been without their reward. The administering of bran mashes in which a proportion of carbolic acid finds a place has also been recommended, but there is some difference of opinion as to the results. A curious feature in the disease is its tendency to exhaust itself in three years. This tendency is accepted as a fact by responsible members of the veterinary profession. It is a favorable refuge of the man who has an "abortion cure" to exploit. He sets to work, say, in the beginning of the third year of the cycle. He gets the farmer to adopt his nostrums, and matters progress smoothly, until at the close of the season it is seen that the epizootic has run its course. The medicine man says he is to get the credit, and perhaps he may be entitled to some share therein. But the close observer knows that the better day had probably dawned before the medicine man began business, and he demurs to putting the whole credit on this man's shoulders.

"SCOTLAND YET."



Shropshire Ram.

Shropshire Sheep.

"It is difficult to imagine," says an English writer, "that the massive carcasses of the Shropshires, with a leg at each corner, were derived from a diminutive breed, described in 1792 as the Morfe Common sheep." These sheep were then considered to be a native race, black, brown or spotted-faced, and carrying horns. This appears to have been the parent form, and the work of improvement consisted in crossing with the Leicester, Cotswold and Southdown, together with careful selection and better care and food. These various crosses produced in the first instance a somewhat uncertain type, but as early as 1853 we find them commended in the following language in the report of the Royal Agricultural Society: "The new class of Shropshire Downs was very successful, and it is to be hoped that the society will recognize them as a distinct breed." They were at that time described as "without horns, with faces and legs of a grey or spotted color, the neck thick, with excellent scrag; the head well shaped, rather small than large, with ears well set on; breast broad and deep; back straight; with good carcass, and the legs clean, with strong bone. They are hardy, thrive well on moderate keep, and are readily prepared for market."

Shropshires were first recognized in the prize-lists of the Royal Agricultural Society in 1859. As a rule, the Shropshire breed heads the list in point of numbers at the shows of that Society. The Shropshire Sheep Society has been longer in existence than any other in England. There is a regular flockbook kept, and every sire can be traced. The American Shropshire Registry Association was organized in 1884, and the first volume, of which Mr. Mortimer Levering, La Fayette, Indiana, is the Secretary and Editor, was published in 1889. Over 150,000 animals have been recorded, the largest number in any record of the mutton breeds in America, and by owners in most of the United States and in every province in Canada. While the central home of the breed is Shropshire, they are bred numerously in one-half the counties in

England, and are found in large numbers in various countries in Europe and the Continent of South America.

In size, Shropshires are considerably larger than Southdowns, but not so large as the other Downs. They mature quite as early probably as any other breed except the Southdown, and are valuable for crossing upon long-wooled grades or common sheep, as the records of the prize-lists of the fat-stock shows amply attest. The quality of the meat is excellent, being about equal to that of the Southdown, while the quantity is considerably more, and they dress well in proportion to live weight. They are hardy, healthy, and prolific. Their wool is finer than that of the Oxford Down, and less fine than the Southdown, and should be even and close. The average fleece of ewes from a good, well-kept flock should weigh nine to ten pounds unwashed, and of rams twelve to fifteen pounds.

In general appearance and character the best Shropshires are symmetrical; stylish in carriage, short-legged and elastic in their movements. The head is short and broad; wide between ears and eyes; ears short, or of medium size; head well covered with wool, fitting like a continuous cap or helmet; color of face and legs dark brown; neck medium length, thick and strong, especially in the ram; body well proportioned; bone medium, not too fine or too coarse; hind quarters well finished; twist deep and full; standing with legs well set apart and well woolled; breast wide, and extending well forward; fleece dense, strong, lustrous, fine, even, free from black strands, and covering the body, head, belly and legs to knees; scrotum of rams well covered with wool. Shropshires have become popular over wide areas in England and America, and have proven very satisfactory to their owners generally, either as pure-bred or for crossing for purposes of mutton and wool production.

Farm.

An Old Settler's Advice to the Tender-foot.

As there are a large number of new settlers just starting in this country, and as a great many of them come from countries where the conditions are far different than they are here in the West, perhaps a few words from one who has learned by experience in the last three years some of the mistakes that a new settler is liable to make, may be of benefit.

Drouth is supposed to be the one great drawback, but there are others. Frost in July or August, as we have had it the past two seasons in this vicinity, is far worse. Cultivation will prevent drouth to a certain extent, but if our experimental stations, or anyone else, has a remedy for frost, let them speak up. Then it may hail.

We may escape all these misfortunes for a great many years, and, again, we may get them several seasons in succession, or when least expected, so there is always an uncertainty, that the new settler knows nothing about. Therefore, don't bank too much on your crop until you have the money for it. Go slow; farm all you can without getting in debt, and don't get in debt more than you are positively compelled to. This 12-per-cent. interest and a bonus, when your crops fail and they are obliged to carry you over, makes a big hole in next year's crop. Farm less, and put it in well; it will pay better in the end. Disk and harrow your ground well to level and pulverize it so it will retain the moisture.

Get a couple of good cows right on the start. Don't buy poor ones just because you get them cheap. Five or ten dollars on a milk cow that you know to be good, is no object. And a bunch of chickens, even if you have to run in debt for them. Frost or dry weather won't kill them, and they will keep down the store bills, besides milk, butter and eggs are far better on the farmer's table than anything he can buy.

For building stables, a good grade of seasoned drop siding is far better and cheaper in the long run than shiplap. I used the latter, and I find that after one year's exposure to the sun, it warps away from the studding and leaves cracks that are very hard to make tight. Several of my neighbors used drop siding, and their stables give them no trouble whatever.

Plant a little garden the first thing in spring; it will help out on the table. And in the fall, before winter sets in, lay in your supply of flour and coal, enough to last until the following spring. Then when one of Foster's blizzards comes howling down from Baffin's Bay and the North Pole, you are not going to freeze to death for the want of a little coal, or by trying to get out to town to get some.

I want to say again: Go slow! It will be better for you, better for the neighborhood in which you live, and better for your reputation. OLD SETTLER.

[Ed. Note.—We are of the opinion that a good brood sow should be included in the list of live stock, and for the Old Countryman, unused to horses, would say buy oxen.]

The Use of Rusted Wheat for Seed. I

We publish herewith Prof. Bolley's (North Dakota Experiment Station) advice as to the use of rusted wheat for seed, and believe that, even if that advice is not followed in its entirety, benefit will arrive from a careful study of the conditions he refers to. Of course, in this country, the seed question, as affected by rust, is not nearly so serious as it is to the country south of us, on behalf of whose citizens Prof. Bolley is laboring.

Every farmer ought to study this seed question, because it means much to him, and to the country as a whole. Rust has shrivelled the grain in many places, but one need not fear to use wheat which has grown in a rust-infected crop, provided the grain is not too much shrunken and is not otherwise injured by moisture or other conditions injurious to seed grain. Rust does not attack the crop by way of the seed, as smut does. It depends upon the weather and soil conditions, and upon the wind-borne red spores, which are carried from plant to plant, and from field to field, during the growing season.

Shrivelled Seed.—There are, however, localities in which the rust attack was so severe that most wheat is badly shrivelled. The question is: Is such grain fit for seed? If one has a wheat of good pedigree, a fine yielder, he certainly ought to use some of it for seed, regardless of how bad it was attacked by rust, for rust does not come every year, and the farmer cannot afford to lose a fine strain of wheat. As in breeding cattle, pedigree in wheat means more than all else. MY EXPERIMENTS, HOWEVER, HAVE, year after year, TAUGHT THAT LIGHTWEIGHT GRAINS OF WHEAT WHICH ARE SHRIVELLED OR SHRUNKEN, CANNOT PRODUCE AS MUCH GRAIN AS HEAVY, PLUMP, NORMALLY-FORMED ONES OF THE SAME PEDIGREE. But it may be necessary for many farmers to sow lightweight wheat next spring. Before giving any argument or processes for making use of such seed let me here impress the thought that it is of the utmost importance to use the plumpest, best colored seed wheat available. It pays. It does not pay to turn farming into guessing contests or gambling operations with nature.

Bright-colored, otherwise-uninjured, lightweight wheat from a rusted crop germinates freely under good soil conditions, and, if the average weight of the grains of a sample are above one-half the normal weight of sound wheat, will probably produce a stand when the usual amount of seed is used per acre. Such seeds produce thin-stalked, narrow-leaved plants, with weak vitality and slight powers of stooling. The large number of grains per bushel may, in part, make up for the loss in living and stooling powers. Plants from lightweight grains are always liable to die, if the soil happens to be either poorly drained, heavy and cold, or very droughty just following the germination date.

SOME RUSTED WHEAT WHICH SHOULD NOT BE USED FOR SEED.

There are, perhaps, few farmers, even in the heaviest rust districts, who have failed to raise enough heavy wheat for seed purposes. If there are no full-weight grains in the crop, I can hardly recommend its general use for seed, because it shows that there was no rust-resistant wheat in that field, and because it will be hard to screen out enough heavy grains to insure a stand of strong plants. If lightweight rusted wheat has been subjected to much wet, has been heated or weathered, it ought not to be used for seed. Shrivelled rusty wheat never properly matures. It easily becomes soft, and, in the presence of moisture, loses its growth power much sooner than plump, hard wheat. The farmer who doubts that his seed grain will germinate and make a good strong growth ought to try some of it in a box of earth at once, or in some simple germinator, such as a deep plate or dish filled with moist sand. Try some sound mature wheat with it as a check on the trial.

CHANGING SEED WHEAT.

Our experiments have also proved that it does not pay to continually change seed wheat. A farmer cannot breed up a good pedigree of strong yielding wheat unless he keeps his seed from year to year, and continually improves it by cleaning and grading. If the grain from a rusty crop has a bright wheat color, is not soft or musty, and one can screen out some good wheat of ordinary weight, there are strong reasons for using it for seed. I can give no hard fixed rule as to weight, but recommend that grains which are to be used for seed purposes should, at least, be of three-fourths the normal size and weight.

Our experiments teach: (1) That the methods of grading and selecting farm seeds heretofore recommended, and in use by most able farmers are along correct lines, and should be followed rigidly, because these grading processes not only tend to save the naturally big yielders, but to discard the weak and non-disease-resisting strains of grain. (2) It teaches that, when a farmer removes a lightweight, shrivelled grain, either by fanning or screening, he removes from the seed a

grain which came from a weak, sick plant, or from one which could not produce a good plump grain under the conditions in which his crop grew. (3) That the farmer ought not to continuously change his type of seed grain, but should breed up a strong strain to fit his own local conditions. To do this, he should grade out all of the lightweight, imperfectly-shaped grains, and save the plump, perfect ones. These last grew on plants which could resist trouble, plants which were strong and resistant of disease and hard conditions of soil and weather.

WHEAT FROM A RUSTY CROP.

All this applies very directly to the question of using seed from the present rusty crop. Because of the reasons just given, I recommend that the farmers in the rust-infected districts procure the seed for next year from their own crop, if it is possible to screen out enough heavy grain for that purpose. If one-third of the grains are heavyweights, most farmers will be able to do this by a little extra work with the fanning-mill. Remember, that this is a good year to sort out a good, vigorous strain of seed wheat, for the rust shrivelled the grains of all of the plants which could not resist rust and hard weather, and soil conditions. Clean out the light stuff.

out of tepid water, and sprinkle over a little dry oat-meal; dust openings of shoulders and hams with cayenne pepper, to keep out flies, and hang in a moderately warm kitchen to dry. If they are seen to sweat, they are too near the fire. For keeping, a dark room is best, as flies will not enter. Some persons tie up the hams in fly-proof canvas bags.

Plan Your Campaign Against the Weeds Now.

The vitality of weed seeds was referred to in our last issue, and the influence of that vitality as affected by plowing and cultivation commented upon. In this article, we present some studies on, and the results accruing therefrom, weeds, unfortunately, too well known in Western Canada. Prof. Waldron, in Bulletin No. 62, gives the summary of his work with French weed, as follows:

French-weed seed remaining in pods out of doors over winter is usually dead by spring.

A French-weed plant, with green pods, plowed under, will ripen its seeds much quicker than when left above ground.

French weed will ripen pods in seventy-seven days from sowing, and in thirty-four from the flower.

After the pod is ripe, it requires nearly a year to mature seed, if it be stored dry.

French weed is most injurious when it starts in the fall. A well-cleaned seed-bed in the spring is the greatest foe to the French weed and other winter annuals.

The conclusion from this seems to be that the French weed is a pernicious plant only as a winter annual. If the seed-bed of the grain-field is harrowed clean before seeding, or if the land is spring plowed, French weed will be uncommon in the grain. This conclusion is substantiated by the few field observations made by the author. A very wet season might change the result somewhat, and some exceptional seeds may germinate soon after the pod is ripe.

The weakness of tumbling mustard is shown when it has to cope with really aggressive plants, and it shows how little it is to be feared when it is to be placed in

competition with a rapidly-growing plant, even like the wheat plant. When tumbling mustard injures a grain crop, it is because the grain is sown in a field full of tumbling mustard plants already half grown.

As settlement progresses and fencing is erected, the tumbling mustard becomes more rare. On the large wheat farms this weed will likely exist in spite of large areas of summer-fallow, owing to the weed's well-known tendency, under the influence of a little wind, to go great distances. Wind-breaks of trees and fences arrest its progress and power of wide dissemination.

QUACK GRASS, CANADA THISTLE AND SOW THISTLE.

Quack grass should be attacked in a dry season. The ground should be mowed if the grass is of much height, and so plowed that the bottom of the furrow is level with the bottom of the mass of root-stalks, about five inches. Cultivation should be thorough, and should be done with a tool that cuts off the stems just below the surface. After the grass is weakened by this method the ground should be quickly seeded with a quick-growing grass, in order to smother the quack. As each root-stalk has a joint, on an average, every two inches, and is capable of sending up a stalk at that place, it follows that the root-stalks in a square foot of sod have the ability (potentially) of producing over five hundred plants. This shows how harrowing may tend to distribute, rather than check, the growth of the plant.

CONTINUED WHEAT CROPS AFFORD EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR GROWTH OF THESE PLANTS, CANADA THISTLE AND SOW THISTLE. Canada thistle plants do not become thick enough on the ground to prevent the development of a certain amount of wheat. Such wheat certainly does not yield more than half a crop, an amount too small to pay running expenses. Those areas infested with Canada thistle



The Home of One of Manitoba's Captains of Industry.
Residence of Jno. Hanbury, Brandon.

How They Get Mild-cured Bacon for the Old Country Trade.

As the season for curing bacon is again upon us, it occurs to me that, as with homemade bread, fully nine-tenths of our population have forgotten the taste of home-cured bacon, and they have the ever-present cheap and nasty bacon and hams served to them daily. It may be averred once for all that the best bacon cannot be made by the slab system of curing. Such a system simply results in spoiling the carcass so treated. The rage for cheapness has killed the old and proper system of curing, which presents no difficulty even to a tyro in the art, only it necessitates a little more work, of which the product is well worth while, as any of your readers may prove for themselves if they but follow the simple directions here appended. Having once tasted this article, I prophesy they will never again be satisfied with another, but will continue to cure their own. The quantities given are for a ten-score pound pig, and can easily be added to or curtailed for heavier or lighter carcasses. First, see that the butcher, in cutting up, has got out all the blood veins. A cursory glance over the various pieces will show this, and if any remain, then draw them out. Rub over the pieces with seven pounds of salt and place them in a deep tub, or one-half each in two tubs, if available; two tubs are handier than one for curing, in the easier handling of the pieces. Allow them to remain so for two days, then take out and throw away the brine that has been made, and wash out the tub or tubs. Mix fine 4 pounds salt, 1/2 pound saltpetre and 2 pounds coarse brown sugar. With this rub over each piece, and place them in the tub sward downwards. If any of the mixture remains, sprinkle it over the bacon. Allow them to remain until the next alternate day, when a brine will have formed in the bottom of the tub. Rub the pieces with this brine, holding them in the tub-bottom, each alternate day, and, in putting them back, reverse the positions in the tub, so that each in turn gets the benefit of the brine at the bottom. Take out slices at end of ten days, shoulders at end of fourteen days, and hams at end of twenty-one days. When taken out finally, wipe over with a cloth wrung

become dead property, as far as small-grain growing is concerned. As the infested areas become larger, the value of the land in such communities and counties correspondingly diminishes.

The sow thistle may be recognized by its slightly prickly leaves, milky juice and bright orange flowers. From the different effects of Canada thistle and sow thistle upon the wheat sown with the weeds, it is evident that the sow thistle has a stronger hold upon the land than the Canada thistle. In certain places in the field, Canada thistle and sow thistle patches were disputing each other's territory. In such cases it was evident that the sow thistle had the better fighting qualities, for it was rapidly invading the Canada thistle area, while the Canada thistles produced few plants within the sow thistle area.

No work has been done by the station upon eradication of the sow thistle. It is certain that little can be done in the regions where they are most prevalent, until the methods of farming are changed materially. Intensive methods must supplant the extensive methods so commonly in use. Summer-fallow or cultivated crops must alternate with grain crops. In addition, a certain amount of hand work must be done. A farmer should be content with nothing less than eradication of such weeds. The apparent apathy with which some farmers regard such a pest as the sow thistle is difficult to conceive. It would be a simple thing to cut the flowering plants, thus preventing new areas from becoming infested by the wind-carried seeds, but, apparently, very little of this is done. A man has no moral right to allow his own farm to become infested by the plant, and it becomes criminal negligence when his neighbor's lands become involved through his carelessness. A common-sense weed law should be drafted and passed. This should embody the appointment of a weed inspector, whose duty it would be to enforce the law in needed cases."

Alfalfa in the Territories.

In Colorado and Nebraska alfalfa clover has proved itself of great value to farmers because of its ability to withstand frosts and to yield large crops of valuable food year after year. In Ontario it is a great aid to farmers as pasture for hogs, and has furnished a rich hay for dairy cattle. Could the farmers of the Northwest Territories grow this clover, it would be a welcome addition to the forage crops at their disposal. On account of the success which has attended its cultivation in quite a number of districts, having survived the winters for periods ranging from one to fifteen years, it is believed that there is a possibility that this clover might succeed generally were the conditions known under which it has been able to survive for so many years.

The Department of Agriculture at Regina has thought it advisable to collect the experience of those who have tried alfalfa, in the hope that possibly the results may indicate lines along which success is likely to be attained.

The following instructions were sent out by the Department, accompanied by a package of seed, as noted in section two of those instructions, and the information therein contained may be of use to our readers who intend sowing the seed of this valuable fodder plant next spring:

Alfalfa succeeds best on deep alluvial sandy loams that have a good supply of moisture in the subsoil. It has been found to do well upon quite heavy soils. It cannot stand wet feet, and it will not succeed when water stands on the surface for more than forty-eight hours.

1. Prepare three plots, each one-quarter of an acre area, 164 by 660 feet, or 90 by 121 feet.

2. There is sufficient seed (four pounds) in each packet for one plot. Sow without a nurse crop.

3. Sow to catch the June rains, and cover deep enough to get moisture. Should the surface of the ground cake after a rain, break it up with a light harrow. The young plants will not come through a crust.

4. The land should be brought to a fine tilth, and all weeds in the surface-soil sprouted and killed if possible. Alfalfa plants are very weak when young, and are easily killed by a rapid growth of weeds. See that the soil is extra clean.

5. Forty-five pounds of inoculated soil will be shipped to you by express from Lethbridge. Spread fifteen pounds of this over half of each plot, and harrow it in. If it were sown before a heavy rain it would be all right. This soil contains bacteria which assist the alfalfa plant by securing its food, and develop nodules or swellings on the roots.

6. Run the mower over the plants every few weeks if rapid growth is made. Set the finger-bar high enough so as not to injure the crowns of the plants. Do not let the growth be so great that the mulch when cut will smother the plants.

7. Mulch well half of each lot for the winter.

The Farmer's Advocate of Great Value.

Dear Sirs,—Please find enclosed \$1.00 for arrears to the "Farmer's Advocate," also renewal for 1922. We find your paper of great value. Thank you for waiting so long for payment, we would.

Yours very truly,
Ninga, Man. AMOS BUCHANAN

Agriculture in the Public Schools.

"Do you ask why our boys are leaving the farm?" says C. W. Burkett, in Progressive Farmer. It seems to me that this is the answer: "The farmer's child enters our public school. He is there taught arithmetic and grammar. If he shows a special desire for knowledge, and his father can spare him from the farm, he may be given instruction in Greek, Latin, English literature, and modern and ancient history. It is then thought that he has enough education to make him a farmer, and he is taken from school and put to work on the farm. He has spent fourteen or eighteen years of his life studying a smattering of everything in the educational calendar, except the one industry—the special knowledge of which is to determine his success or failure in life. This boy watches the corn plant from day to day as it grows to maturity; but he is altogether ignorant of the method of its growth. He can tell you the name of every Roman that ever spoke in the Roman Senate, but to save his life he cannot explain how the plant takes its food from the air and carries it to the leaves, and there converts it into available plant food. He can relate to you the interesting retreat of the ten thousand, but he cannot tell you how to stop the advance of the army of bugs across his father's potato patch. He is no blockhead. He can take a pencil and paper and draw and figure and prove any problem in geometry, but with all his book-learning, he cannot tell you how the soil can be better tilled in order to better conserve the moisture through the coming drouth. He is disgusted with the farm and farm life, because nothing in his education has ever suggested a way for him to solve problems with which he is confronted, and thus disgusted he leaves the farm and goes off into the city, and we hear of him occasionally making a success, but the ninety and nine—no glowing report is heard of them. The boy's education has driven him from the farm. The moment you give him an agricultural education you have solved the question of keeping him on the farm.

"You say that 'we would do this if we could; it is not possible, because our teachers are not trained to teach agriculture.' I believe that if we wait until the teacher voluntarily trains himself or herself to teach agriculture, we will wait until the judgment day. If, on the other hand, we accept the dictum, that 'the proper way to do a thing is to do it,' and the proper way to teach agriculture is to teach it, then very soon our teachers will prepare themselves, and they will teach agriculture just as successfully as they now teach any of the other studies in the school course.

"I would teach agriculture as everything else is taught in the schools. I would use a text-book; assign lessons; perform simple exercises; train the pupils in lines of observation and judgment, and in doing so, create an enthusiasm for this great field of nature that can never be stayed. I hear some critic object on the ground that our school course is already filled, and there is no room for agriculture. All I have to say to that is, simply make room for it. I say that agriculture is so important, that if there is any crowding out to be done, let us crowd out some of the things that are less important. The country school is the farmer's school, and it is a mark of ignorance to say that this farmer's school shall not teach agriculture. There is room for it there, and if one wants to help the school and the people, there will be little or no difficulty in finding a place for agriculture. Let us remember that we can never straighten the oak after it has been twisted and turned for years by the tempest; so if we want to fill our children's minds with the right principles and start them in the way we want them to go, we must begin with those children while their minds are fresh and vigorous, and teach them to understand nature and to love the old farm. Let us then begin a work that has been too long neglected. Let us raise our voice henceforth for the farm boy and for farm life."

Some Points on Seeding to Clover.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

You invite experiences in planting grass seeds, clovers, etc., for the benefit of subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate." I am but recently arrived from the Old Country (2½ years), so I have but little experience here, but am going to experiment on a small scale next spring with alfalfa, sainfoin and red clover. I have had a good deal of experience in England this way for upwards of forty years, and I am strongly of opinion that some of the plans adopted in planting there, would tend towards making clover-growing here more successful. When I was a boy, and for many years after I grew up to manhood, all clovers were sown broadcast, the usual quantity being sixteen pounds per acre, with four pounds of trefoil. The trefoil was sure to come if anything would, and then if your clover plant was thin it helped fill up. I have known cases without number where there has been no crop from the want of a little common sense in fixing the right day to sow it. If you are bound to sow broadcast, do so when the dust will rise behind the harrows, which should follow close behind, and the seed will run into the fine soil, when, if sown on a stormy day, or when the land is wet, the seed will stick to every little clod of dirt it touches and adhere to it like glue; then, how can it grow when exposed on the top of the clod? We drill our grain wider in England than

here, with a Coulter drill, or seeder, as it is called here.

The Coulters are two inches wide at the heel, which leaves a good open mark. One of the largest crops of clover I ever grew was sown close behind seeder by my own hand before it was harrowed, and the quantity of seed sown was nine pounds per acre. The clover came in the rows just the same as it would if drilled or seeded with seeder. I always adopted this plan after, with success, and this took place thirty years ago last spring.

Some twenty-five years ago one here and there began to seed down their clover with the seeder after they had seeded the grain, putting the seeder the reverse way to the grain rows. The coulters, or whatever you like to term them, were let run as light as possible without any pressure, or seed would have been put too deep. It is now an acknowledged fact in England, that you are more sure of a good clover plant sown this way with eight pounds of seed to the acre, than sixteen pounds sown broadcast in the old way. It is also a fact that land will get clover-sick, and no practical farmer will plant oftener than once in eight years if he can avoid it. Oftener than once in six years would certainly end in lost seed and labor. The most successful way we found was to seed down after fallow. If a crop of turnips could be grown on it, and folded and fed off with sheep, so much the better. The grain seeded would be barley or oats. I would rather in England have so many acres of wheat fail than as many acres of clover. It is a valuable crop, and the finest preparation for red wheat. If you plant white wheat after, it nearly always goes mildewed after it is headed out.

In England, if we get a strong show after harvest, it is best to eat it off to a certain level, as the moist climate there, with some winters only light intervals of frost, would tend to make it quite rotten; but here, I should say it would be murder to feed it off, as the early frosts here seem to dry everything up, and would turn the clover into a beautiful dry mulch, which would be a great protection from frost.

I will add, before I conclude, that if you can insure eight pounds of seed to the acre, to grow and stand, I am fully convinced you would grow a much larger crop than if sixteen pounds to the acre were sown. You can have too thick a plant of clover grown as you can of wheat or grain of any sort. JNO. C. WALKER.

Method of Sowing Grass Seed.

I notice in your issue of December 1st that you ask for methods of sowing grass and clover seeds. In July of 1902, I sowed a few acres each of brome, Western rye and timothy seed, on surface, with broadcast machine. The land was spring plowed and cultivated. Timothy followed mangels, brome after peas, and rye grass followed oats. I harrowed lightly. All took well, and I cut a fine crop this year of all grasses, especially timothy. The latter showed the advantage of root-crop cultivation the previous year, and produced an enormous crop. Several Ontario farmers who visited my place said they never saw a better crop of timothy. I put in a little red clover in the timothy, but it did not show up. The land was heavy, and the season, of course, was a favorable one for grass crops.

St. Charles, Man. D. W. BUCHANAN.

Farmers' Sons Handicapped by Present Public-school System.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

The education of the farmer's son of to-day largely determines the future character and progress of our country. This thought leads every intelligent Canadian to inquire into the quality and quantity of the education which our farmers' sons are receiving in the primary and secondary schools of our land.

Our public-school curriculum is certainly not adapted to create a love for country life. Every book the children are required to study directs their thoughts to the city.

The education demanded in these modern times is a preparation for certain objects in life. Such an education cannot be limited to the school arts—reading, writing and arithmetic. It must acquaint the pupil with his material and social environments. With certain modifications, the education which the farmer's son receives in our public and high schools is calculated to fit him for a higher education in the special object of his life's work.

In our public schools we should have "nature study," the school grounds laid out according to the teaching of landscape gardening. This would afford an opportunity for instruction in scientific gardening, also be an object lesson for the farmers in that section, displaying to them methods of beautifying their own homes.

To make a practical course of agriculture possible, the consolidated rural-school system seems to be a necessity. As not more than ten per cent. of the farmers' sons are in a position to receive a high-school education, the best course to pursue, as our schools are now constituted, would be the attendance at the public school until an Entrance Certificate is obtained, then a course at a high school for Junior Matriculation, followed

by a course at the agricultural college of not less than two sessions, or, better, the full term of four years, which is necessary to obtain the degree of B. S. A. Our young men who only have a public-school education before going to the agricultural college are sadly handicapped.

With the "consolidated rural schools" established throughout the country, and the "public conveyance of the children," will put an up-to-date practical education within the reach of every farmer's son and daughter. WM. RENNIE, SR.

Dairying.

To Cure a Sucking Heifer.

A writer in one of our agricultural exchanges says: "As all dairymen know, there is probably no greater nuisance on a dairy farm than a cow or a heifer addicted to the habit of sucking herself and other animals in the herd. It is not only the loss of the milk that is sustained, but it would seem that one such animal would induce others to contract the habit. We have had our share of trouble with heifers sucking themselves and others of the dairy herd. The fact of our having trouble in this respect has perhaps been 'for the best,' since in endeavoring to cope with it we have finally been enabled to hit upon a very practical means of breaking the habit in every instance. The method is so simple and easy of application as to put in the shade a number of devices on the market, and what is better, it is entirely satisfactory. Proceed this way, and you will have fixed for good the most persistent sucker on the farm. Insert in the sucking heifer's nose an ordinary bull ring. Just before inserting the ring, slip on it two common iron harness rings—of course, the harness rings are to suspend loosely after the bull ring has been inserted. This is the trick of it. By adding more than one loose ring, the animal can in no way prevent them from dropping in the mouth when it attempts to suck. Brass bull rings can be purchased in almost any hardware store for twenty-five cents each, and the common iron harness rings cost but a few cents per dozen."

Judging Dairy Breeds.

By F. S. Peer.

It is most unsatisfactory to try and follow a judge in the show-ring who has no fixed type—no settled notion as to what a perfect animal of the breed he is judging is like.

The difficulty arises from a mistaken notion of what constitutes the duty of a judge when passing on show cattle in a show-ring.

It is the everlasting attempt to kill two birds with one stone. Many fail to understand the situation entirely, and bungle and haggle the job until the result, as a whole, resembles nothing but guesswork.

The writer holds that no man can ever hope to judge with satisfaction who attempts to pick winners in a show-ring from two distinct standards, i. e., the question of dairy capacity and individual merit. Not because these two qualities are necessarily antagonistic to each other, but because a show cow in a show-ring is one thing, and a dairy cow in a dairy test may be another thing. When they are not found in the same animal, an attempt to combine these qualities must of necessity result in giving the prize to mediocrity.

Every dairy breed association has a standard of excellence—a scale of points—so arranged and worded that if a cow or bull could be built to it, the animal would be perfection, or the highest ideal in form, symmetry, beauty. Cows go to the milk and butter test as dairy animals to settle the one question of yield. Cows go to the show-ring as show cattle to settle the question of which is the most perfect in build and family type. This makes two distinct classes, and as such (and as such only) they can be judged and judged fairly—judged on their respective merits.

We don't find the best cow in the dairy test and then cut her for a faulty-shaped udder. Neither should we in finding the most perfectly-built animal in the show-ring cut her for lacking in any of the so-called dairy signs.

When a judge cuts loose from the absurd notion of attempting to award prizes to show animals in a show-ring for anything but show animals, he exceeds what he is asked or paid to do. He attempts to serve two masters at the same time, and it can't be done with satisfaction to either.

Such judging can result in no credit to the judge himself or give satisfaction to the exhibitors, or even to the lookers-on. No man can follow this practice and judge to type. If a man shows he has no type, his use in the show-ring, his value to the breeders and lookers-on, is gone. In the show-ring, the duty of the judge is to place at the head of the line the animal representing the highest type of the family being judged, and the animal that comes the nearest to perfection in symmetry, beauty and form. His

sole object, aside from deciding which animal comes nearest to perfection in form, is to teach the breeders and lookers-on. In placing an animal at the head of the line, he says, in effect:

"There, gentlemen, is the most perfectly-built animal of the breed in the class. That is the pattern you should try to produce. When, in the future, you make a selection of a cow or bull, that is the type you should select, that is the style you should try to attain."

When a judge proceeds with a single purpose he is doing all that is required of him. His work is an object lesson and a benefit to all.

A cow in a show-ring might give one hundred quarts of milk a day, but she can't win (nor should she) over her more perfectly-built rival, although the latter may give but half as much. Besides, a judge in the show-ring has no business going from cow to cow trying to guess which is the best milker. One cow may give half as much as another, and still make the most butter.

This going from cow to cow, poking your finger into her belly to see how much milk she gives, marking the length of the insertion by your thumb nail, and carrying the measure on to the next cow, is about as disgusting a piece of business as comparing the length of teats between bulls and awarding prizes accordingly.

What does any man know about the capacity of a cow for either milk or butter by the size of her milk-well? Nothing, absolutely nothing. The cow with the smaller vein may have half a dozen other small veins reaching the udder that no judge can find, and, if he did, signifies nothing. If milk veins always grew on cows in proportion to their capacity it would be no sign as to quality. Even if we admit large milk veins are often found on large milkers, how is the judge to know but that the cow with the large veins is the exception, and that the cow with the smaller veins is also the exception?

If this is admitted, then the whole thing is principally guesswork, and nothing more. The moment a judge attempts to go outside of what

reckoning altogether. You will give better satisfaction to breeders, and onlookers as well. You will, at least, have the satisfaction of doing the one thing right, and your chance of making a botch job of the whole thing is reduced to a minimum.

At any rate, you will avoid a damning by the breeders for having no type, which, excepting dishonesty, is about the worst thing that can be said of a judge. No man can judge a ring of show cows by the double standard of dairy production and individual merit and escape that censure.—[Jersey Bulletin.

Vagaries of the Cow.

At a recent meeting of the Monmouthshire Chamber of Agriculture the milk standard came under discussion, and Mr. R. Stratton gave the results of experiments he had conducted, which tended to show that the milk dealer was greatly open to the possibility of suffering for the fault of the cow. It is held that pure milk must have 3 per cent. of butter-fat. Mr. Stratton's first two samples were taken on October 24th, and, analyzed, showed 3.50 per cent. and 3.52. After feeding the cows in a certain way for a week, the second cow's milk showed 3.04, while the other's was absolutely stationary. On October 28th, the first cow's milk fell to 2.70 per cent. of butter-fat, and the other possessed 2.20 per cent. On October 31st, the first mentioned actually dropped to 1.50 per cent., while the other rose to 3.80 per cent. Then he took a white cow, as she was old, and a black cow, which was an average animal. The milk of the one gave 3.60 per cent. of butter-fat, and the other 3.40 on November 1st, but on November 3rd the analyst's certificate of the samples from them was 1.60 per cent. and 5.10 per cent., respectively, yet both had the same food. Subsequently, the 1.60 per cent. rose to 5.20. The whole thing was absolutely confusing and bewildering. It would be grossly unfair to convict a man on one analysis or one case. Evening's milk was generally better than morning's. The figures above mentioned referred to the morning's supply. He took four samples of evening's milk, sending two to be analyzed at Cardiff, and two at Newport. The result of the Newport analysis revealed one to be 2.70 per cent., and the other 5.50 per cent. The Cardiff analyst was away, and did not return for a week, but even then his figures were much the same as in the Newport analysis. On a second lot of samples the Newport analyst reported 2.20 per cent. and 3.70 per cent. The Cardiff analyst's report was that the one cow's percentage of butter-fat was 5.17 and the other's 2.83. The meeting passed no resolution, as it was thought the Board of Agriculture's regulations went as far as they could be expected to go.—[Dairy World (British).



A Manitoba Apiary.

On the lawn of J. Duncan, Dominion City, Man.

he is asked to do in the show-ring, that moment he begins to guess, and the more he guesses the less he knows.

If one cow has a more typical head than another, that's plain enough. If one cow has a more perfectly shaped udder or is straighter on the back to setting of the tail, anyone with half an eye can see these things. But when a man attempts to add to the points of perfection as seen from the outside of a cow, and tries to judge her by guessing about what's on the inside that he can't see, or when he attempts to cipher out the winner by adding what he sees on the outside to what he guesses there may be on the inside, he simply deceives himself, and attempts to do more than any association asks him to do. And, worst of all, he fails entirely to be of any practical benefit to the exhibitors or lookers-on, and the lesson he was expected to teach is lost.

There was a time when a judge of Jerseys opened a cow's mouth to see if her tongue was black or white; then he went to the other end and read her fortune in the size and shape of her escutcheon. Later on, they took to predicting her capacity by the size and crookedness of her milk veins, and so on. The last silly fads to hang on as exhibitions of profound knowledge in awarding prizes to show animals in a show-ring, are the size of the well holes in a cow's belly and the length of teats on a bull's scrotum.

If the reader of this article aspires to be a judge he may take an old man's advice: Judge a show cow in a show-ring as a show cow. Judge only what you can see and know. Remember, you are not employed to go into a ring to make a spectacle of yourself or give an exhibition of your knowledge in reading or guessing at a cow's dairy capacity by signs. No one knows enough to do that. Let him who thinks he does, try it among a strange herd, and the chances are some old cow that he overlooked entirely will put him to shame.

Let the churn and the scales worry about how much milk and butter a cow can produce. You will get on much better to cut it out of your

Apiary.

Beekeepers Meet.

A meeting of the bee men of the Province was held a short time ago in Winnipeg, and Mr. Golley, of the Dominion Immigration Department, was elected secretary. An active campaign, but stingless, is to be waged in the interests of the honey producers. Meetings will be held at the time of the Live-stock conventions.

With the Bees in 1904.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—Last season in the apiary was no exception to the general rule as regards new experiences. The summer was a peculiar one—excessive rains, cold spells, with a few very warm days intervening—just such weather as we would pronounce unfavorable for the storing of the nectar of the flowers by our little pets. But although it was late in the season before the bees reached here (in fact, it was the latter half of June before they all got here), the results of their labors was an average crop of honey—that is, 100 pounds per colony, spring count—of excellent quality, and uniform throughout in body, flavor and color, with sufficient left for winter stores. About sixty per cent. swarms; quite an amount of robbing in the fall; seem to be doing all right in winter quarters, the cellar; very few dead bees, and very quiet; temperature, about 38°.

We have always claimed that Manitoba honey is second to none in body and flavor; now we would

add color, from the fact that we believe that just as white honey can be raised in Manitoba as in any other place. If the sample accompanying this article will not bear me out in making this statement, call us down. JAMES DUNCAN.

[We can vouch for the quality, as judged by a sample kindly submitted to us by Mr. Duncan.—Ed.]

Horticulture and Forestry.

Some Unused Vegetables.

By "Alar."

I would like to call attention to a few vegetables not often grown in the average farmer's garden, which I know by experience and by seeing them in other gardens here, do well in Alberta; so you can safely order a few seeds of any or all of them when you make out your orders from the new catalogues.

First, and best perhaps, is cauliflower, a vegetable of the cabbage family, and as easily grown, especially here where the summer's sun does not burn up vegetation. Heads of fair size can be raised with no more water, though it does better with plenty of water when growing. The heads should be used in the summer when in full blossom and before they begin to fall apart and turn brown, so it is not best to have the crop too uniform in maturing. The writer, to whom cauliflower was formerly rather unfamiliar, supposed it was only to be used for pickling, but has found out her mistake, and that there are a variety of ways of cooking it so that it is delicious as a vegetable.

Speaking of pickles, reminds me of a patch of fine red cabbage I saw last summer. The heads do not grow as large as the common cabbage here, but are much more solid and fine for pickles.

Then there is kohlrabi, apparently a cross between a cabbage and a turnip. It is as easily grown as the latter, and is a curiosity for one's garden, if no more; but it is much finer grained than a turnip, and has a fine flavor. It should be used when rather small—two or three inches in diameter—as it gets woody with growth. Some that were small when other vegetables were dug, were put into the cellar, and kept well for some time.

Those who like beet greens, will find the Swiss Chard beet, with its beautiful yellow-green stalks and leaves, just the thing; and do not be afraid of planting too much of it where it can remain after the garden is plowed in the fall, and turn your hens in and watch them pick it clean. You will make up your mind it must be good for food.

Then there is parsley, which should also be planted where it may remain very late, for although it makes a slow growth in early summer, it makes up for it by its beautiful emerald green in November, when all else is brown. It makes a fine edging for a flower bed, whence a few sprays at a time may be picked for table use without spoiling its appearance.

For those who care for shelled beans, the English broad bean seems to do well, but of course we cannot expect it to ripen its seeds. To some of us it is a curiosity in its habit of growth.

Celery is a more difficult matter to the average gardener than any of the above-mentioned vegetables. Its seeds must be sown in the house very early in the spring. The young plants are very small and slow growing, and require a full allowance of water after they are well started. It should have very rich soil and plenty of water all summer, and be banked up in some way quite frequently to bleach it. So, altogether, it is considerable trouble, but a few hills are quite worth it all.

On the south-bound train to Calgary I fell in company with a family who were leaving Northern Alberta for their old home in Nebraska. They were evidently much disgusted with this country, and complained that they could not raise anything here. I am afraid they had not stayed long enough to know, for, while we cannot raise all the fruits or some of the vegetables that our Southern neighbors can, there are things that grow far better here, where they are not parched by the hot sun and scorching winds of the South land; and at least some vegetables that grow well here that for one reason or another we never thought of raising in our old homes. I have named a few of them, which I trust my readers will try before they become disgusted with Alberta and start south.

He Does Not Like to Miss It.

Dear Sir,—Enclosed find \$3.00 to cover my arrears and renewal subscription to the "Farmer's Advocate." I think the "Farmer's Advocate" is well worth its price. I received it very regularly a last year, and hope I may do so this coming season, as I do not like to miss my papers.

Yours very truly,
ROBERT SMITH.

Rothbury, Assa.

Feels It His Duty to Subscribe.

Dear Sirs,—I did not intend to renew for the "Farmer's Advocate," as I have more papers than I can possibly read, but your stand on combines, and the publicity with which you advocate the G.-G. A., etc., makes it my duty as a farmer to subscribe for your paper if I never have time to read it. Yours truly,
Emerson, Man.

T. W. KNOWLES.

Poultry.

The Diseases of Poultry.

The poultry Division, Ottawa, points out that the treatment of poultry diseases should seldom concern the farmer. If the healthiest and most vigorous fowls are kept for breeding, if the chickens are reared under satisfactory conditions, fed on wholesome food and not overcrowded, there will rarely be disease amongst them. When disease does appear, it will usually be found more satisfactory to kill and bury the sick birds than to undertake to treat them. Some of the commonest poultry diseases are catarrh, roup, gapes and leg weakness.

CATARRH.—Catarrh in poultry closely resembles the common "cold in the head" of man. It is accompanied by sneezing, difficult breathing and watery discharge from the nostrils, and is apt to develop into roup. Among the causes are lack of ventilation, draughts, dampness, exposure, and improper care and feeding. The prevention and treatment are much the same as for roup.

ROUP.—The following are some of the symptoms of the various stages of this infectious disease: Puffed or swollen eyelids, watery discharge from the eyes and nose; eyes swollen and closed by offensive cheesy matter, thick gelatinous discharge from the eyes and nose; frothy mucus in the mouth and throat; throat covered with thick cheesy matter.

In the early stages of the disease the inflammation can be reduced by bathing the eyes and face of the fowl with a mixture composed of equal parts of sweet oil and whiskey. The fowl should be removed from the flock and fed on soft feed. If the disease has reached the offensive stage, the fowl should be killed, and the house disinfected with sulphur fumes or a three-per-

cent. solution of creolin, to prevent the spread of the disease. If it is desired to save a valuable bird, it is a good plan to loosen the discharge in the nostrils and eyes, and immerse the head for twenty or thirty seconds in a one to two-per-cent. solution of permanganate of potash. The treatment should be given twice daily until all symptoms have disappeared. Roup is most prevalent in draughty, overcrowded and dirty poultry houses. The inside of the house should be well cleaned, and the ventilation and lighting so arranged that the house will be perfectly dry and free from draughts.

LEG WEAKNESS.—Leg weakness is found among chicks that are housed in badly-constructed brooders, overfed with unsuitable food, or not allowed sufficient exercise on an earth floor. Chicks that are affected should be placed on ground that is covered with chaff, and animal food and small grains made the principal part of their ration.

In conclusion, it may be said that at least one-half the cases of diseases in poultry are due directly or indirectly to lice and other parasites. Chickens that have had their vitality sapped by vermin, fall an easy prey to diseases like catarrh and roup. There is not likely to be much profit from a flock of poultry unless it is housed in clean and comfortable quarters, and kept free from lice and mites. W. A. CLEMONS.

Barred Rocks to Keep Boys on the Farm.

By M. A. Gee.

A poultry census was taken a few years ago by a Canadian agricultural paper to ascertain which variety of fowl was most popular on Canadian farms, and returns sent in showed that the Barred Plymouth Rock was raised more extensively than any others, winning their way to the front, and holding their place, in face of the persistent booming of various other breeds.

In our experience of twelve years with Barred Rocks, we consider them the ideal farmer's fowl, and we have bred nearly all the utility varieties, only to be better satisfied with the old standbys. We first secured Barred Rock cockerels to cross on Leghorn females, and were so well suited with the results we have since kept the Rocks pure. We find pure-blooded fowl lay better and make nicer and more uniform carcasses than cross-breeds, and besides you have a nicer and more uniform looking lot of poultry.

Some of the reasons for their popularity is that, being an American breed, they thrive in our changeable climate, and as they are an old established breed they breed true to type in shape, color and size.

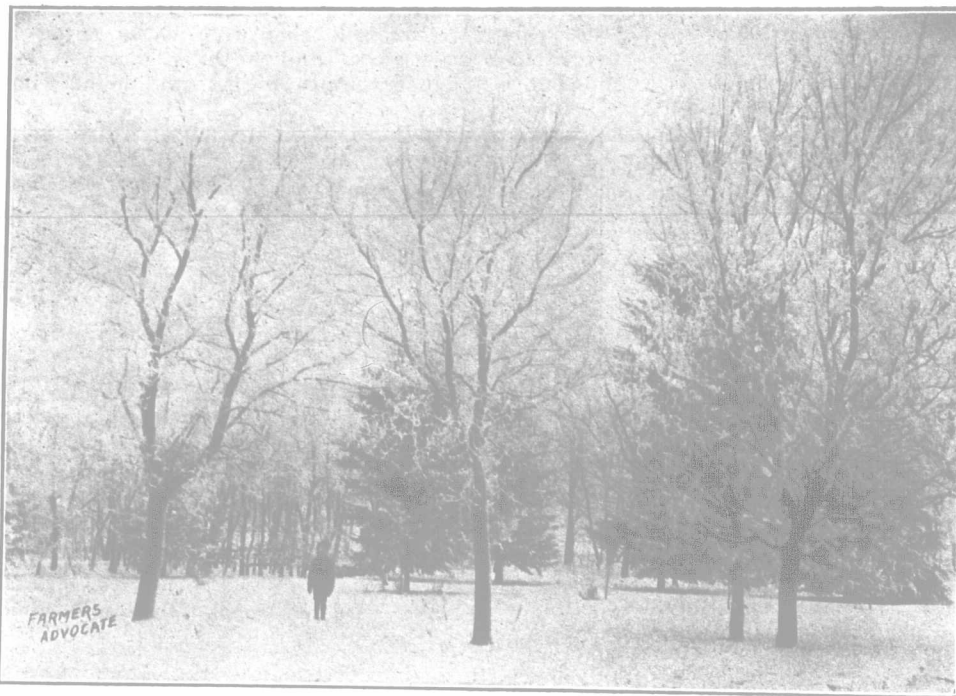
In color, the Barred Rocks have not as fine plumage as some other varieties, but wear a nice everyday business suit that sun or rain, dust or soot cannot spoil. Another point in their favor is that, being so extensively raised, new blood can be secured at reasonable prices, and the temptation to inbreed is done away with to a great extent.

The Barred Rocks are often called "America's Greatest Production" in the poultry line, and when we consider their record as winter layers, good sitters and careful mothers, as well as invariably carrying off the sweepstakes prize for the best-dressed pair of fowls of any breed at the Winter Fair, Guelph, year after year, can we wonder at the title given them?

We consider our poultry one of the best paying concerns on the farm, and our fowl bring us in, year after year, more returns than any other single crop, and we would suggest to any parents who have a son who is drawing away from the farm to furnish the lad a small henhouse, a pen of Barred Rock chickens, a year's subscription to the "Farmer's Advocate," and a good poultry journal, and set him up in business for himself, and there will be less cause for anxiety about boys leaving the farm.

A Grain and Poultry Show.

The Northwestern Agriculture and Arts Association decided at a meeting recently held at Neepawa, to hold a two-day course in stock-judging, as well as a poultry and grain show, the week following the livestock conventions at Winnipeg (Feb. 21-24). The officers for the above association for 1905 are: G. S. McGregor, of Mekiwin, is re-elected president; J. H. Irwin, vice-president, and R. D. Young, secretary-treasurer. The board of directors is composed of S.



A More Pleasant Aspect Than the Bare Prairie.

The vista from J. J. Ring's house.

Benson, J. H. Howden, Geo. A. Dinwoody, W. G. Pollock, Geo. Edwards, Jos. Laidler, W. Willoughby, W. Young, Geo. Hamilton, J. A. McGill, W. Brydon, Rich. Lee, Robt. Elliott, G. M. Gibbs, Wm. Montgomery, Jno. Wemyss, J. W. Jackson, and Geo. Little.

Events of the World.

Canadian.

Mr. Robert Franklin Sutherland, Member for North Essex, has been chosen speaker in the House of Commons at Ottawa.

It is reported that arrangements are being made for the settlement of a large number of Russian-Jewish refugees in Canada.

It has been announced that the Canadian Northern Railway will build a line to Hudson's Bay, starting from the Prince Albert branch. Provincial extension along the line will naturally follow.

In consequence of the abandonment of Esquimaux as a naval station by the British Admiralty, two heavy guns and some smaller ones which were held in reserve there, have been shipped to Hong Kong.

The Temiskaming Railway is to be taken over from the contractors for operation on January 14th. For the extension to the junction with the proposed G. T. P. the rails have already been laid to a distance of twenty-two miles, the grading having been completed to a distance of about forty-five miles.

A number of members of the G. T. P. exportation party who have been surveying in the Peace River country, now say that Prof. John Macoun's report was not exaggerated. Their opinion is that the G. T. P. will run south from Edmonton, thence by Yellow Head Pass to Burrard Inlet.

Thirty more Russian Jews arrived in Toronto recently, and were looked after by the Immigration Office Staff. About twelve were immediately given farm positions. The men are said to be slightly under average height, but hardy, muscular, and very suitable for going into pioneer settlements in New Ontario.

British and Foreign.

Active hostile preparations are again going on in Turkey and Bulgaria.

The late differences between France and Morocco have been settled amicably.

It is stated that 100,000 men are idle in New York City.

The British Parliament have been summoned to meet on Feb. 14th.

Fierce fighting again occurred on January 1, 2 and 3, between the Germans and the Hereros and Witbois, in German South-west Africa. The rebels were routed.

A company for the manufacture of pulp and paper has been incorporated at St. John's, Newfoundland, with Sir Alfred Harmsworth as chief promoter.

In order to provide for the surplus population in China, a proclamation has recently been issued by the Viceroy of the southern provinces advising the people to emigrate to South Africa, and work in the mines of the Transvaal.

The Right Hon. Chas. Booth is sending Holman Hunt's famous picture, "The Light of the World," to be exhibited in the principal cities of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, after which he will present it to the British nation.

Recent reports state that there is lack of harmony between Prince Mirsky and M. Witte, the two chief political magnates in Russia, and that there is a possibility that Prince Mirsky, who is in very poor health, will resign.

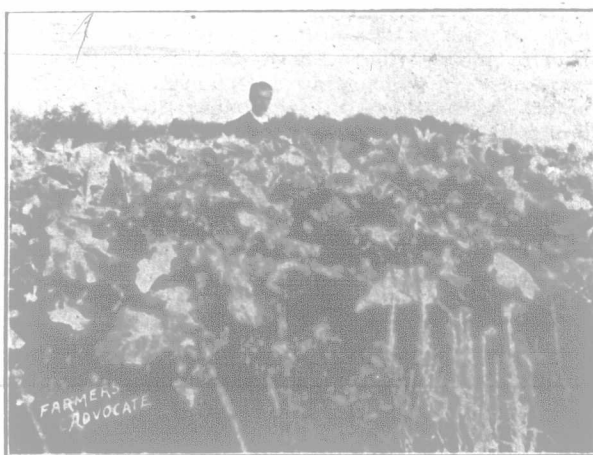
An interesting discovery has been made in Southern Mexico by Prof. Frederick Starr, of the University of Chicago, in the form of three hundred ancient Aztec volumes, dealing with the history of the North American Indian. Prof. Starr has undertaken the work of translating the volumes.

A very important step in the solution of the ecclesiastical difficulty in Scotland, is reported by The Times; "Sir John Cheyne, K. C., Vice-Dean of the Faculty of Advocates and Sheriff of Renfrewshire, has been appointed by the Government to make a temporary arrangement in the Scottish Church case which will settle all disputes, and the observance of which will be binding on both churches, until the Royal Commission report has been framed, and Parliamentary action taken thereon."

By order of the U. S. Senate, the text of the arbitration treaties recently concluded between the United States and seven foreign Governments, Great Britain, Portugal, France, Switzerland, Germany, Italy

and Spain, has been made public. The treaties provide that all differences of a legal nature which it has not been found possible to settle by diplomacy, shall be referred to the Court of Arbitration at The Hague, provided they do not affect the vital interests, independence or honor of the two contracting states, and do not concern the interests of third parties.

It has been announced, much to the relief of France, that the Baltic fleet will leave Madagascar at once, and proceed on its way towards the East, where the expected engagement with Togo will, without doubt, take place. . . . No important engagement has been reported within the past week from Manchuria, but the Russians continue to complain of the preferences shown to the Japanese by China. There is probably some point to these accusations; nevertheless, Russia's note to the Powers, calling attention to China's alleged breaches of neutrality, are looked upon by the Powers, who have determined to avoid complications at all costs, as an attempt to draw other nationalities into the war, and so remove the odium of defeat from the Czar's legions. . . . After examination, the Japanese have reached the conclusion that, at the present juncture, there will be little advantage to be gained by raising the Russian warships sunk in the harbor at Port Arthur, the vessels having been so damaged by mines fired by the Russians as to be practically useless. . . . The court-martial of General Stoessel will be but a matter of form. Stoessel, by the way, is not a Russian, but a Swiss.



A Patch of Rape at Rosser. Sown by E. R. James.

Field Notes.

A Complaint re the Mail Service.

I am very anxious to renew my subscription, and send you another new name, but there is one thing I can't quite put up with, and that one thing is the delivery of the "Advocate." I subscribed while in England, and always got the paper regularly; out here, while living at Edmonton, I got on an average half the issues. I think I have written you before on this matter. I have written your Mr. Geddes, met him at Edmonton Fair (where I judged poultry), and had long talks over this matter, but the climax is reached now—I am on a ranch—for I only get the issue "sometimes," so seldom that I might just as well be without it. Can anything be done in this matter, as not only do I not get the "Farmer's Advocate," but papers from the Old Country go with them for company sake. There must be something radically wrong with the "mail" reaching Lloydminster, for the mail that arrived on December 9th had a number of letters torn open. I know for certain of four letters, the property of three neighbors, being amongst those torn open. What with the mails being so served, and the horse stealers that are growing rich on farmers, we have one or two things to keep us busy.

Can you give me the name and address of a Canadian poultry paper? A. E. SHORTELL. [The Canadian Poultry Review, published at Toronto by H. B. Donovan, is the recognized Canadian poultry paper.]

Ex-Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba on Wheat Grading.

Hon. Thos. Greenway, M. P., voices the dissatisfaction so freely expressed nowadays re the grading of wheat, as follows:

"From personal experience and from investigations made and information received, I have become convinced that the present system of grading wheat, with its wide spread of prices, especially between the lower grades, is entirely unsatisfactory, and I am of the opinion that something will have to be done to try to prevent the very great losses which have been suffered by the grain-growers and by local elevator men.

"I intend to give this subject further attention, and I hope that action will be taken to set matters aright. It has occurred to me that possibly the defects in the system might be remedied to some extent if a few of the best grades of our wheat were permanently established, and the lower qualities bought upon sample. I do not see why the lower qualities should not be bought upon sample, as it is well known that they are sold in that way at the present time by the dealers."

Some Specific Charges Made Against the Grading of Wheat.

I should like to say a few words through your paper re wheat grading. I have read a couple of papers from different parties, published in your paper on wheat grading, and they all talk alike. I should judge millers would not. They admit farmers are being robbed by the way their wheat is being graded, yet they see no remedy. They say it won't do to lower the grade, for if we do, millers will pay a price for the poorest wheat of each grade; so we will get less for our wheat. Now, Mr. Editor, what are the facts? Every fall the grade of our wheat is lowered until about the close of navigation, then it comes up with a bound. The grain-buyers will all tell you that as soon as the wheat has to go into winter storage the grades stiffen, and it puzzles them to know how to grade so as to have it come out right at Winnipeg. I will give you an instance or two I know of, and there are no doubt many more.

My son shipped two cars of wheat in October. The buyers said it might go a good 2. In these cars there were grains with touches of frost, and also some growing grains. Both cars went No. 1 northern; buyers here claim that No. 2 northern may have touches of frost, but No. 1 none. I shipped a car myself at the same time—quite a show of frost in it—and it went No. 2 northern. About the latter part of November I shipped a car; the buyers said it would grade 4 extra. One party told me it was a better sample than he had got No. 3 for earlier in the season; it went No. 5. Now, why this change? Does the wheat change its grade after it gets in winter storage, or what is the trouble? If it sells with the grade as it was last October, why won't it sell all winter at the same grade?

Two years ago in March I shipped a carload of wheat, with a considerable amount of frozen wheat in it, which went No. 3 northern; this fall, at close of navigation, it would have graded feed the way our wheat is being graded. It seems to me, that after 1 and 2 northern, anything that will not make those grades, they can make it what they like. Now, why cannot 3, 4 and 5 grades be made by the Government, as well as 1 and 2? Could a grade not be made to have a certain percentage of damaged grain in it, say No. 3 fifty per cent., No. 4 seventy per cent., and so on? Then a farmer might be able to have an idea himself what his grain would grade.

Look at the great spread in the values of grain: 10c. between 1 and 3 northern, 10c. between 3 and 4, and 12c. between 4 and 5. It is sheer robbery the way our grain has been graded this fall, since the middle of November; I think it is time that something was done. Why could not the grades be left all winter the way they were in October? Everyone seemed satisfied with them. It was quite easy to judge the grades of wheat then.

I think the more legislation we get for the farmer, in regard to shipping his wheat, the worse it is getting for him. It seems to me that there is some kind of combination in Winnipeg that is bound to stop the farmer shipping his own wheat, for the more grain shipped in car lots by the farmer, the harder it seems to get a fair grade for it; and what I claim is, that a grade is a grade whether it is early in the season or late, and none of the inspectors should be allowed to change it. This year, frozen wheat that has good-sized plump grains, only frosted, that would make good flour or seed, is graded feed wheat. Similar wheat used to be No. 1 frosted. SAMUEL W. BISHOP.

Keeping Alert.

A writer in the New York Tribune Farmer week remarks that "Living upon a farm for forty years does not make all men good farmers." One of the easiest things in the world is to get into the habit of just going on doing things in the same old way, when, often, both time and strength might be saved by the exercise of a little ingenuity in thinking out better methods, or by taking advantage of better methods already in use by others. Ingenuity and observation are indispensable faculties to every man who wishes to be a successful farmer.

"A stitch in time saves nine" is an old adage which every farmer will do well to lay to heart; it will be well to remember, also, that the winter is a season in which a great deal of this labor-saving stitching may be done. The mended harness and machinery put in order, the new gate made, the scrupulously careful cleaning of poultry house and stables, the planning for next summer's crop and garden; these are but a few of the "stitches" that mean so much to the thrifty farmer. A score of others will suggest themselves.

There is Only One Best.

Dear Sirs,—I think the "Farmer's Advocate" is the best farm paper published, and was a subscriber to it in Ontario before I came West sixteen years ago. Yours very truly, GEO. GRAHAM,

To Get Ahead on the Farm a Good Team is the Thing.

Dear Sir,—Please find enclosed the sum of \$2.00 for the Winnipeg Free Press and "The Farmer's Advocate" for 1905. I consider these two the best team in Manitoba for the money. Yours truly, JNO. WELLS. McGregor, Man.

Prof. Robertson Remembered by His Staff

Prof. Jas. W. Robertson, who lately retired from the position of Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying at the earnest solicitation of Sir William Macdonald, to undertake the erection and management of a magnificent new agricultural college at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., was waited upon at his home in Ottawa on January 9th, by the members of his late staff, and presented with a beautiful mahogany hall clock. The esteem in which Prof. Robertson is held by those with whom he has had intimate relations for so many years, is well expressed by the following address, which was read by Mr. W. W. Moore:

Professor Jas. W. Robertson, LL. D.,
Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying,
Ottawa.

Dear Professor Robertson,—It was with feelings of the deepest regret that the members of your staff learned that you had resigned the position of Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying, a position which you have filled with so much ability and with such signal success during the past nine years. We deplore your retirement because, in the years that we have been privileged to work under your direction, we have learned to appreciate your sterling worth of character, and to look upon you as our sincere friend. Your goodness of heart, kindly consideration and unflinching courtesy have endeared you to us and have given you a permanent place in our affections, while your exceptional talents have always elicited our loyal and enthusiastic service. This power of inspiring your assistants with a degree of your own earnestness and zeal, thereby securing their hearty and single-minded support, is one of your chief characteristics, and one that has in no small measure contributed to your success as an organizer and administrator.

During your fourteen years' tenure of public office with the Dominion Government, the great agricultural interests of Canada have, under your guiding hand, made great strides. All branches of agriculture, including production, transportation and distribution, have felt the touch of your genius, and you have justly been termed the greatest of our agricultural educators.

In addition to your brilliant achievements in your official capacity, you have been closely identified with many movements having for their object the uplift of our national life. In the forefront stands your splendid work for the improvement of our educational system. Your services in this connection, already recognized and appreciated from coast to coast, will, we believe, receive increasing recognition in future years, as the projects that you have now in hand are crowned with fruition. Despite the multitude of public affairs that have always claimed your attention, making you one of the busiest men in Canada, you have never withheld a helping hand from any worthy undertaking, giving freely of your services towards the establishment of such successful benefactions as the Victorian Order of Nurses, the Aberdeen Association, and the Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.

While we regret your withdrawal from the public service, yet we rejoice that you are not leaving the service of the public, but will continue your labors for the advancement of our country's welfare. In conclusion, we ask your acceptance of this clock, as tangible evidence of our esteem and friendship. Signed on behalf of the members of the Branch of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying.

J. A. RUDDICK. F. W. HODSON.
W. W. MOORE. A. McNEILL.
CHAS. F. WHITLEY. G. H. CLARK.
JAS. F. O'HARA.

Ottawa, Dec. 31, 1904.

Mrs. Robertson, who has been in every sense a helpmeet in all her husband's labors for the people of Canada, was also remembered. In a neatly-worded little speech, Mr. A. McNeill voiced the feeling of the assembled staff, and asked her to accept a bouquet of magnificent roses. Prof. Robertson, who was completely taken by surprise, made one of his characteristically happy acknowledgments on behalf of himself and his worthy partner in life. The formal presentation over, refreshments were kindly served by Mrs. Robertson, and a pleasant hour was spent in social chat.

The Farmer's Son's Position.

The following query is one of a number of similar purport recently addressed to the "Farmer's Advocate": "Would you advise a farmer's son staying at home after he is of age, against his own wishes, but to favor his father, while receiving no payment or promise of remuneration for his services?" There are, doubtless, many young men so situated, who are more or less dissatisfied with their position, in view of the uncertainty as to what they may expect to receive from their father, or when, in the future, it may be expected to come to them. Where this condition continues until the young man has reached the age of twenty-five or over, as is not infrequently the case, the young man has our sympathy, and may well be excused for becoming restive regarding his position. But the boy who has barely attained his majority should consider that his parents have done a good deal for him in giving him a home, food and clothing for all the years of his past life, and, let us presume, also, the advantages of securing a fair education, and although he may, by his work on the farm, have partially repaid these obligations, he should consider that it would savor of ingratitude to leave home against his father's will and wish as soon as he has reached the age limit of a minor. Common fairness would suggest the exercise of patience and consideration of the interests of the father for a reasonable period, and this is a case where there should be more mutual frankness in discussing the prospects of the son before he has reason for dissatisfaction with his position.

If the boy's inclinations are to make farming his life-work, he should have some definite assurance as to what assistance he may expect from his father, and when he may expect to receive such assistance. If circumstances are such that no assurance can be given that he will in reasonable time receive help to start business on his own account, the father may well give him some interest in his business, or allow him a fair remuneration for his work, in order that he may, if so inclined, lay aside the nucleus for a business of his own, or make such investment as his judgment may suggest. The father should consider that were the son to leave home, a hired man would probably have to be engaged to take his place, and that good wages would be required to be paid for what might prove to be inferior and unsatisfactory help, in which case it would have been better to have given the same allowance to the son who had been trained in the ways of the father. If, on the other hand, the son has a strong inclination to try some other occupation, the father, after giving him wise counsel that fails to convince him, may be doing the boy a lifelong injustice by exercising his authority in checking his ambition and compelling him to take up a life-work that is distasteful to him. Some boys have a natural liking and qualifications for a trade, for a profession, mercantile life, engineering, or some other branch of science, in which they would probably be successful; while if persuaded against their will to take up farming they may succeed but partially for want of the enthusiasm that comes with a love for one's chosen calling. One of the surest ways to discourage a boy and create in his mind a distaste for farming is to make a drudge of him, treating him as a hired man, minus his wages, and giving him no personal financial interest in the business. For the happiest results to both there should be mutual confidence and consultation, and nothing will be more likely to bind the boy to the farm with the silken cords of satisfaction than giving him something in the line of live stock to call his own, to feed and care for, and dispose of as his judgment may dictate. The best way to create and keep in the mind of the boy a love for the farm is to so treat him as to

win his confidence and insure his contentment. And we believe that if such course is pursued, the boys, as a rule, will be found not unreasonable in their demands.

How to Install a Rural Telephone.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—The first step to be taken in establishing a rural telephone is to call a public meeting of all persons interested, to form a joint stock company, with a board of not less than five directors, get out stock sheets, and get the necessary stock subscribed; then if it is a long line, the next step will be to get out a charter from the Government.

Our poles cost us 50 cents each, 35 to the mile; digging holes and erecting poles, 20 cents each pole; best 'phones cost each \$16. Wire varies in price according to size; it can be got from the Dominion Wire Co., Montreal. We use No. 9 galvanized telephone wire. B. and B. insulators cost \$1.75 per hundred, and freight; side blocks about the same, and freight; insulated wire for putting in 'phones, 40 cents a pound; ground rods, 20 cents each. This is all for a bridging telephone line with one wire. It works extra well in all weather, and we have over fifty miles of such line through this part of the country. Switch boards cost from \$1.50 upwards, according to number of lines to switch. You can put up a line and equip it for about \$60 or \$65 per mile. Poles should be 22 feet above ground at all cross-roads, and not less than six inches in diameter at top end; 30 or 32 to the mile will do, but 35 is better for heavy wire, which will stand more 'phones on it than light wire. We have a 'phone every three miles along our line, but after about 10 or 12 'phones come on a line it is better to cut it, and put in a switch to connect the whole line. We call the offices with rings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, or 7; that is, if we want say 6, we ring six times; if we want office No. 4, we ring four times, and so on. I have installed some of the 'phones and extension bells. These bells are put in bedrooms to call operators at night. We charge 15 cents per message over the line, short or long, and pay each operator 20 per cent. on the money he takes in; messenger fees extra.

I would advise any one or more parties starting a line to get someone who understands these lines for one or two days to show them everything.

THOS. BEGLEY.

Markets.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5.75 to \$6.25; poor to medium, \$3.75 to \$5.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.25 to \$4.25.

Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$4.40 to \$4.65; good to choice, heavy, \$4.65 to \$4.75; rough, heavy, \$4.40 to \$4.55; bulk of sales, \$4.45 to \$4.60.

Sheep—Good to choice wethers, \$5.05 to \$5.60; fair to choice, mixed, \$4 to \$5; native lambs, \$5.75 to \$7.75.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal.—Prime heaves sell at 4½c. to over 4½c. per pound; pretty good cattle, 3½c. to 4c.; the common stock, 2c. to 3c.; and the canners, 1½c. to 2c. per pound; milk cows sell at \$25 to \$55 each. Sheep sell at 3½c. to 4c. per pound; lambs at about 5c. per pound. Fat hogs are a little lower, good lots selling at about 5c. per pound.

British Cattle Markets.

London.—Live cattle are quoted at 11c. to 12½c. per pound; refrigerator beef, 8½c. to 9c. per pound; sheep, 12½c. to 13½c. per pound.

Winnipeg Markets.

Cash wheat is quoted as follows: No. 1 northern, \$1; No. 2 northern, 97c.; No. 3 northern, 91c.; No. 4 extra, 82½c.; No. 4 wheat, 81c.; No. 5, 67c.

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Life, Literature and Education.

"The works of nature and the works of revelation display religion to mankind in characters so large and visible that those who are not quite blind may in them see and read the first principles and most necessary parts of it, and from thence penetrate into those infinite depths filled with the treasures of wisdom and knowledge."—Locke.

Death of Theodore Thomas.

Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus said: "Music is the soul's expression of that irrepressible desire for harmony and aspiration after concord, which is the heart of true religion. It is, perhaps, the sublime unconsciousness in which such a man works his transformations upon our less gifted natures that witnesses most to his finest quality. No man can be far removed from the essential and divine life which flows through all things, and at last expresses itself in the perfect harmony of holy life, if that man continuously enters into and masters the mystic relationships of musical sounds. The art of interpreting great men comes as a duty, and Theodore Thomas, like a true minister, made it a privilege and a joy. As Beethoven interpreted the involved and hidden realms of the soul, so Thomas interpreted Beethoven, and enriched our faith in our own essential life, as the mighty rose of tone unfolded its petals in his sunshine. No other art will survive in heaven so surely as music. There is no higher promise to our poor inharmonious life than that we shall sing."

Chas. G. D. Roberts.

A Canadian Author Who is Adding Lustre to the Country.

It is not so very many years since the name of Chas. G. D. Roberts began to make its appearance in magazines and book reviews, at first diffidently, and preceded by no blare of trumpets in the way of exploitations by the press. Then, presently, people began to inquire, "Who is this Chas. G. D. Roberts?" and the story leaked out:—an own son of Canada; born at Fredericton, N. B.; one of a family each and all talented litterateurs and writers; cousin to Bliss Carman; erstwhile Principal of Chatham Grammar School, Editor of *The Week*, and Professor of English Literature and Economics, King's College, Windsor, N. S. Steadily his reputation as a writer grew, and, it may be judged, remuneratively, since he was enabled, in 1895, to give up all other ties and devote his life to literary work, an arrangement by no means displeasing to those who had become convinced of the literary genius of this scholar and gentleman. Since that day his pen has not been long idle, and he has added to the number of his previous works until a goodly list now stands to his credit, *Barbara Ladd*, *The Forge in the Forest*, *A Sister to Evangeline*, *The Heart of the Ancient Wood*, *The*

Marshes of Minas, *Kindred of the Wild*, *Watchers of the Trail*, *New York Nocturnes*, *The Book of the Native*, *In Divers Tones*, *Songs of the Common Day*, and *Earth's Enigmas*, being among those of his works in poetry and prose most frequently met with in the library aid at the book counter.

It has been objected that the works of Chas. G. D. Roberts have not been of that quality which will readily catch the popular fancy. Possibly so, granting that, after all, there may be just a little point to the definition given by Sir Robert Peel of public opinion as "a compound of folly, weakness, prejudice, wrong feeling, right feeling, obstinacy, and newspaper paragraphs." By readers of taste, however, Chas. G. D. Roberts is read, and will be read:

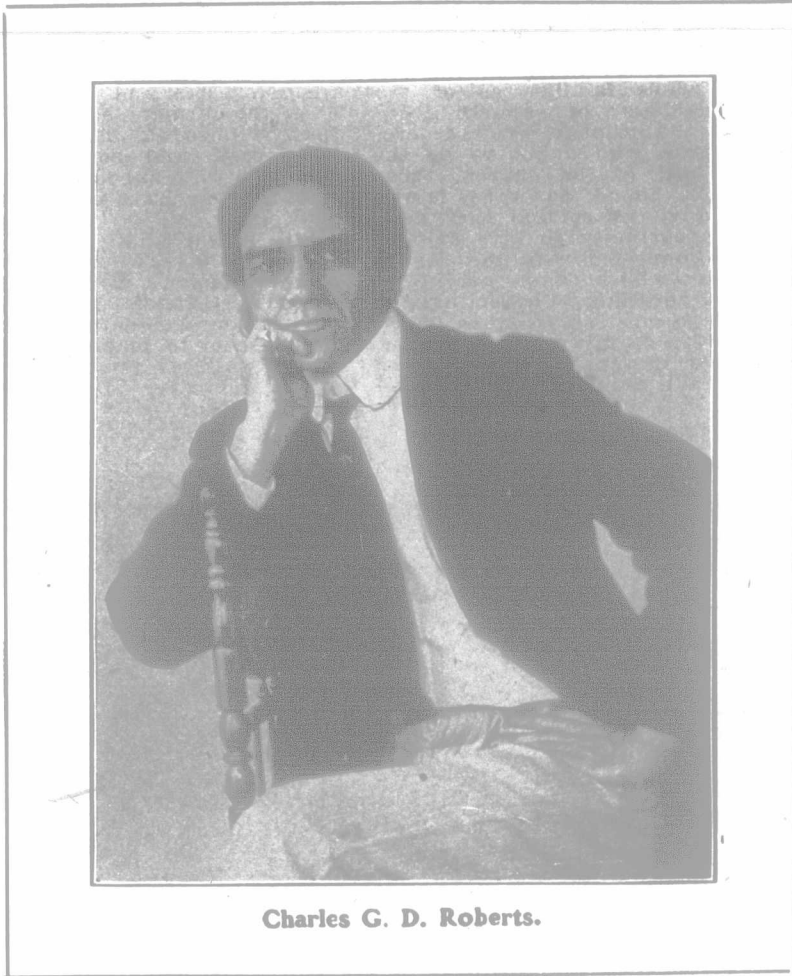
Evangeline, "The Marshes of Minas," and "The Kindred of the Wild," like the anemones, the blood-root in its green covert, or like the faint sweet delicacy of the "dear apple blooms" of Acadie, to which so often the magic of his work transports us, will be sought by those to whom the Red Gods call, and laid away and treasured, when the bold poppies and sunflowers have been forgotten.

True, Chas. G. D. Roberts has as yet created no markedly strong human character in any of his books. His characters are attractive, yet lack the pulse which marks the highest literary triumph. But Roberts is yet a young man, but forty-five years of age, and Canadians may look forward with confidence to still better things from his pen.

grows and the chrysanthemums bloom, quietly, hiddenly, she makes the great preparation. Every invention of science and art is pressed into her service; the newest guns and explosives; the deadliest of submarine and subterranean mines; electrical devices; the most advanced systems of engineering; wireless telegraphy; the flashlight; sanitary and medical science brought to a fine art; the modern balloon; ships marvellous in power and equipment; more marvellous still the quiet intrepidity of the men, toughened by generations of plain, hygienic living, open air, and the steel-like muscles born of jiu-jitsu—nothing unattainable, nothing too good or too deep for Japan. . . . Then the great day comes, and quietly, steadily, with neither tears nor lamentations, the hordes of little yellow men troop down to the sea, to the transports. The tearless eyes of the women follow them, and the workmen just pause, with scarcely a banzai, to see them off. And so the little yellow men turn their backs upon the chrysanthemum land and go forth across the Western sea; and if Fuyama, disappearing in mist of silver and gray on the receding horizon, stirs them to the soul with the last glimpse of home, the quiet faces make no sign. And so they turn again to the great Bear. . . . Grapple, grapple,—victory, victory, and yet victory! Her sons are dying, but they are winning, and Japan says it must be. There is no blare of trumpets, nor heralding of triumph over all the world. Japan tabulates her victories as quietly as a merchantman might enter his transactions in a daybook. Thus the war goes on, and the Occident stares at and learns from this little yellow people of the Orient, the unfathomable, wonderful Japanese.

"Blacklisting" Evangeline.

Longfellow's "Evangeline" has been banished from the schools of British Columbia on the ground that it is anti-British. It is sincerely to be hoped that none of the departments of education in the other provinces may be inspired by an example so bizarre as this. In reading *Evangeline*, it is true, one's sympathies cannot but be enlisted in behalf of the Acadians, whose homes were so suddenly and rudely broken. Yet one may sympathize even with an enemy into whose life a terrible tragedy has come. On the other hand, were there extenuating circumstances in connection with that action of the British in 1755?—then these may be taught in connection with the poem. Was there room for centure?—then let there be censure. The patriotic Canadian spirit is too deep and strong to be deflected by any mistake of the past. Patriotism consists in something braver and nobler than in shutting one's eyes to defects, either past or present, and the glory of Canada is that she moves forward. They were avowedly British, those members of the Family Compact, whose imperious acts led to the complications of '37, and William Lyon MacKenzie, British too, was called a rebel. Today, the country assents when the rebel's portrait is given a place of honor in her public buildings. In recognition of the principles for which



Charles G. D. Roberts.

and popular taste, which cannot stand still, is on the upward grade. Fault him these readers may, for few in the literary world, as in any other, are faultless. Read him they will, for his music of language, his poesy of description, and, above all, for his sympathy with nature, his power of transporting him of the open heart to wood, or marsh, or sweep of the sea, at will.

Elusive, shy, sweet and delicate as our own native flowers, are the works of Chas. G. D. Roberts. The "David Harums" and "Eben Holdens"—yes, even "The Christians," "The Master Christians," and the "God's Good Man"—may flash into popular notice like the bold hollyhocks and sunflowers by the wayside, or the poppy that flaunts for the day. The "Sister to

The Wonderful Japanese.

A little people, quiet, undemonstrative, working away in their rice-fields, and building cities on the beautiful crescent isles of the Western Pacific; cleanly, dainty to fastidiousness; idol-worshippers for the most part; possessed of an ancient literature and a poesy of thought and expression unknown to the masses in Occidental lands; keen, observant, systematic, independent, persistent, unfathomable. One day a great war breaks out. Japan wins her spurs, but feels that she has been unjustly dealt with. The Russians in Manchuria, with eyes on Corea, prove a menace to her. Possibilities open on the far horizon. So Japan goes to work, and while the tea

he contended. Such patriotism as this is rational patriotism.

But there is another aspect of the case. In many of the "States" the enormous blunder has been made of making the public school course ultra "American." United States history, United States geography, United States literature, are taught with a minuteness out of all proportion to their importance in the balance of the world—taught, in fact, to an all but complete exclusion of the geography, history and literature of other lands. The result is the development of a people too often puffed up to the limit with United Statesism, and ignorant—to a degree as startling as amusing to Canadians—of all other lands and peoples. This exclusion of Evangelism from the school curriculum of British Columbia looks like the entering of the thin edge of a similar wedge. It is to be hoped that the entering will be limited to the edge. By all means let us have Canadianism, Britishism, the deep, true spirit of it—so deep, so true, that we can afford to be citizens beside of the whole world. Let us have the best of United States as of all other literature, feeling confident that we can hold it, so far as it concerns us, at its worth. The reading of *Evangeline* in Canadian institutions during the past twenty years has not been prolific of a crop of traitors, and there seems little reason why, at this juncture, so beautiful and pathetic a story should be blacklisted.

Literary Lines.

New York City will shortly have a daily newspaper, *The Atlantis*, published in the Greek language, which will appeal to the 150,000 Greeks in the Republic. Heretofore it has been issued tri-weekly.

Choose Books with Care.

"Nothing ought to be more weighed than the nature of books recommended by public authority. So recommended, they soon form the character of the age."—Burke.

"Be as careful of the books you read as of the company you keep, for your habits and character will be as much influenced by the former as by the latter."—Paxton Hood.



The hands that do God's work are patient hands,
And quick for toll, though folded oft in prayer;
They do the unseen work they understand
And find—no matter where.

The feet that follow His must be swift feet,
For time is all too short, the way too long;
Perchance they will be bruised, but falter not,
For Love shall make them strong.

The lips that speak God's words must learn to wear
Silence and calm, although the pain be long;
And loving so the Master, learn to share
His agony and wrong.

Some Discouragements and Encouragements of a Country Pastor's Home.

By a Canadian country minister.

The subject of this paper may seem hackneyed, as we have heard so much about the missionary from the concession lines, his hardships and discomforts, his struggles with poverty and debt, the coldness and deadness of the people among whom he is called to labor, his loneliness and isolation, and so on. But yet, as it seems to me, these things do not lie at the root of the country pastor's discouragements. In my experience the most discouraging thing is the constant drainage of the people out of the parish, either to the city or to the newly-settled districts, with no appreciable inflow to take their place. Amongst the farming communities there is not indeed so much change going on, a farm often remaining in the same family for several generations.

But it is not so much in the removal of whole families as of the younger members of almost every family that the drainage is most severely felt: those who ought to be the very life-blood of the church, those who are not bound down by family cares and anxieties so that they have time and opportunity to give help in the things connected with the church—in Sunday-school and choir, in church decorating, collecting of funds, and so on.

This, as far as my experience goes, is the most discouraging feature of our work. We naturally look for pro-

gress as the result of good, honest, faithful work; for increased congregations, increased offerings, more zeal and enthusiasm. But what prospect of that is there when those who could and would help are called away to some other field of usefulness. Often when some one of my young people, who has been most faithful and untiring in his or her help in the work of Sunday school or choir, comes to me for an introduction to the clergyman of another parish, or for a "testimony of character," in order to take some position in another place, I have been constrained to re-echo the words of the Saviour, "Will ye also go away?"

Then there is another discouragement caused by the scattered condition of the country pastor's flock. A very large proportion of the time which he has at his disposal for visiting is taken up in travelling from place to place. Perhaps there is one serious case of sickness three or four miles one way, and another ten or twelve miles in the opposite direction, thus necessitating from twenty-five to thirty miles travelling to visit two people. And the time consumed is very much increased at certain seasons of the year when the roads are almost impassable with mud in spring and fall, and banks of snow in the winter. This scattered condition of the people practically makes it impossible to form those organizations and societies which are so helpful in cities and towns.

The last subject of discouragement of which I will speak has to do with financial matters. In some parishes the power of the people to give is year by year decreasing rather than increasing. Many villages, which some years ago did a flourishing business, are doing less and less year by year. Then the farmers have often three or four hundred dollars' rent to pay each year, and so cannot give as freely to the support of the church as those who have not the same drain upon them.

But I fear that I have dwelt too long on the discouragements of the country pastor's work, so that I have not much space left to speak of his encouragements—encouragements which seem to make the work in the country almost preferable to that in town and city. In the first place

there is the more intimate knowledge and friendship which exist between pastor and his flock. Instead of dealing with them in the mass he can deal with them as individuals—knowing personally the different members of the family and to what trials and temptations they are especially exposed. In the town or city the pastor has little opportunity to give the young those personal words of advice and counsel which are so needed just at that time when young people are endeavoring to set themselves more steadfastly towards gaining the prize of their high calling. In my private experience, a few words thus spoken privately have more effect and produce better results than a hundred sermons addressed generally to the whole congregation. Just the same in pastoral visiting. In the town and city the men of the family are almost always absent at their office or other work at the time when the visit is made, and too often (except in the case of the sick) such visits degenerate into merely formal calls; while in the country there are opportunities of getting at both the men and women in their own homes, and of speaking to them of those matters which concern their spiritual welfare amongst their own families in a way which would be almost impossible in a business office or even in a city drawing-room. And in the country the church and religion take a more important position in the lives of most people than in the city, where there are so many more attractions to claim their attention. Not only is their work more engrossing, the constant struggle for pre-eminence in business or profession, but also they find so much more to take up their leisure time in the theatre and opera, balls and concerts, the club and social gatherings, that there is barely time or opportunity for anything in connection with the church beyond the attendance at the Sunday services. But I fear I have trespassed too long upon your time and patience, and will conclude by saying that often I think our discouragements are of our own making, that we are in too much haste to see the fruit of our labors, and forget that there must be first the blade and then the ear, before there can be the full corn in the ear.

F. E. F.

The True Reward.

Thy task may well seem over-hard
Who scatterest in a thankless soil
Thy life as seed, with no reward
Save that which duty gives to toll.

Yet do the work; it shall succeed
In thine or in another's day;
And if denied the victor's mead,
Thou shalt not lack the toiler's pay.

—John G. Whittier

The Pirate's Prize.

Bernard F. Gribble has chosen battle scenes at sea as his specialty in painting. He exhibited in the Royal Academy of 1900, a somewhat ghastly, but very realistic picture called "The Plague Ships of the Yellow Death," and in 1903, another entitled "Defiance." This time the Pirates are the victors, and are dictating terms. There seems no fear depicted upon the face of the little lad, whose hands are bound behind his back, but it is evident that his fate is involved in the issue. To what conditions is the young mother imploring her husband to yield? Whatever they may be, she pleads with him to consent to them. "Jewels, let them all go; Ransom, let us pay whatever they ask; Silence, promise it even though justice cries for speech. They shall not have our boy!"

H. A. B.

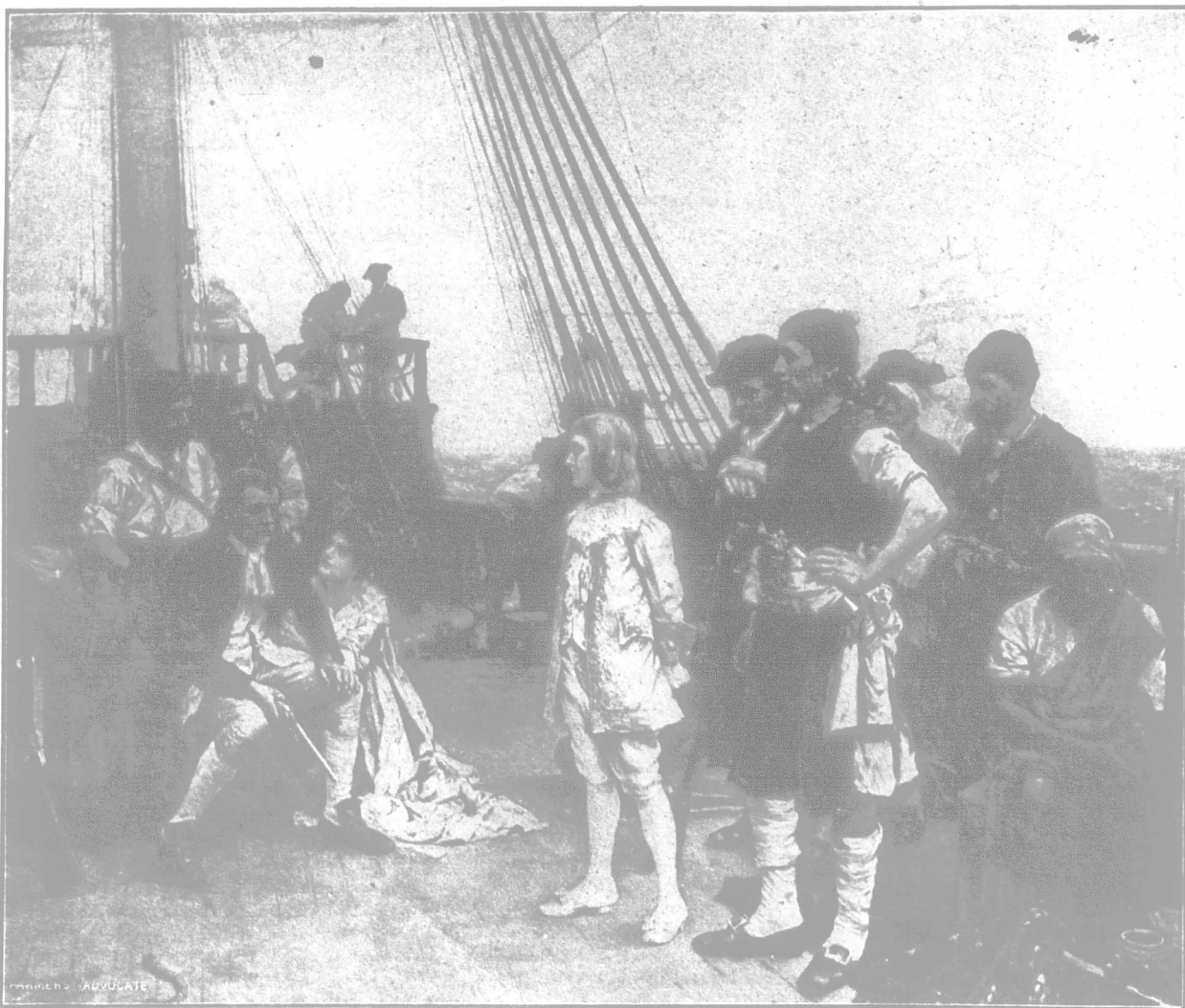
Holiday Gifts.

By Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

"Why do you look so downcast?
What do I hear you say?
'Nothing to give to people
On Christmas or New Year's Day?'
You want to be making presents;
Well, now, just think a while,
Suppose you look in the glass, dear,
And present yourself with a smile.

"Then make up a bundle of troubles
And give them away to the Past,
He owns such a croony junkshop
Where worn-out worries are cast.
Just bundle them into the old year,
And let him lug them away;
And next give a heart of hope, dear,
To the new year blithe and gay.

"And then give praise to the best things
In the people you meet this year;
You may be surprised at the goodness
You'll find if you look, my dear.
And when you are hurt by the folly
Or faults of the folks you know,
Just toss them a bit of your patience,
And a word of pity or so."



From a painting by R. F. Gribble.

The Pirate's Prize.



"Talking in Their Sleep."

"You think I'm dead," The apple tree said; "Because I have never a leaf to show; Because I stoop, And my branches droop, And the dull gray mosses over me grow! But I'm all alive in trunk and shoot; The buds of next May I fold away— But I pity the withered grass at my root."

Brave Little Franz.

By E. A. M.

Little Franz lived with his two uncles, who were woodcutters, in the forests of Austria. In those days there was a great soldier-king named Napoleon Bonaparte, who went up and down all the countries of Europe fighting and driving the people from their homes, and claiming all they owned for his army.

One night the little boy's uncle sent him to a town for food. He did the errand and shortly after dark started home, but, as he quickly climbed the mountain path he heard the tramp of many feet.

He hid himself behind a clump of bushes, and soon saw a long line of soldiers, whose blue coats told him that they were the dreaded Frenchmen. Oh, how he trembled there in the dark, for he knew that his native village was right in their path and would be the very first to be plundered or burned. "What can I do?" he said to himself as he looked at the shining muskets and thought of his friends and playmates.

"Ah—there is just one chance! If I can get to the bridge in time to rouse our people and have them cut it down before the soldiers reach the place, then they cannot cross the river until we hide and save our things." Off he started, and such a wild race was not often run by a boy as that of little Franz up the dark mountain-side.

Over bush and briar, down hill and hollow, now stumbling over great stones, now tripping across stump and log—and all the while thinking—"What if they get there first!"

And as he ran his heart beat fast, his head whirled and his limbs ached. Oh, if he could only stop long enough to take breath! but no—he might not stay one moment, or he would be too late.

Now he sees the great black bridge and the light in the toll house. With a shout he calls the keeper; he falls helpless and fainting against the door, and the troops come slowly on.

The peasants are roused, and with might and main they cut and hack and hew—and just as the soldiers reach the bank, the great structure trembles, sways, and falls crashing into the river. A loud shout proclaims the fact, and the Frenchmen also see what has happened. With yells and curses they fire on the flying peasants, but all escape without injury and the great Napoleon with his army is stopped by a little peasant lad.

By daylight all the people had safely hidden their cattle and goods, and when the soldiers crossed the river they found only empty cottages.

And even down to this very day the people tell you of the brave little Franz who saved his home and friends by his race for life up the mountain side.

The Little Girl With a Company Face.

Once on a time, in a far-away place, Lived a queer little girl with a company face, And no one outside the family knew Of her every-day face, or supposed she had two. The change she could make with wondrous celerity, For practice had lent her surprising dexterity. But at last it chanced, on an unlucky day (Or lucky, perhaps, I would much better say), To her dismal dismay and complete consternation, She failed to effect the desired transformation! And a caller, her teacher, Miss Agatha Mason, Surprised her with half of her company face on, And half of her every-day face peeping out, Showing one grimy tear-track and half of a pout, Contrasting amazingly with the sweet smile That shone on her "company" side all the while. The caller no sooner had hurried away Than up to her room the girl flew in dismay; And, after a night spent in solemn reflection On the folly of features that can't bear inspection, She came down to breakfast, and walked to her place, Calm, sweet and sincere, with her company face. Thenceforward she wore it, day out and day in, Till you nearly might think 'twould be worn very thin; But, strange to relate, it grew more bright and gay, And her relatives think 'twas a red-letter day When the greatly astonished Miss Agatha Mason Surprised her with half of her company face on.

New Year's Thoughts.

Let us walk softly, friend; For strange paths lie before us, all untrod; The New Year, spotless from the hand of God, Is thine and mine, O friend!

Let us walk straightly, friend; Forget the crooked paths behind us now, Press on with steadier purpose on our brow, To better deeds, O friend!

Let us walk gladly, friend; Perchance some greater good than we have known Is waiting for us, or some fair hope flown Shall yet return, O friend!

Let us walk kindly, friend; We cannot tell how long this life shall last, How soon these precious years be overpast; Let love walk with us, friend.

Let us walk quickly, friend; Work with our might while lasts our little stay, And help some halting comrade on the way; And may God guide us, friend! —[Onward.

Curing Consumption.

"The Ontario statistics for the last three years with regard to tuberculosis are most encouraging. There were 3,243 deaths reported in 1901; 2,694 in 1902, and only 2,072 in 1903. Fresh air, favorable climatic conditions, good food, and rest, are the principal curative influences which have brought about this result, which goes far to confirm Dr. Roddick's prediction that within a few years a case of consumption in Montreal will be a curiosity."—[The Argus.

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

STOCK-TAKING SALE

Pianos Organs

We want to sell all exchanged instruments before taking stock at the end of February, and in order to do so we are prepared to accept prices that are much below their actual value.

If you want a practice Piano or Organ do not fail to write us for particulars. We will send you a photo and full information regarding any instrument you desire.

Note the Following Prices:

Square Pianos

These instruments are good, durable and useful pianos and most exceptional value.

- R. S. Williams Square—7 1/2 octaves, rosewood case . \$ 125.00
Kimball Square—7 1/2 octaves, rosewood case 110.00
McGammon Square—7 1/2 octaves, natural rosewood case 100.00
D. E. Manner Square—7 1/2 octaves, walnut case 100.00
W. G. Vogt & Co. Square, 7 1/2 octaves, natural rosewood case 95.00

TERMS: \$5.00 PER MONTH.

Organs

- Karn Piano Case—6 octaves, 11 stops, 5 sets of reeds . \$ 70.00
Berlin Piano Case—6 octaves, 13 stops, 4 sets of reeds 65.00
Goderich Piano Case—6 octaves, 11 stops, 4 sets of reeds 55.00
Bell & Co.—5 octaves, 8 stops, 3 sets of reeds 45.00
Dominion—5 octaves, 7 stops, 4 sets of reeds 45.00
Mason & Hamlin—5 octaves, 5 stops, 4 sets of reeds . . . 35.00
Prince & Co.—5 octaves, 7 stops, 4 sets of reeds 35.00

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We guarantee every instrument to be in good condition. You can return at our expense if not as represented.

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EPPS'S

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The Most Nutritious
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Write to us

Regarding our Individual Instruction. Our new announcement to any address. Remember, we give individual instruction in all business subjects, including Shorthand, Telegraphy and English.

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Winnipeg Business College.

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Winter is not a busy season, and it is the best time to take a course in the

WESTERN BUSINESS COLLEGE

You will be ready then for a good position when the rush of business comes in the spring. Write for particulars to

M. HALL-JONES, Principal,
Cor. Portage Ave. and Donald St., WINNIPEG.



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Cured at Your Home.

With our scientific home treatments, specially prepared for such troubles, we can positively cure red nose, red face, enlarged pores and blotchy, pimply, ugly skin, no matter what the cause, and restore to the complexion a healthy, roseate glow. Consultation is free, and you are cordially invited to investigate the means by which you can be speedily, thoroughly and permanently cured. Superfluous hair, moles, etc., permanently eradicated by Electrolysis. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send 10c. for books and sample of cream.

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THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE, BERLIN, CANADA, for the treatment of all forms of SPEECH DEFECTS. Dr. W. J. Arnot, Superintendent. We treat the cause, not simply the habit, and therefore produce natural speech. *Write for particulars.*

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

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THE WILLIAM WELD CO., LIMITED,
WINNIPEG, MAN.



The rest of the letters on hand will be published, as far as possible, without comment—to save space, you know. Just in passing, a most cordial invitation is extended to all who have so kindly "written" for us, to come again. Chats from our readers are always welcome; and we wish our members to become well acquainted with one another, even though it be only on paper.

DAME DURDEN.
"Farmer's Advocate" Office, Winnipeg, Man.

Suggestions for Housekeepers.

Dear Dame Durden,—Having so often thought of writing to the pleasant corner "The Ingle Nook," in your instructive paper, I decided, after your cordial invitation, to peep in. I so often derive benefit from the Nook that if any little hint I can give might help someone else, I feel it only a duty to give it.

Really, D. D., you must certainly know something of our busy fall evenings. If only more of the city people knew as well they would not be surprised when we say we have no time for many outings, especially when one is alone with children, men and "chores."

However, as to drying apples. I prefer filling my empty jars with apple-sauce during the winter, as I sort over our winter supply. The sauce is improved by cooking the rind of a lemon or an orange with each kettle. Seal each jar which boiling hot. It is as good as fresh, and needs no preparation for either pie or dessert. Another way is to pare and quarter the apples (Northern Spies are best), and let stand in sugar overnight, three pounds of sugar to six of fruit, with some water added to dissolve sugar. Cook with a few figs if desired, and a little more water if necessary.

No cook should be without an apple-parer, if she uses many apples. The parer is easily cleaned by rinsing it as soon as one has finished using it; holding it under a pump or tap till clean and drying at the back of the range is a quick way.

The following is a cheap and handy pudding to make when in a hurry, as it will steam by putting it on just before the potatoes are to be prepared:—One small cup of sugar, two of buttermilk, one teaspoon soda, a pinch of salt, enough flour to make a rather thick pancake batter; steam one hour. If preferred, currants and spice may be mixed in; or green apples, cooked dried apples with flavoring, or canned fruit may be put in a layer between; half the batter put in the dish, then the fruit, and lastly the remainder of the batter.

Tart-filling.—One cup sugar, one of golden syrup, two eggs, butter size of an egg, with nutmeg, lemon or vanilla, cooked as a filling for tarts is highly favored by many. It keeps well.

If I have intruded on your time or space too much, just drop this in your W. P. B.

Before closing I beg to acknowledge my pleasure in reading your chat on books. Bad books are as injurious as bad company. Yours truly,

BUSYBODY'S HELPER.

Know "something about our busy fall evenings!" Of course I do. Why not? You know I haven't always lived with the cat and the tongs—and, well, "My heart's in the Highlands" yet, you know.

A Few Possibilities of a Shank.

These recipes may not be new to you, but we found them appetizing.

Our men, taking a great fancy for soup, induced me, on several occasions, to invest in a shank. As our family was not large, and the weather warm, one Saturday afternoon I did not bring any other meat home with me, although we are eight miles from the butcher. Shortly after reaching home I learned that I was to have visitors from the city on the morrow, and as they were specially good cooks, I wondered what I could give them. How could I prepare that shank in the time? I cut all the meat I could from it, put the bones over the fire with a little cold water and let simmer, adding later on, after skimming, some Pearl barley, and the

next day a little cabbage left from Saturday's dinner. I added this just a few minutes before taking up. The lean meat I put through the meat chopper. Then I took a saucer of biscuit or bread crumbs, pepper, salt, a little sage and savory, and a couple of eggs beaten. These I mixed with part of my meat and formed it into a roll, then placed it on a pan with a little butter and baked for about half an hour; or until done. Everyone pronounced it fine. The remainder of the meat we used as Hamburg steak later on. From the remains of the loaf, soup and steak, we had later a meat pie.

A few weeks later, one Saturday evening, as I had another shank ready to chop for pressed meat, word came that the threshers would be with us Monday morning. There was no time to go for more meat, and I was debating what to do when my husband suggested a meat pie out of the shank. So I laid my meat away, and Monday a. m. it only took a few minutes to get a couple of pies ready. I was a little fearful that there might not be enough, as there were sixteen men, but there was some left, and the men seemed to enjoy the change from plain roast beef.

When I get a hip roast I usually take the thin end and cut the meat into pieces about one or two inches square, and put them with the bones into a saucepan with a little hot water, let boil up briskly for a little, then set back and let simmer until very tender. I then thicken the stew with a little flour well blended, adding pepper and salt, and have a tasty dish. Instead of boiling our poorer pieces of meat as many do, we like them made into pot roasts.

This is how I pickled my pears and sweet apples this fall, and we think them delicious. One half-cup of cider vinegar and one half-pound of sugar (I used granulated) to a little over a pound of fruit. I found the quantity really did for nearly double the amount of fruit. Place sugar and vinegar over the fire till it comes to a boil. Add a layer of fruit and cook until soft enough to run a fork through, then put the fruit in jars or crocks, and fill in more fruit until all is cooked. Then pour syrup over fruit; stick cloves in fruit, and add sticks of cinnamon, if desired, before cooking. Fruit may be peeled or not, as you prefer, but of course is nicer peeled.

DESIRE-TO-HELP.

Sweeping and Dusting.

Since the germ theory has been accepted as true in everyday education, the furnishing and care of the house has become entirely revolutionized. The simple process of sweeping and dusting must now be done so as to collect as many of these germs as possible, not merely to brush them off the furniture, whence they fill the air for a while and eventually settle down over everything again. Notwithstanding the unhealthfulness of this method, habit is sometimes allowed to overrule common sense, but for sanitary reasons a new method must supersede the old.

When starting to clean a room, if there are any rugs on the floor they should be taken out and shaken first. Then, with a damp cloth, wipe the furniture carefully. Do not use a dry cloth or a feather duster, as these flick the dust from one object to another. Cover the furniture with a slip when through, either a fitted one or a sheet, pinned over, and move out of the room if possible.

Sweep down the ceiling and walls with a child's broom, an ordinary one is too heavy for a woman to use. Then sweep the floor, beginning at the edge, and sweeping toward the centre, in quiet, even strokes. If the floor is carpeted, dip the broom in warm suds and sweep as before, renewing the water when necessary. When through go over the floor with a dry cloth. A waxed floor is marred by even a suspicion of dampness, and is easily scratched, so have a cotton flannel bag to slip over the broom when cleaning it.

Some of these directions may seem fussy and unnecessary, but if carefully followed the room will be found entirely free from dust, and cleaning day need not be so frequent.

KATIE McDIARMID.

RECIPES FOR M. E. E. R.

The following recipes are given by request for M. E. E. R., Walton, Ont.:

Caramel Pudding:—Put a cup of sugar in a pan dry, and set on stove. Let melt and become slightly brown. Now pour on two cups sweet milk, and leave on stove until the hard, taffy-like mass dissolves, and comes to boiling point again. Now stir in a tablespoonful of cornstarch dissolved in a little milk and mixed with two well-beaten eggs. Cook until done, stirring constantly. Serve hot or cold, with cream.

Chocolate Icing:—Boil one cup light brown sugar and about one-third of a cupful of sweet milk for five minutes. Add one or two small squares of chocolate, melted, and stir all well together. Take off the stove and beat until the mixture begins to granulate. Spread on cake.

Potato Cakes:—Take three pints riced or mashed potatoes. Season with salt and mix with the yolks of two eggs. Have the whites beaten stiff and add them next, whipping them into the mixture. Now add a pinch of sugar and flour enough to make somewhat firm. Roll out and bake on a well-buttered griddle pan. Serve with jam or syrup.

Ice Cream:—A thin custard made of milk, eggs and cornstarch makes a very good ice cream when well flavored and frozen, although many prefer just the pure sweet cream, boiled, sweetened and flavored. The following makes a delicious frozen cream which has the advantage of novelty:—Beat an egg and add to it one cup of sugar and one cup of strong coffee. Cook over boiling water until smooth, then let cool and flavor with vanilla. Now whip a pint of sweet cream well and fold into the custard. Freeze.

Maple Cream:—Break a pound of maple sugar into bits and put on the stove in a granite pan with a cup of milk. Bring to a boil, then add one tablespoonful butter. Cook until a little dropped in cold water becomes brittle; take off and stir briskly until it begins to granulate. Pour on a greased pan and mark into squares with a knife.

Coffee Cake:—One cup butter and two and a half cups brown sugar creamed together; add four eggs, beaten, cinnamon and nutmeg to flavor, and one cup of strong, cold coffee. Lastly, beat in two and a half cups flour, sifted, with two small teaspoons soda.

Javelle water is an effectual washing fluid for white clothes. It is made as follows:—Put four lbs. bicarbonate of soda in a large granite pan, and pour over it four quarts of hot water. Stir with a stick until dissolved. Then add one lb. chloride of lime, stirring until this also has dissolved. Let the liquid cool, then strain the clear portion through a thin cloth into jugs and cork tightly. When washing put a small cupful into the boiler in which the white clothes are to be boiled.

A Laudable Work.

One of the many good works undertaken by the Aberdeen Association is that of trying to brighten, during the bleak winter months, the homes of those who live in new and lonely parts of the country, far from villages, post offices, or even neighbors. The method adopted by the Society is to send reading matter, pictures, games, flower seeds, etc., to families in such out-of-the-way places, who cannot readily get such comforts for themselves. Unfortunately, the supply is entirely inadequate, and it has been thought that the want might be filled, and the people of Canada given an opportunity to assist in this laudable work, by making an appeal through the papers. In most Canadian homes there are quantities of books, magazines, etc., which are steadily accumulating, and are not likely to be read again, and it has been thought that many parcels of these would be gladly given the Association for distribution, if the distributing stations were only known to the people. The branch organizations are at Brandon, Calgary, Halifax, Hamilton, Kingston, London, Montreal, Ottawa, St. John, Toronto, Vancouver, Victoria and Winnipeg, and all parcels addressed to the local secretary of the Aberdeen Association at each place will be thankfully received. The general secretary is Mr. C. F. Whitley, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, who will gladly give further information concerning the work of the Association.



The Gloxinia.

A magnificent house plant which is attracting much attention of late years is the gloxinia, whose large flowers, often three to four inches across and exceedingly rich in coloring, running through the whole gamut of color from palest rose to richest crimson, and form purest white to deepest purple, challenge admiration wherever seen. Sometimes the throat of the flower is light in color, sometimes the edges of the petals; again the whole blossom will be blotched and mottled most curiously. The plant is somewhat dwarf in habit, and the leaves are thick and hairy, but since the blooming period often lasts continuously for months there is little need to bewail the want of tall and handsome foliage.

Gloxinia may be raised either from seed or from the tubers. If from seed start in shallow boxes, flat cigar boxes will do very well. First bore holes in the bottom for drainage, and put bits of broken crockery in the bottom. Now sift the box full of leaf mould mixed with a little sand, sprinkle the sand over the surface and spray to moisten. As the young gloxinias are very tender, care will have to be exercised against cold draughts and direct sunshine, also against over-watering. It should be remembered moreover, that cheap seed is not to be relied upon. Get the best and from a reliable seedsman. When the plantlets are large enough move to small pots, using invariably the same compost of leaf-mould and sand, and shift as required until the plants have bloomed. During all of this period keep the plants in a rather shaded situation—an east window is good—and guard carefully against over-watering, which has a tendency to rot the tubers, and against letting the water fall on the leaves; hairy leaved plants almost invariably resent having their leaves washed. It is not necessary to rest the gloxinia at all until its blooming period is over. Then water should be gradually withheld and the foliage permitted to ripen off. When this has been accomplished the pots should be set away for the winter in a dry, cool, but not cold place, and left there until spring, when the tubers should be taken out and repotted.

Many people, however, prefer procuring the tubers and planting them, to raising them from seed. If this method, which is usually the more satisfactory, be adopted, the tubers may be procured in spring directly from the florist, and planted in well-drained pots as above, care being taken to keep the crown of the tuber well above the soil. If this precaution be not observed, rot may set in. Gloxinia cuttings may also be easily rooted in shallow boxes of pure sand kept continually wet, by simply laying a leaf flat on the sand and covering the stem end up with it. This end will soon calous over, and presently the little tuberous growth will appear, increasing in size until tiny leaves sprout forth, at which stage potting into soil prepared as above is necessary. If preferred, the gloxinia may be grown outside during the summer, the pots being simply plunged in the ground in a shady corner.

A Brisk Walk.

"Walking has the best value as gymnastics for the mind. 'You shall never break down in a speech,' said Sydney Smith, 'on the day on which you have walked twelve miles.' In the English universities the reading men are daily performing their punctual training in the boat-clubs, or a long gallop of many miles in the saddle, or taking their famed 'constitutionals'—walks of eight and ten miles. 'Walking,' said Rousseau, 'has something which animates and vivifies my ideas.' And Plato said of exercise, that 'it would almost cure a guilty conscience.'"

Why the Boys and Girls Leave the Farm.

This question is a serious one to all of us who have boys and girls, and farms that we wish them to stay on. It seems very hard when we have toiled and thought, and pioneered the place towards prosperity that the Pied Piper in the city should set up his alluring melodies and our children push our detaining hands gently away and steadfastly set their faces towards the rush and stir, the smoke and clatter, and we are left sadly to contemplate our empty homes, and to nurse our empty hearts. Much of the blame is laid at the doors of the agricultural colleges. "We send you our children," we cry, "to teach them agriculture, and you send them to the engineering shops; anywhere but back to us." This may be the truth, but it is not because the agricultural colleges are lacking in the performance of their duty. It is because of the contrast that must be drawn between any well conducted establishment and the farms. I should like here to remark, in parenthesis, that I am not including all the farms that exist. There are many that are thriving and perfectly organized; but of the owners of these farms I am not speaking. As a rule the boys and girls stay by them. There is one in particular in my mind, where the family is large and united, the buildings comfortable and sanitary, the stock thrifty. The father told me it was a puzzle to deal with "such a crowd," as they all wanted to be farmers. In the agricultural colleges there is law. There is order. There are regular hours. Recognized hours for rest and recreation. Common justice, humanity and decency. Foul language is prohibited. I deny that I am overstating matters when I aver that on many farms all of the things above enumerated are lacking excepting the foul language. If each one could be told off to his allotted task, and allowed a reasonable amount of time for it, it would be so much better than being perpetually kept on the qui vive, so that it is an inducement to appear busy as long as possible. The play time should be recognized, and not interrupted by odd jobs; neither should the children be called lazy or frivolous when they ask for a little pleasure. They are young, and it is as necessary to them as the plug of tobacco is to the head of the house.

As to the language, I consider it one of the commonest as well as one of the most deplorable drawbacks to farming, as it is sometimes undertaken. I have heard language used by the head of the farm that would make the most blatant agnostic shiver, and yet very often this same man would not hurt or injure the smallest living thing on the place. It is merely a habit that has grown imperceptibly. Then again on some farms that are orderly and well conducted there is such an utter joylessness. Pocket money is a thing unknown. What wonder that a berth where the hands need not be soiled, and where the wages are assured, will often tempt the boy or girl to leave the round of cheerless drudgery for something where hours for rest and recreation, even if few, yet are regular? I would suggest that some sum, either large or small, according to circumstances, be paid for regular work, which should be done at a stated time and in a professional manner, so as to teach the young ones how to earn the money they receive. "But," I have very often heard the farmer say, "I cannot afford it. Every few cents are hard to earn." Well, then, in that case, if the farm pays so badly for all the toil that is spent on it, it would be better for the farmer to sell his stock right down and hire out himself and try to have things more up-to-date on his return with his savings, or else do not let him grumble if his children wish to leave the home that supports them all so ungratefully. In writing these words I have only given my own impression. I think that it would be a good thing for us all if other farmers with boys and girls would write and tell us how far they think I am right or wrong.

(MRS.) OCTAVIUS ALLEN.

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

THE SEPARATOR BONSPIEL.

EVERY HIGHEST AWARD FOR TWENTY YEARS.

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PERFECTLY "GUARDED" BY PATENTS

CALL ON US DURING BONSPIEL WEEK.

OF THE OTHERS, SOME NEVER GET PAST THE "HOG" LINE.

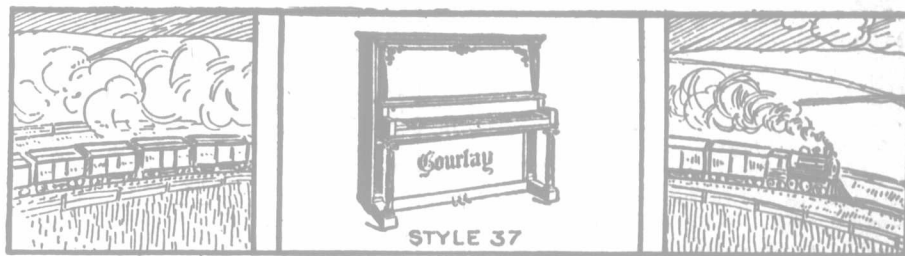
A FEW CAME FAR ENOUGH TO GET A "WICK" OFF DE LAVAL PATENTS AND LIE OUTSIDE THE RINGS.

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THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

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EXCLUSIVE GRAND PRIZE AT SAINT LOUIS, 1904.



FROM FACTORY TO HOME



STYLE No. 37.

A classic Grecian design in Mahogany and figured Walnut with all chisel-work hand-carvings. New cabinet grand scale. Height, 4 ft. 8 in.; width, 5 ft. 4 1/2 in.; depth, 2 ft. 3 in.; 7 1/2 octave overstrung; trichord scale; best quality ivory and ebony keys. Extra strong bronze metal plate to top of piano, fitted into non-varying endwood pin-block. Sound Board of finest prepared vio in spruce. Remarkably resonant. Three patent no-seal protected pedals. See full description of stay-in-tune advantages in catalogue.

The GOURLAY PIANO will be shipped direct from the makers to any address in Canada at the net price, free from all agents' commissions. Our new complete catalogue with half-tone illustrations of all styles furnished free on request.

"High Priced, But Worth the Price."

The Gourlay is not a cheap piano. It represents the crowning success of nearly a century of advancement in piano construction, and is the highest grade piano on the Canadian market to-day. Eight different plans of easy payments. Pianos returnable at our expense if not satisfactory.

Write for our catalogue and full explanations.

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TORONTO, ONT.



Alcoholic Excess Why do you wait? Stop the

Drinking now! Samaria Tasteless Remedy cures secretly. Sample free. Letters always confidential.

Samaria Remedy Co., 42 Jordan Street, Toronto.

Sample sent in plain sealed envelope.

Fruit-a-lives

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cure. Not merely relieve—but completely cure all Stomach and Liver Troubles. The curative qualities of fruit in tablet form. At your druggist's. 50 cents a box.

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

NOTICE—Toulouse geese for sale, from the best imported stock from England; also two span of large Spanish-bred mules. J. T. McFee, Headingley, Man.

VIRIDEN Duck Yards. Mammoth Pekin Ducks and Drakes for sale. Correspondence solicited. Menlove & Thokens, Viriden, Man.

\$12.50 For 200 Egg INCUBATOR
Perfect in construction and action. Hatches every fertile egg. Write for catalog to-day.
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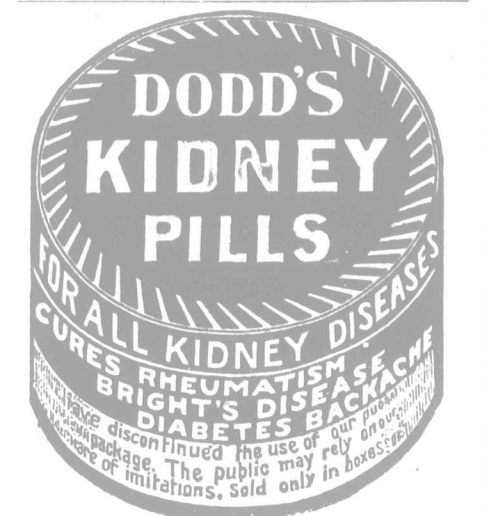
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STENOGRAPHY BOOK-KEEPING
etc., thoroughly taught. Complete courses. Catalogue free. NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, Limited, E. J. O'Sullivan, C. E., M. A., Principal. Winnipeg, Canada.

Mr. John G. Carlisle tells of a case that many years ago he was called upon to try before a justice of the peace in the mountains of Kentucky.

This justice of the peace was also a blacksmith. He came into court from his smithy, and, retaining his leather apron, mounted the bench with all possible solemnity of manner. The worthy man was very officious in his manner, trying hard to imitate the legal dignitaries he had seen in the surrounding districts. It was plainly to be seen, says Mr. Carlisle, that the good man had determined that in the presence of a "city" lawyer from Louisville, it behooved him, the justice, to assume a judicial air that would be doubly impressive. The case under trial was that in which suit was brought for the payment of feed furnished certain horses. Mr. Carlisle represented the defendant, and the defence made was that the bill had been paid. When argument had been had, the justice delivered himself of the following:

"The court is very familiar with this case. The court has listened to what the witnesses have got to say, and the talk of the lawyers. The court will not decide the case just now. It reserves its opinion. The case goes under advisement for three days, and the court will then decide the case in favor of the plaintiff."



The Burden of the Empire.

For years the taxpayer of Britain has been burdened with the expense of maintaining naval defences in the colonies, the annual amount of which is a sum nearly equal to the estimated cost of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. There has been no complaint from the burden-bearers of the injustice of the situation, but in pursuance of a policy of reorganization by the British Government the naval dockyards at Halifax and Esquimaux have been closed, and this naturally raises the question of Canada's share in the general scheme of imperial defence. When the situation is candidly reviewed, the conclusion must be forced upon one that the burden of Empire falls very heavily upon the Britisher who lives at home, as compared with his fellow-countryman who is located in so highly favored a Dominion as Canada. This aspect of the case is now occupying the minds of imperial and colonial statesmen, and when Canadians are asked to contribute their share to the general defence of the Empire there will be no uncertain expression of loyalty to the old land, much as war and its depredations are abhorred by all.

Two Lost Arts.

"In the last thirty-five years, I have had ample opportunities for observing the results of education in this country, and I do not hesitate to say that one thing which has annoyed and discouraged me most is the character of the handwriting and composition of the average public and high school pupil in this country—handwriting generally discreditable; speech, incorrect; and composition, incorrect, slipshod and incoherent."—Dr. James Mills.

[Dr. Mills, in the foregoing statement, touches two of the weakest points in the results of the "schooling" our young people receive. They do not express themselves as they should, in lucid spoken or written language, and their penmanship is slovenly. What have our teachers to say about the cause and the cure?]

Humorous.

A prominent Missourian in Washington is fond of telling anecdotes about James Stephen Green, once a Senator from Missouri, and the leader in the aggressive war made on Benton by the slavery advocates in antebellum Missouri. The one he enjoys the most and considers the best of all, illustrates Green's ready wit.

"One Sunday, shortly after Green's arrival in Washington, he was asked by a friend of his to attend services at an Episcopal church near by. Green had never attended a service characterized by much formalism, so he was naturally deeply impressed. After he had returned, an acquaintance asked him, 'Senator, what did you think of the service?' 'Well, sir,' Green replied, 'it struck me that there was altogether too much reading of the journal, and not enough debate.'"

LIFE.

Let me but live my life from year to year
With forward face and unreluctant soul,
Not hastening to, nor turning from, the goal;
Not mourning for the things that disappear
In the dim past, nor holding back in fear
From what the future veils; but with a whole
And happy heart that pays its toll
To Youth and Age, and travels on with cheer;
So let the way wind up the hill or down,
Through rough or smooth, the journey will be joy;
Still seeking what I sought when but a boy,
New friendship, high adventure, and a crown.
I shall grow old, but never lose life's zest,
Because the road's last turn will be the best.
—Henry Van Dyke, in the Outlook.

THE LEAVENWORTH CASE

By A. K. Green.

CHAPTER XVII.—Continued.

"Miss Leavenworth," said I, "although there is a temporary estrangement between you and your cousin, you cannot wish to seem her enemy. Speak, then; let me at least know the name of him for whom she thus immolates herself." A hint from you—

But, rising to her feet, she interrupted me with the stern remark: "If you do not know, I cannot inform you; do not ask me, Mr. Raymond." And she glanced at the clock for the second time.

I took another turn.
"Miss Leavenworth, you once asked me if a person who had committed a wrong ought necessarily to confess it; and I replied no, unless by the confession reparation could be made. Do you remember?"

Her lips moved, but no words issued from them.

"I begin to think," I solemnly proceeded, following the lead of her emotion, "that confession is the only way out of difficulty; that only by the words you can utter, Eleanore can be saved from the doom that awaits her. Will you not, then, show yourself a true woman, by responding to my earnest entreaties?"

I seemed to have touched the right chord, for she trembled, and a look of wistfulness filled her eyes. "Oh, if I could!" she murmured.

"And why can you not? You will never be happy till you do. Eleanore persists in silence, but that is no reason why you should emulate her example. You only make her position more doubtful by it."

"I know it, but I cannot help myself. Fate has got too strong a hold upon me; I cannot break away."

"That is not true. Anyone can escape from bonds imaginary as yours."

"No, no," cried she, "you do not understand."

"I understand this, that the path of rectitude is a straight one, and that he who steps into devious byways is going astray."

A flicker of light, pathetic beyond description, flashed for a moment across her face; her throat rose as with one wild sob; her lips opened, she seemed yielding, when—a sharp ring at the front door bell!

"Oh," cried she, sharply turning, "tell him I cannot see him; tell him—"

"Miss Leavenworth," said I, taking her by both hands, "never mind the door, never mind anything but this: I have asked you a question which involves the mystery of this whole affair; answer me, then, for your soul's sake; tell me what the unhappy circumstances were which could induce you—"

But she tore her hands from mine. "The door!" cried she; "it will open, and—"

Stepping into the hall I met Thomas coming up the basement stairs. "Go back," said I. "I will call you when you are wanted."

With a bow, he disappeared.
"You expect me to answer," exclaimed she, when I re-entered, "now, in a moment? I cannot."

"But—"

"Impossible!" fastening her gaze upon the front door.
"Miss Leavenworth!"

She shuddered.
"I fear the time will never come if you do not speak now."

"Impossible," she reiterated.
Another twang at the bell.
"You hear!" said she.

I went into the hall and called Thomas. "You may open the door now," said I, and moved to return to her side.

But she pointed commandingly upstairs. "Leave me!" cried she, looking at Thomas as if to bid him wait.

"I will see you again before I go," said I, and hastened upstairs.
Thomas opened the door. "Is Miss Leavenworth in?" I heard a rich, tremulous voice inquire.

"Yes, sir," came in the butler's most respectful accents, and leaning over the banisters I beheld, to my amazement, Mr. Clavering enter the front hall and move toward the reception-room.

CHAPTER XVIII.

On the Stairs.

Filled with wonder at this unlooked-for event, I paused for a moment to collect

my scattered senses, when, the sound of a low, monotonous voice breaking upon my ear from the direction of the library, I went toward it and found that it was Mr. Harwell reading aloud from his late employer's manuscript. It would be difficult for me to describe the effect which this simple discovery made upon me at this time. There, in that room of late death, withdrawn from the turmoil of the world, a hermit in his skeleton-lined cell, this man employed himself in reading and re-reading with passive interest, the words of the dead, while above and below, human beings agonized in doubt and shame.

Opening the door, I went in.

"Ah! you are late, sir," murmured he, rising and bringing forward a chair.

"Yes," replied I, with my thoughts on those two below.

"I am afraid you are not well," he went on.

I roused myself.

"I am not ill," I returned, and pulling the papers toward me, began looking them over. But the words danced before my eyes, and I was obliged to give up all attempt at work for that night.

"I fear that I shall not be able to assist you this evening, Mr. Harwell. The fact is, I find it difficult to give proper attention to this business while the man who by a dastardly assassination has made it necessary, goes unpunished."

The secretary in his turn pushed the papers aside, as if moved by a sudden distaste of them, but gave me no answer.

"You told me when you first came to me with news of this fearful tragedy that it was a mystery; but it is one which must be solved, Mr. Harwell; it is wearing out the lives of too many that we love and respect."

The secretary gave me a look. "Miss Eleanore?" he murmured.

"And Miss Mary," I went on, "myself, you, and many others."

"You have manifested much interest in the matter from the beginning," he said, methodically dipping his pen into the ink.

I stared at him in amazement.

"And you," said I "do you take no interest in that which involves not only the safety, but the happiness and honor of the family in which you have dwelt so long?"

He looked at me with increased coldness. "I have requested, Mr. Raymond, that you would not converse with me upon this subject. It is not one which I am fond of discussing." And he arose.

"But fondness has nothing to do with it," I persisted. "If you know any facts connected with this affair, which have not yet been made public, it is manifestly your duty to state them. The position which Miss Eleanore occupies at this time is one which should arouse the sense of justice in every true breast; and if you—"

"If I knew anything which would serve to release her from this unhappy position, Mr. Raymond, I should have spoken long ago."

I bit my lip, weary of these continual bafflings, and rose also.

"If you have nothing more to say," he went on, "and feel utterly disinclined to work, why I should be glad to excuse myself, as I have an engagement out."

"Do not let me keep you," I said, bitterly. "I can take care of myself."

He turned upon me with a short stare, as if this display of feeling was well-nigh incomprehensible to him, and then with a quiet, almost compassionate bow, left the room. I heard him go upstairs, and sat down to enjoy my solitude. But solitude in that room was unbearable. By the time Mr. Harwell again descended, I felt that I could remain no longer, and, stepping out into the hall, told him that if he had no objection I would accompany him for a short stroll.

He bowed a stiff assent and hastened before me down the stairs. By the time I had closed the library door he was half way to the foot, and I was just remarking to myself upon the unliability of his figure and the awkwardness of his carriage as seen from my present standpoint, when suddenly I saw him stop, clutch the bannister at his side, and hang there with a startled, deathly expression upon his half-turned countenance.

"What is it? what is the matter?" I said.

(To be continued.)

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

Page Metal Gates—Good—Cheap

Page Gates have the best quality of steel frames, and are put together in a superior way. The filling is galvanized steel wire, and this filling is so fine in mesh that chickens or smallest pigs cannot get through. They have double steel braces, each having a strength of 3,500 lbs. Hinges and latch are of the best known design.

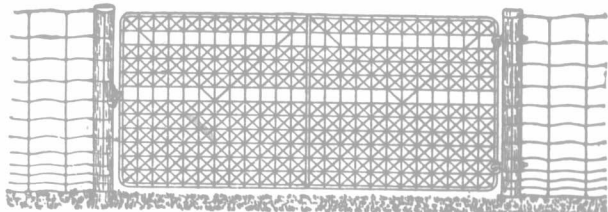
These are some of the reasons why Page Gates are the best.

We are now supplying these gates at only a little more than you would pay for hinges and latch at a store to make your own gate. THINK OF IT:—A complete Walk Gate all metal, everlasting, ornamental, perfect, for \$3.00 (see price list), or a large Farm Gate for \$6.50. At these prices you should show good business sense by using our gates everywhere on the farm that gates are needed. To prove what we say, look at the following prices, at which we or our local dealer can supply you.

Price List of Single Gates.

Actual Height of Gate	Width of Gate, including Hinges and Latch, being exact distance posts should be set apart.										
	3 Ft.	3½ Ft.	4 Ft.	4½ Ft.	5 Ft.	6 Ft.	7 Ft.	8 Ft.	10 Ft.	12 Ft.	14 Ft.
36 inches.....	\$ 2 50	\$ 2 75	\$ 3 00	\$ 3 25	\$ 3 50	\$ 4 00	\$ 4 50	\$ 5 00	\$ 6 00	\$ 7 00	\$ 8 00
42 inches.....	2 75	3 00	3 25	3 50	3 75	4 00	4 50	5 00	6 00	7 00	8 00
48 inches.....	3 00	3 25	3 50	3 75	4 00	4 50	5 00	6 00	7 00	8 00	8 50
57 inches.....	3 50	3 75	4 00	4 25	4 50	5 00	5 50	6 00	7 00	8 00	8 50

The * indicates that we manufacture but do not keep in stock. Prices of odd sizes made as ordered at 7 cents above a proportionate price. Price of double gates same as that of two singles. Scroll Tops 20c per running foot extra



NOTE.—All Page Gates and Fences are now painted WHITE. We have adopted this as a distinguishing mark for our goods. Remember, get WHITE Fence and Gates, and you will have PAGE Fences and Gates—the best.

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. LIMITED
WALKERVILLE, ONT. TORONTO ST. JOHN WINNIPEG

"Page Fences Wear Best."

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY.

WINNIPEG BONSPIEL

FEBRUARY 8th TO 18th.

SINGLE FARE EXCURSIONS

BY THE

Canadian Northern Railway

Tickets good to go February 13th to 16th.
Good to return until February 20th.

Leslie's Furniture CANADA'S BEST

Individuals with "critical taste" looking for quality furniture, at lowest possible cost, will find complete satisfaction in any piece of furniture in our stock—the largest in Canada. Some idea of the class of goods we carry may be gleaned from a perusal of our free 98-page catalogue. Write for it to-day.

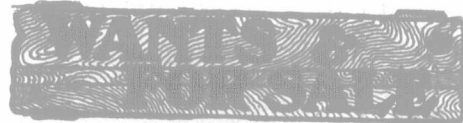


EASY and EVEN MOVEMENT

You will like this rocker, because it is COMFORTABLE, ATTRACTIVE and DURABLE. It is of quarter-oak, golden finish, flat carving, all spindles turned, solid leather, cobbler seat.

PRICE (F. o. b. Winnipeg..... \$4 50
(F. o. b. Factory..... 3 70

JOHN LESLIE HIGH-GRADE FURNITURE
324 Main St., WINNIPEG.



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 information concerning 100 improved and unimproved farms in the Dauphin district, write A. E. Iredale, Dauphin. Terms to suit purchasers. Particulars mailed free. m

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES, five miles from Swan River. Black sandy loam, sixty acres broken, log buildings. Price nineteen hundred. E. J. Darroch, Swan River. m

IMPROVED and UNIMPROVED FARMS for sale in Grand View district, Man. Lists upon application to Benj. C. Nevill, Real Estate Agent. m

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

MAN AND WIFE (English, two children) want situation. Wife can cook. Address Bx 10, Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg.

YOUNG married man, small family, one boy able to drive horses, would like to hear of good position on well-improved Manitoba farm; either cash or share remuneration. Could find part of outfit or invest small capital. Four years' experience in Manitoba and sixteen in Ontario as an agriculturist. References if required. Apply to G. A., box 59, Cartwright, Man.

PURE-BRED Clydesdale stallion for sale, or will trade for land or cattle. Brome grass and timothy seed for sale. D. C. Corbitt, Didsbury, Alt.

IRRIGATED Farm for sale in Southern Alberta. Good buildings; ditches all in; near school, six miles from town. Excellent reason for sale. Apply for particulars to A. M. Marshall, Minot, N.D. m

NEWMARKET seed oats for sale.—One of the best varieties for Alberta. Unfrosted and free from impure seed. Fifty cents per bushel. A. Black, Harms'tan, Alta.

FOR Jersey Cow, Thelms of St. Lambert, 9 years old. Heifer Sapphire of St. Lambert, 2 years old. Bull calf Blokey of Morrisburg, 9 months old. Will exchange bull for cow or heifer. om L. F. SELLECK, Morrisburg, Ont.

WANTED

Five Good Stallion Salesmen Experienced in selling to farmers; references necessary. Apply, stating salary expected, to

"H. K." care of Farmer's Advocate, WINNIPEG, MAN.

GOSSIP.

A load of lambs is now worth more than a load of hogs. They will be worth more than a load of cattle after a while if they keep going up.—[Livestock World, Chicago.]

"As Shakespeare says," remarked Cassidy, who was fond of airing his "book-farnin'" occasionally, "what's in a name?" "Well," replied Casey, "call me wan that Oi don't loike, an' Oi'll show ye."

Judge Robert Hodges, of Georgia, tells a pitiful story of a young friend of his who essayed to win a place as a school teacher in a country town not far from Macon. Judge Hodges, who has considerable political pull, backed the young fellow, but told him that he would have to stand an examination before he could hope for an appointment. The aspirant bade his patron good-bye in high feather, and left to take the examination. It was several days before Judge Hodges saw him again. When he did he noticed that the young man did not seem very jubilant.

"What's the matter, Sam?" the Judge questioned. "Couldn't you stand the examination?"

"No, suh," answered the disappointed one. "The fool examiners asked me about things that happened before I was born."—Boston Advertiser.

FEEDING OLD LONDON.

The Sunday Strand has an article by Edouard Charles dealing with the feeding of the world's greatest city. We are told that the food bill for London for a twelvemonth does not fall short of £125,000,000. London consumes large quantities of bread. It takes 4,000,000 sacks of flour and 5,000,000 sacks of unground wheat to appease London's bread-eating capacity, and of this vast quantity Canada supplies one-sixth yearly. This amount of bread is not, of course, all eaten dry, and the quantity of butter consumed is given at 94,000,000 pounds, besides a very large quantity of margarine. Home dairies supply us with but a paltry 10 per cent. of our butter. Into the pockets of the dairymen of Normandy and Brittany, Denmark, the United States, the Argentine, Canada and Australia goes close upon £250,000 per annum for butter alone. Of milk London consumes 68,000,000 gallons per annum, and a quarter of a million of cows are responsible for this contribution to the table. It is impossible to get absolutely correct figures as to the number of eggs eaten yearly, but approximately they number about 500,000,000. What number the British hens contribute to the quantity it is impossible to say. Of cheese London gets rid of a large quantity—each Londoner's share being 12 pounds, and just half of it comes from abroad. The Londoners rank high as meat-eaters—the metropolis every year receiving about 450,000 tons of meat, alive and dead. A fair quantity of fish also disappears, being put down at no less than 574,000 tons.

REVISED VERSION OF THE OXFORD STUDENT.

(Written for the Farmer's Advocate.)

There was a guileless college youth,
That mirrored modesty and truth;
And sometimes at his musty room
His sister called to chase the gloom.

One afternoon when she was there
Arranging things, with kindly care,
As often she had done before,
There came a knock upon the door.

Our student, sensitive to fear
Of thoughtless comrades' laughing jeers,
Had only time to make deposit
Of his dear sister in the closet;
Then haste the door to open wide,
His guest unbidden stepped inside.

He was a cheery-faced old man,
And with apologies began
For calling, and then let him know
That more than fifty years ago,
When he was in his youthful bloom,
He'd occupied that very room;
So thought he'd take a chance, he said,
To see the changes time had made.

"The same old window, same old view,
Ha! ha! the same old pictures, too!"
And then he tapped them with his cane
And laughed his merry laugh again.

"The same old sofa, I declare;
Dear me, it must be worse for wear.
The same old shelves," and then he came
And spied the closed door. "The same—"

"Oh, my!" A woman's dress peeped through,
Quick as he could he closed it to.
He shook his head, "Ah, ah! the same
Old game, young man, the same old game."

"Would you my reputation slur?"
The youth gasped, "That's my sister,
Sir."

"Then," said the old man with a sigh,
"The same old lie, the same old lie."
A. McFARLANE.

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

Ontario Provincial Auction Sales

OF

PURE-BRED CATTLE

(Registered)

Males and Females of Beef Breeds

Will be held at

GUELPH, OTTAWA, PORT PERRY

and other central points in

ONTARIO

During the Month of MARCH

Under the Auspices of the Live Stock Associations of Ontario.

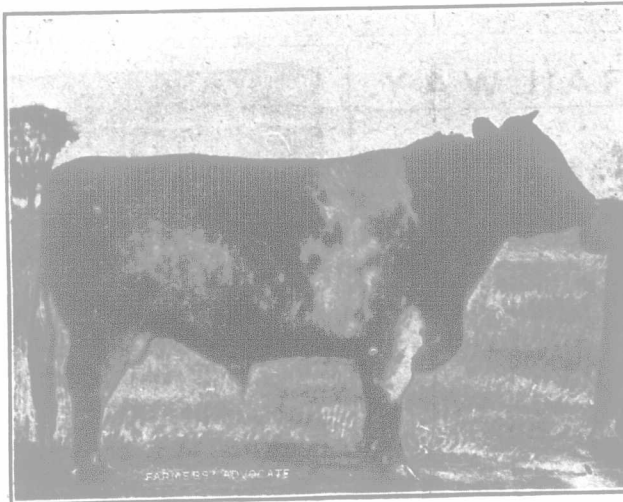
Dates arranged in a series convenient for buyers. Only good representatives of the various breeds will be offered.

Freight Paid.—\$50 will be paid towards the freight to any purchaser of a carload at the sales, if shipped to Manitoba, Northwest Territories or British Columbia. Fifteen head will be considered a carload, calves at foot not to count.

Railroad Fare Paid.—Railroad fare to Toronto, Ontario, up to one cent per mile, from any point in above districts will be paid to purchaser of carload (see above) at these sales, if shipped to point from which ticket was purchased. **Special rates from Toronto to points of sale.**

For Catalogues and full particulars, apply to

A. P. WESTERVELT, SECRETARY, LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATIONS,
Parliament Buildings, TORONTO, Canada.

Great Dispersion Sale—OF—
OAK LANE**Scotch Shorthorns**The property of Messrs.
GOODFELLOW Bros.,
Macville, Ontario.at **Oak Lane Farm,**
2 miles from Bolton, C.P.R.**Thursday, Feb. 16, 1905**

28 Head, imported or bred from Imp. stock,

**4 Bulls and
24 Females**

of most select Scotch breeding and highest individual excellence. Many of them are winners at Toronto, London and Ottawa.

All morning and evening trains, both north and south bound, will stop at the farm, 100 yards from the barn.

Lunch provided. Catalogues on application.

Col. J. K. McEwen, Capt. T. E. Robson,
WESTON, ILBERTON,
Auctioneers.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

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

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

Miscellaneous.**POULTRY BOOKS.**

Olds, Alta.—J. R. S.: Poultry Craft or Farm Poultry, price \$1.25, or the Poultry Manual, price 50 cents, are all reliable works, and can be obtained from this office. We publish a list of suitable agricultural books from time to time, and can supply at the prices stated.

Veterinary.**ECZEMA—CRIBBER.**

1. Mare is very itchy. She has rubbed the hair off in several places, and there is a scab or dandruff under the hair. She is in foal.

2. Mare cribs the manger, or anything that she can get hold of. W. H.

Ans.—1. She has eczema. As she is in foal, it would not be wise to give a purgative or arsenic, but rely upon local treatment. Put in a comfortable stable, and wash thoroughly with strong, warm, soft soap suds. Rub with cloths until

BEECHAM'S PILLS

cure disease by removing the cause of it. In the treatment of those disorders which involve any failure of the nervous force, BEECHAM'S PILLS have, during nearly sixty years, built up

AN UNASSAILABLE REPUTATION.

Nothing renews the power of the digestive organs like

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

They cleanse the Blood of long-standing impurities, brace up the Nervous System to a high point of vigor, and effectually chase away every symptom of weariness and depression. Since BEECHAM'S PILLS have cured tens of thousands in this and every country of the globe, just ask yourself why they should not equally prove a boon to you.

Renew the power of digestion by using

BEECHAM'S PILLS**Sold Everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25c.**

dry, and then dress daily with a five-per cent. solution of Zenoleum or Phenyle. This is a vice that seldom can be checked. Buckle a strap studded with sharp tacks around her throat. She cannot crib when the strap is on, but will probably do so when it is not on.

The husband who says: "Now I've got her," and ceases to try to please—or the wife who acts in the same spirit—is on the way to matrimonial disaster. Whether or not the marriage was made in Heaven, it's got to be lived on earth. Nor are the laws of human nature suspended for the benefit of the married.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

"My sakes! How well your husband is trained. How did you ever do it?"
"I didn't. He was a widower when I got him. It saves a lot of trouble."

Host—My wife is worrying about there being thirteen at the table to-night.

Guest—Superstitious, eh?

Host—No. She has only a dozen silver-handled knives and forks.

A man driving in the country lost a nut off his wagon wheel. Meeting an Italian, he asked if he had a monkey wrench. The indignant Italian replied, "Me no keep a monkey ranch; me keep a sheep ranch."

Admiral Dewey's peace of mind has been greatly disturbed lately by "sight-seeing automobiles," each carrying thirty or forty people, which stop in front of his home three times a day, in the effort to get a glimpse of the Admiral or Mrs. Dewey. Even more annoying than the stare of forty pairs of eyes is the witticism of the guide, who shouts through the megaphone in a voice that can be heard a block away:

"The red house to your right—given by the American people to Admiral Dewey, who destroyed the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay, and came to Washington to be captured by a lone woman."

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

THE FIRST DOLLAR IS FREE

I will gladly give any sick one a full dollar's worth of my remedy to test.

I ask no deposit—no promise. There is nothing to pay, either now or later. The dollar bottle is free. I want no references—no security. The poor have the same opportunity as the rich. The very sick, the slightly ill, invalids of years, and men and women whose only trouble is an occasional "dull day"—to one and all I say, "Merely write and ask." I will send you an order on your druggist. He will give you free the full dollar package.

My offer is as broad as humanity itself. For sickness knows no distinction in its ravages. And the restless patient on a downy couch is no more welcome than the wasting sufferer who frets through the lagging hours in a dismal hotel.

I want EVERYONE, EVERYWHERE, to test my remedy.

There is no mystery—no miracle. I can explain my

treatment to you as easily as I can tell you why cold freezes water and why heat melts ice. Nor do I claim a discovery. For every detail of my treatment is based on truths so fundamental that none can deny them. And every ingredient of my medicine is as old as the hills it grows on. I simply applied the truths and combined the ingredients into a remedy that is practically certain. The paragraphs below will show you the reason why.

But my years of patient experiment will avail you nothing if you do not accept my offer. For facts and reason and even belief will not cure. Only the remedy can do that.

In eighty thousand communities—in more than a million homes—Dr. Shoop's Restorative is known. There are those all around you—your friends and neighbors, perhaps—whose suffering it has relieved. There is not a physician anywhere who dares tell you I am wrong in the new medical principles which I

apply. And for six solid years my remedy has stood the severest test a medicine was ever put to—I have said, "If it fails it is free"—and it has never failed where there was a possible chance for it to succeed.

But this mountain of evidence is of no avail to those who shut their eyes and doze away in doubt. For doubt is harder to overcome than disease. I cannot cure those who lack the faith to try.

So now I have made this offer. I disregard the evidence. I lay aside the fact that mine is the largest medical practice in the world, and come to you as a stranger. I ask you to believe not one word that I say till you have proven it for yourself. I offer to give you outright a full dollar's worth of Dr. Shoop's Restorative. No one else has ever tried so hard to remove every possible excuse for doubt. It is the utmost my unbounded confidence can suggest. It's open and frank and fair. It is the supreme test of my limitless belief.

Inside Nerves!

Only one out of every 98 has perfect health. Of the 97 sick ones, some are bed-ridden, some are half sick, and some are only dull and listless. But most of the sickness comes from a common cause. The nerves are weak. Not the nerves you ordinarily think about—not the nerves that govern your movements and your thoughts.

But the nerves that, unguided and unknown, night and day, keep your heart in motion—control your digestive apparatus—regulate your liver—operate your kidneys.

These are the nerves that wear out and break down.

It does no good to treat the ailing organ—the irregular heart—the disordered liver—the rebellious stomach—the deranged kidneys. They are not to blame. But go back to the nerves that control them. There you will find the seat of the trouble.

There is nothing new about this—nothing any physician would dispute. But it remained for Dr. Shoop to apply this knowledge—to put it to practical use. Dr. Shoop's Restorative is the result of a quarter century of endeavor along this very line. It does not dose the organ or deaden the pain—but it does go at once to the nerve—the inside nerve—the power nerve—and builds it up, and strengthens it and makes it well.

A Bond of Sympathy.

The inside nerve system is plainly the most important system in the human body. Our life rests on the action of the vital organs. While they work we live. When they stop we die. While they perform their duties properly we are well. When they perform their duties poorly we are ill. And the vital organs, each and every one, depend upon the inside nerve system, for it not only regulates them—it operates and controls them.

The work of the inside nerves is not only the most important—it is the most laborious. For our other nerves are exerted only at will. We think and talk and exercise only as we feel inclined, and when we are tired we rest. But the stomach, the heart, the liver, the kidneys, must constantly and continuously—day and night—fresh or tired—perform their necessary duties. We have no way of knowing even that they are tired or at fault save the weakening of the organs they supply.

But this strong bond of sympathy has a useful purpose. For it shows us clearly that all are branches of one great system—that if we make the system strong we strengthen every branch. This is why so many ailments can be cured by one form of treatment. For almost all sickness is nerve sickness—inside nerve sickness and other kinds of sickness, such as purely organic derangements are frequently due to lack of proper inside nerve treatment.

Many Ailments—One Cure.

I have called these the inside nerves for simplicity's sake. Their usual name is the "sympathetic" nerves. Physicians call them by this name because they are so closely allied—because each is in such close sympathy with the others. The result is that when one branch is allowed to become impaired, the others weaken. That is why one kind of sickness leads into another. That is why cases become "complicated." For this delicate nerve is the most sensitive part of the human system.

Does this not explain to you some of the uncertainties of medicine—is it not a good reason to your mind why other kinds of treatment may have failed?

Don't you see that THIS IS NEW in medicine? That this is NOT the mere patchwork of a stimulant—the mere soothing of a narcotic? Don't you see that it goes right to the root of the trouble and eradicates the cause?

But I do not ask you to take a single statement of mine—I do not ask you to believe a word I say until you have tried my medicine in your own home at my expense absolutely. Could I offer you a full dollar's worth free if there were any misrepresentations? Could I let you go to your druggist—whom you know—and pick out any bottle he has on his shelves of my medicine were it not UNIFORMLY helpful? Could I AFFORD to do this if I were not reasonably SURE that my medicine will help you?

Simply Write Me.

The first free bottle may be enough to effect a cure—but I do not promise that. Nor do I fear a loss of possible profit if it does. For such a test will surely convince the cured one beyond doubt, or dispute, or disbelief, that every word I say is true.

The offer is open to everyone, everywhere. But you must write ME for the free dollar bottle order. All druggists do not grant the test. I will then direct you to one that does. He will pass it down to you from his stock as freely as though your dollar laid before him. Write for the order to-day. The offer may not remain open. I will send you the book you ask for beside. It is free. It will help you to understand your case. What more can I do to convince you of my interest—of my sincerity?

For a free order for a full dollar bottle you must address Dr. Shoop, Box 53, Racine, Wis. State which book you want.

Mild cases are often cured with one or two bottles. For sale at forty thousand drug stores.

For Stomach Troubles

The stomach is controlled by a delicate nerve called the solar plexus. Prize fighters know that a blow over the stomach—a solar plexus blow—means a sure knockout. For this nerve is ten times as sensitive as the pupil of your eye. Yet the solar plexus is only one of the centres of the great inside nerve—the power nerve. It is one of the master nerves. The stomach is its slave. Practically all stomach trouble is nerve trouble—inside nerve trouble—solar plexus trouble. Dr. Shoop's Restorative strengthens the inside nerves—strengthens the solar plexus—and the stomach trouble disappears.

For Kidney Troubles

The Kidneys are the blood filters. They are operated solely by the inside nerves. The branch which operates them and regulates them is called the renal plexus. When the renal plexus is weak or irregular, the kidneys become clogged with the very poisons they should throw off. No kidney treatment can clean them out or cure them, and one stage leads into another until after a while the kidneys themselves begin to break down and dissolve. There is only one way to reach kidney trouble—that is through the inside nerves that control them, which Dr. Shoop's Restorative alone strengthens and restores.

For Heart Trouble

Your heart beats more than ten thousand times a day. And every heart beat is an impulse of the inside nerve branch called the cardiac plexus. The heart is a muscle, but it is the nerve that makes the muscle do the work. An irregular or weak heart is, almost in every instance, the direct result of a weak or irregular nerve—inside nerve. To cure heart trouble, restore the nerve to normal. Dr. Shoop's Restorative will restore the cardiac plexus, just as it restores the solar plexus and the renal plexus. For all are equal parts of the great inside nerve system—the power nerves—the master nerves.

For Womanly Troubles

Almost all of the troubles that are peculiar to woman are caused by weakness of the inside nerves. There is no need to doctor or dose an ailing organ when it depends alone for its supply of energy on the inside nerves. Inside nerve weakness, if not attended to, will spread. The common name for the inside nerve is the "Sympathetic Nerves." Each centre is in close sympathy with the other, and when one becomes deranged, general weakness and derangement frequently ensue. Dr. Shoop's Restorative gently tones up the inside nerves and removes the cause of weakness, permanently and forever.

DR. SHOOP'S RESTORATIVE

For economy's sake, keep a bottle of Dr. Shoop's Restorative always on the pantry shelf. When off days come a few doses will increase your appetite—relieve your dullness—set you right. Neglected, these dull, listless spells may develop into serious illness. A dose in time is the truest economy.

Lost, Strayed or Stolen.

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

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

LOST.

BROOKSIDE, Assa.—On or about the latter end of September, three red heifer calves, one has white star on forehead, no other marks or brand visible. Farquhar MacRae (14-13-2 w).

SALTCOATS, Assa.—Since August 23rd, 1904, three red milking cows, branded C 7 with half diamond under on left hip. J. Hughes, Welsh Colony.

ESTRAY.

CALGARY, Alta.—Since April, 1904, white pony gelding, no brand visible. Miss Tillie Cruse (N. E. 30-24-2 w 5).

YORKTON, Assa.—Since about November 4, 1904, red and white yearling steer, no visible brand; red yearling steer, little white at tip of tail, no brand visible, tip broken off left horn. George Treherne (N. E. 12-27-6 w 2), Springside.

FLETWODE, Assa.—Since December 1, 1904, red and white heifer, about three years old, no brand visible; white heifer, two red spots, bob tail, no brand visible; black bull, one year old, little white on belly, no brand visible. J. A. Gillis.

FILE HILLS, Assa.—Bay pony, white

star on face, saddle marks, about eight years old, no brands. Luke Battersby (18-24-9 w 2).

YORKTON, Assa.—Yearling muley heifer, red, small white spot on forehead, ear split. John F. Reid.

LAKE DE MAY, Alta.—Since August, 1904, black cow, about three years old, some white under belly, reddish along back and inside of ears, has horns, no brand visible. C. M. Mord (N. W. 31-46-19 w 4).

COCHRANE, Alta.—Since July 13, 1904, gray roan gelding, between 1,200 and 1,300 pounds weight, unbranded, appears to be a work horse. John Dartigue (24-28-5 w 5).

CHURCHBRIDGE, Assa.—Red heifer, one year old, white spot on forehead, white feet. H. Arnason (14-22-32 w 1).

PROSPERITY, Assa.—Since about December 1, 1904, red yearling heifer, white on belly, small white spots, one horn turned up. Jas. McCutcheon (9-16-32 w 1).

ROKEBY, Assa.—Iron-gray horse colt, one year old, no brands visible.

Roan steer, one year old, indistinct brand on left side. Robt. E. Lockhart, (14-25-3 w 2).

BATOCHÉ, Sask.—Black muley cow, white face, about four years old, branded O on left back. John Fayant, River Lot 37.

McLEOD, Alta.—Since about October 1, 1904, dark bay or brown colt, two years old, no marks or brands visible. W. G. Tanner (W. 4 12-10-26 w 4).

SKAFSE, Alta.—Since about January 12, 1904, light red heifer, star on forehead, white on flank and belly, three

years old, right ear clipped, branded 8, with vertical bar through center, on right hip. Ivern Reid (S. E. 34-45-20 w 4).

VEGREVILLE, Alta.—Since about November 1, 1904, steer, mostly red, about 18 months old, white legs, white star on forehead, no visible brand. R. R. McNutt (24-52-23 w 4), Nuttborough.

FROBISHIRE, Assa.—Since about November 30, 1904, red and white heifer, two years old, in calf. George Byers (26-3-4 w 2), two miles north.

NEAPOLIS, Alta.—Since December 1, 1904, black colt, one or two years old, white spot on face, hind feet white, no brand visible. James Burns (S. E. 36-31-28 w 4).

BEAVER LAKE, Alta.—Light red heifer, two years old, white spot on forehead, one horn broken off short, ears split, branded S C on right hip. Klacs Aronsson (N. E. 28-52-17 w 4).

BEAVER LAKE, Alta.—Black muley cow, coming two years old, no brand visible; red steer, branded 4 on hip; red and white steer, one year old, no brand visible. Arthur R. Moody (16-52-17 w 4).

EARLING, Alta.—Blue roan cow, aged, brand resembling Q on right hip, branded 7 J on right side. On said premises since about July 1, 1904. T. Brown.

HIGH RIVER, Alta.—Bay mare, about six years old, branded O, with indistinct brand under on left shoulder, has a suckling colt, no brand. R. L. McMillan.

BATTLEFORD, Sask.—Since last July, red roan ox, five or six years old,

branded running V on left side. Charles Huard (22-43-14 w 3).

FERNDALE, Assa.—Gray heifer, red neck, about one year old, about one-third of the tail off. Samuel Reed (N. W. 20-16-31 w 1).

SPRING CREEK, Assa.—On or about January 5th, 1905, dark roan cow, dehorned. E. C. Church.

STOUGHTON, Assa.—On or about December 14, 1904, bay mare, aged, no brand. Jos. Switzer (24-8-9 w 2).

STRATHCONA, Alta.—Since about December 30th, 1904, bay pony, white face; suckling colt, white face. Nicholas Bilshorow (N. W. 3-51-23 w 4).

LYNDON, Alta.—Gray mare, about 1,000 pounds weight, gentle, branded C 3 on left shoulder, 10 on right thigh, reversed, inverted D J on left thigh, lame in front feet, caused by ringbone. W. A. Lyndon.

KENNEL, P. O., Assa.—In Qu'Appelle Valley, small red muley heifer, coming two years old, no brand visible. Frank Wilson (S. W. 2-21-20 w 3).

SALTCOATS, Assa.—Since about November, 1904, one steer, rising three years old, light red, white points, considerable white on head, white on belly, end of tail white, no brand visible. F. Saunders (16-23-1 w 2).

Gray mare, about six years old. Frank Swap (N. E. 2-45-14 W).

PERLEY, Assa.—Since November 1, 1904, dark bay horse, over twelve years old, about 15 hands high, white star on face, hind feet white. James Horton (S. W. 4-23-2 w 2).

VOSSEN, Sask.—Gray gelding, seven years old, halter on; gray mare, has hal-

(Continued on next page.)

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

J. E. SMITH'S DISPERSION SALE

Having disposed of my BERESFORD STOCK FARM, also my SMITHFIELD STOCK FARM, Brandon, I will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, without reserve, my entire herd of

Shorthorns and Clydesdales

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

ADDRESS J. E. SMITH, Box 274, Brandon, Man.

Lost, Strayed or Stolen—Cont.

ter on with bit attached, no marks or brands visible. Jacob Auchstaetter (N. E. 30-35-19 w 2).

STRATHCONA, Alta.—Since about December 30, 1904, bay entire colt, one and a half years old. Nicholas Bipsborrow (N. W. 3-51-23 w 4).

CALGARY, Alta.—Red yearling bull, indistinctly branded lazy 5, 3 over bar on left ribs, white spot on top of tail, white mark between the horns, white under belly. George Wells (S. E. 5-24-1 w 5).

SHEHO, Assa.—Since December 26, 1904, small red bull, about one year old, little white between hind legs, white spot on back, no visible brand. John Powell (22-30-9 w 2).

FLETWODE, Assa.—Since December 1, 1904, black bull, one year old, little white on belly, no brand visible. J. A. Gillis.

IMPOUNDED.

YORKTON, Assa. Black bull, about three years old, white on belly, small horns, right ear split; and red steer, about two years old, has horns, white on belly. R. H. Lock, poundkeeper, Town Pound.

MACOUN, Assa.—Black pig, one year old, weight about 100 pounds, two white spots on back. C. A. Sinclair, poundkeeper, Village Pound.

INDIAN HEAD, Assa.—Bay mare, white star on forehead, has halter on, and sorrel mare, white star on forehead, has halter on. George Pollock (S. E. 4-17-12 w 2).

SASKATOON, Sask.—Since November 25, 1904, gray pony, about three years old, no brand visible. Erwin Johnston.

MAGRATH, Alta.—Since December 26, 1904, roan steer, branded quarter circle over bar, with inverted U, 7 under, on left ribs. J. J. Gibb, poundkeeper, Village Pound.

WETASKIWIN, Alta.—Roan horse, white star on face, weight about 1,100 pounds, feet shod, no brand visible, and dark roan horse, white stripe down face, weight about 1,000 pounds, branded U on right hip. A. W. Anderson, poundkeeper, Town Pound.

YORKTON, Assa.—Bay horse, about four years old, about 1,100 pounds weight, white on face, white on hind feet. R. H. Lock, poundkeeper, Town Pound.

GOSSIP.

EASTERN STOCK SALES.

The attention of stockmen and farmers is directed to the half-page advertisement elsewhere in this issue of the auction sales of pure-bred cattle to be held during the month of March at Guelph, Port Perry and Ottawa. Further information can be obtained from Mr. A. P. Westervelt, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

At the Franklin Inn, a literary club of Philadelphia, a group of young novelists were citing similes and metaphors that they liked. Harrison Marris, the poet and art critic, said:

"A simile that appealed to me strongly was one made in the trial of a thief. This thief was a young man of refined appearance, and during his trial it was shown that he had turned to dishonest courses in order to earn the money wherewith to study for a clergyman's degree. The prosecuting attorney said of his strange conduct:

"This young man, becoming a thief in order eventually to become a clergyman, is like the oarsman who turns his back upon the place he is steering for."

\$12 Buys this \$20 Outfit

\$1 Sends it to Your Home



GUARANTEED FOR FIVE YEARS

Our \$1 Offer

A payment of only \$1 and your promise to pay the balance (\$11) in five and a half monthly payments of \$2 each will buy the new Crown Melophone, guaranteed to be equal in every respect, and superior in many important respects, to machines sold for \$17 without records, also a Needle Box, 300 finest quality Diamond Steel Needles, and six brand new Seven-inch 50c. Records—good \$20 value for only \$12 on easy payments or \$10 cash.

Description

The new Crown Melophone is a handsome instrument, substantially made, and so simply constructed that a child can easily operate it. It can be wound while running, and will play any make or size of record. It has a beautifully polished oak cabinet, fitted with a real talking machine motor (not clock-work motor) with worm gearing, constructed on the same principle as those found in the highest priced machines, only on a little smaller scale. It has the new combination brake and speed regulator. By the use of this you start, stop and control the speed of the machine by one small lever so simply constructed as always to be in order. It has the regular standard, full size sound box. The horn is 15 inches long, finely nickel-plated and red lacquered on the inside. Its unusual length, improved shape and extra large bell, 9 inches in diameter, rounds out the tones beautifully, so that when they issue from the horn they are loud, full, clear, musical, very distinct and as sweet as a bell. All the metal parts are nicely gilded, and the whole is elegantly finished, making an instrument superior in appearance, workmanship and finish to any machine ever sold for less than \$20, including six records, and remember we guarantee it for five years.

Why we Can Make Such a Liberal Offer

The more we buy the cheaper we buy, and the cheaper we can sell. We were not always able to offer such value. When we first started in business we bought machines by the dozens and records by the hundreds. Then our business steadily grew and we began to buy by the hundreds and thousands, later by the carload. NOW we control the entire output of one of the largest factories in the world in this particular machine.

The Records

are noted for their superior quality great volume, clearness and brilliancy of tone. They will wear twice as long as any other disc record, and the selections are the finest ever heard. There are hundreds of titles to choose from including solos on all the different instruments, band and orchestra selections, comic, sentimental and coon songs, hymns, chimes, bells, sacred music, duets, quartettes, sextettes, minstrels, talking, whistling and dialect records.

Do the long dull evenings ever drag wearily? Do the young people ever wish for an impromptu dance? Do your Sunday afternoons sometimes seem as if they would never end? Do your boys go out too much at night? Have you a sick friend or relative that needs cheering up? Do you ever come home after a hard day's work and feel that you would like some enjoyment, some entertainment, to make you forget your troubles? Then remember that our Crown Melophone will turn the long, dull evenings into one grand concert. It will furnish the most delightful music for dancing. Its sacred music will keep bright the long Sunday afternoons. It will charm the sick. It will tell such funny stories, sing such comical songs, repeat such witty jokes that you will be compelled to laugh and forget that you were ever worried. We really cannot say too much in praise of this new talking and singing machine. It is the latest product of the Talking Machine Art, embracing every improvement. There is not a machine in Canada that can approach it at anywhere near the price.

Testimonials

Dear Sirs:— WASHAGO, ONT., 3RD DEC. 1904
Your Crown Disc Machine to hand. I must say that it has all the qualities that you claim for it. Equal to any \$20 machine. Since receiving it, I have given it a thorough trial, and am perfectly satisfied with the results, and all who have heard it are of the same opinion. I remain yours truly, THOMAS CARRICK.
P.S.—You can use this letter as a recommendation, T.C.

Dear Sirs:— STIRLING, ALTA., JAN. 2ND. 1905
I received my Crown Outfit, and am very much pleased with it. I think it is one of the best, and loudest, and clearest Talking Machines I have ever heard. My family are all charmed with it. SAMUEL FAWCETT.

Dear Sirs:— SNAKE RIVER, ONT., JAN. 6TH. 1905
I am more than pleased with my Crown Outfit. It is a grand piece of music for the money and we are all delighted with it. It makes great amusement for the boys. JOSEPH EDWARDS.

Dear Sirs:— PLUM COTLER, MAN., JAN. 5TH. 1905
I received the Crown Outfit a few days ago, and am well pleased with it. Enclosed find money order for \$15 for another Crown Machine and 18 records. RUDOLF MECKLING.

A Last Word

If there is any further information you would like, write us and we will gladly give it. If not fill out the coupon and mail it to us. Don't delay. We have been receiving so many orders lately that the factory has had hard work to keep up with the demand, so if you wish yours to be filled promptly, send in the coupon at once and we will guarantee a picked and well tested instrument. Understand you can return it to us, and we will refund your dollar. If you wish to take advantage of the cash price, send \$1 just the same and we will ship the outfit C.O.D. to your nearest express office. Then when thoroughly tested and found perfectly satisfactory, you can pay the express agent the balance, \$9, and express charges. Address,

JOHNSTON & CO.

Canada's Largest and Leading Talking Machine Dealers
191 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

COUPON

JOHNSTON & Co.,
191 Yonge St., Toronto.

Gentlemen—Enclosed find \$1.00 as first payment on one Crown Melophone and Outfit. If perfectly satisfactory in every particular, I agree to pay you \$2.00 a month for five and a half months. If unsatisfactory, it is understood that I can return the Outfit and this order will be cancelled.

Name

Address

Occupation

Age

Nearest Express Office FA-125

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

Furs Higher

Furs are now at their best, and now is the time to sell them. We pay highest cash prices for Raw Furs. Write for our price list and fur circular.

You are losing money if you sell your furs elsewhere.

REVI LON BROS., Ltd.
134 McGill Street, Montreal, Que.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

A. D. McDONALD, Napinka, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns, Yorkshires and Berkshires. Young pigs for sale.

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

A. DAMSON BROS., Gladstone, Man., breeders of Shorthorns and Yorkshires, 1 1/2 miles from St'n.

A. B. POTTER, Maple Leaf Farm, Montgomery, Assa., Holsteins, Yorkshires and Berkshires.

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

C. H. CROCKER & SON, Pine Lake, Alberta. Aberdeen-Angus cattle.

C. O'BRIEN, Dominion City, Buff Orpingtons, Scotch Deer Hounds, Russian Wolf Hounds.

D. DAVID ALLISON, Stronsa Farm, Roland, Man. Shorthorns and Berkshires.

D. HYSOP & SON, Killarney, Man., Landaser Farm, Shorthorns and Percherons.

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

F. J. COLLYER, Wefwyn Station, Assa. Aberdeen-Angus and Berkshires.

G. CORRELL BROS., Pilot Mound, Man.—Short-horns. Stock of both sexes for sale.

H. W. HODKINSON, Neepawa, Man. Barred Rocks. Winners.

H. ENRY NICHOL, Fairview Farm, Brandon, Man. Breeder of Clydesdale horses and Shorthorn, etc.

J. G. WASHINGTON, Nings, Man.—Breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. High-class stock of both sexes always for sale.

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

J. JAMES DUTHIE, Meigund Stock Farm, Hartney, Man. Shorthorns and Berkshires.

J. JOHN LOGAN, Marchison, Man. Shorthorns.

J. MANSFIELD, Rosebank Farm, Brandon, Man., Breeder of Shorthorns. Young stock for sale, both sexes.

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

J. H. REID, Moosomin, Assa.—Breeder of Herefords. Young bulls for sale.

J. M. MACFARLANE, Moose Jaw, Assa.—Breeder of Clydesdale horses.

J. CHILDREN & SONS, Okotoks, Alta.—Duroc-Jersey swine, either sex, for sale.

J. W. MARTEN, Gotham, Wis., U. S. A., Importer and breeder of Red Polled cattle.

J. AS. TOUGH, Lake View Farm, Edmonton, breeder of Hereford cattle.

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

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

L. V. B. MAIS, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa. Gallo-ways.

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

R. A. & J. A. WATT, Sa'em P.O., Ont., and tele-graph office.—Breeder of Shorthorns and Clydesdales. Imported and Canadian-bred females; also a pair of bull calves.

R. RIVERIDGE FARM.—Shorthorn cattle, Deer-hounds, B. Rocks, B. E. R. Games. A. A. Titus, Napinka, Man.

R. RIGBY & JOHNSTON, Headingly, Man. Breeders of Improved Yorkshires.

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

R. OBT. SINTON, Regina, Assa.—Breeder and im-porter of Herefords. Stock, both sexes, for sale.

R. P. STANLEY, Moosomin, Assa.—Breeder of Percherons and Hackneys. Stallions of both breeds for sale.

T. HOS WALLACE, Red Herd Farm, Portage la Prairie, Man. Shorthorns.

T. HE "GOULD FARM," Buxton, North Dakota, U. S. A., breeders of Red Polled cattle, the dual-purpose breed of America.

T. RAYNOR BROS., Regina, Assa.—Clydesdales. Stallions for sale.

T. HOS. ELLIOTT, Regina, Assa.—Breeder of Herefords.

T. HOS. DALE, Portage la Prairie, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Young and breeding stock of both sexes for sale.

W. M. LA. GHLAND, Hartney, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshires and B. P. Rocks.

W. ALTER CLIFFORD, Austin, Man., breeder of Polled Angus Cattle; 1/2 mile from station.

W. M. DAVIDSON, Lyonsnall, breeder of pure-bred Shorthorns. Young stock of good qual-ity for sale.

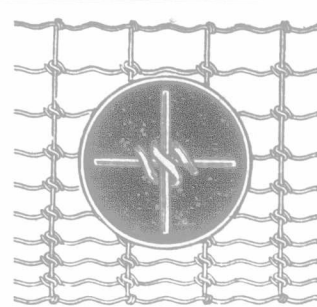
TRADE NOTE.

THE STICKNEY LINE.—The famous "Stickney Line," manufactured by the Chas. A. Stickney Company, St. Paul, Minn., will be handled in future by the Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Chambers St., Winnipeg, Man. The firm's output consists of three, six, twelve and twenty-five horse-power gasoline engines, extension table pole saws, portable wood-saw outfits, pump jacks, steel saw frames and grain mills. Probably the most im-portant feature of the Stickney line is the Stickney Junior three-horse-power gasoline engine, which with its triumph of mechanical science, possesses a usef-ness far in excess of any similar inven-tion. Scarcity of labor, and the im-perativeness of using the most modern machinery, have made the Stickney Junior indispensable on every up-to-date farm. In pumping water, irrigating land, grinding feed, sawing cordwood, running the cream separator, churns, emery wheels, and general machinery, the Stickney Junior is unexcelled. This en-gine is not made from uncertain designs, but from plans which experience has shown to be the maximum of excellence. In preparing them, great foresight was exercised in order that the completed ma-chine might be operated indoors or out-doors, under any and all atmospheric conditions. It is interesting to note that no technical knowledge is required to operate the Stickney Junior, for being of compact and substantial construction, and embracing the utmost simplicity in every respect, an amateur finds no diffi-culty in employing its services. Every Stickney engine is guaranteed, and pur-chasers can rest assured that they are taking absolutely no risk in so far as the running, the wear, the tear and the power of the machine is concerned. Beside the Stickney line, the Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co. are, of course, handling all the Western agency business for their head office, Toronto, and in addition are looking after the in-terests of the ever-popular Empire Cream Separator. The company have also be-come Western selling agents for the feed cutters and horse and tread powers of B. Bell & Son, St. George, Ont.

GOSSIP.

THE OAK LANE SCOTCH SHORT-HORN DISPERSION.

The year of 1905 will be an eventful one among Shorthorn fanciers, almost unprecedented in the history of Canada, in the opportunities afforded of purchas-ing at public auction, at their own prices, animals from a number of the choicest herds in the country. We have to announce that on Feb. 16th, at Oak Lane Farm, two miles from Bolton Sta-tion on the Toronto-Cwen Sound branch of the C. P. R., Messrs. Goodfellow Bros. will, owing to the dissolution of the firm, by public auction and without reserve, dispose of the whole of their herd of 28 head of high-class Scotch Shorthorn cattle. Practically all of these cattle are either imported, or bred from imported stock, and represent such noted herds as those of Cruickshank, Duthie, Marr, Campbell, etc. Included in the lot will be the two stock bulls, Imp. Famous Pride, whose great-grandam was the great-grandam of the renowned Choice Goods, and Remus, a bull that won 2nd place at Toronto, both as a calf and as a yearling in exceptionally strong classes. There will also be sold two year-old sons of Famous Pride, out of imported dams, an extra choice pair. The females represent the following well-known and fashionable families: Marr, Stamfords, Campbell Minas, Marr Roan Ladys, Campbell Missies, Cruick-shank, Jessamines, Lady Fragrant, Fairy Queen, Winsome, Cecillas and Village Girl, and among them are a number of winners at Toronto, London and Ottawa shows, all of which will be sold. In our next issue we will have to give a more extended description of the animals in-dividually. On the day of sale, all morn-ing and evening trains, north and south, will stop at the farm, 100 yards from the barn. Lunch will be provided, and every effort put forth to make visitors comfortable. The sale will start sharp at 1 p.m. Col. J. K. McEwen, of Wes-ton, and Capt. T. E. Robson, of Ilder-ton, will wield the hammer. Catalogues on application.



THE LEADING RAILROADS USE

Ideal Fencing

WHY?

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THE BEST LINIMENT ON EARTH

You cannot possibly use a better liniment in your stable for all kinds of cuts, sprains, inflammations, etc., than

Dr. Clark's White Liniment.

DON'T READ THIS

Unless you are interested in horses. If you are, write me for particulars regarding my horses, prices and terms, or visit my stables.

Shires, Clydes, Percherons, Coachers or Hackneys, Imported Stallions or Mares.

Single animals or in carloads, as desired, of the highest quality.

My residence and office is "THE WIGWAM," 12th Ave., West. Stables at "THE GRANGE," near the city.

I desire a few experienced and reliable agents. Address

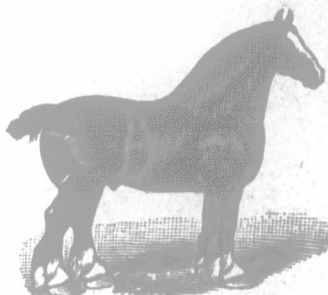
Geo. E. Brown, Box 620, Calgary, Alta.

MINNEHAHA HORSE RANCH.

Glydesdales.

CHARMING PRINCE, winner of sweepstakes at Calgary Spring Horse Show, 1903, heads the stud.
REGISTERED MARES, many of them from noted prizewinning sires.

R. W. Meiklejon, Cochrane, Alta.



The Latest Style

Handsome Fur Scarfs FREE to Ladies and Girls



We will give any girl or lady an elegant full length Fur Scarf, made in the latest style for 1905 by skilled workmen from specially selected skins of fine Black Coney Fur, rich, fluffy, very warm and comfortable with six long full furled tails, and ornamented with a handsome silver-veined neck chain, for selling only 14 of our handsome Turnover Collars at 15c. each. (A certificate worth 50c. is given free with each one.) These collars represent the latest fashion in neckwear. They are handsomely made of the finest quality lawn and lace, and are fully worth 25c. You can sell them all in a few minutes at only 15c. each. We trust you. Send us your name and address and we will mail the collars postpaid. When sold, return the handsome Ladies' or Girls' Fur Scarf just as described. When you see it we know you will say it is one of the handsomest furs you have ever seen. The only reason we can give such an expensive fur is that we had a large number made up—especially for us at a reduced price in the summer when the furriers were not busy. This is a grand chance to get a beautiful warm fur for the winter without spending one cent. Write at once and we will give you an opportunity to get an elegant Muff FREE, as an extra present. Address, THE HOME MUFF CO., DEPT. 3338 TORONTO, ONTARIO.

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

Cairnbrogie Champion Stud

Is a Mecca where all Clydesdale Fanciers Meet on this Continent in quest of their

IDLDS and IDEALS in

CLYDESDALE PERFECTION

The story of the Showyard Records of our Clydesdales is familiar to all, and Approached by none on this side of the Atlantic.

At the 1904 Industrial held in Toronto, which is conceded to be the most attractive show of its kind in America, our recently imported Clydesdales were awarded prizes as follows:

- Stallions—4 years old and over.....1st and 2nd Prizes
 - Stallions—3 years old and under 4.....1st and 2nd Prizes
 - Stallions—2 years old and under 3.....2nd Prize
 - Stallions—1 year old and under 2.....1st Prize
 - Mares—3 years old and under 4.....1st Prize
 - Mares—2 years old and under 3.....2nd Prize
 - Group of Ten Head—Any age or draught breed.....1st Prize
 - Sweepstake Stallion—Any age.
 - Sweepstake Mare—Any age.
- On ten head we won five 1sts, four 2nds, three grand champions.

If further reasons are requested as to why the public generally should regard ours as the Premier Clydesdale Stud of this continent, we will state that in the Canadian-bred classes we won first in his class and champion honors on McAirle's Best (4320), while the get of our Matchless Macqueen won five firsts, one second, and one third, first for two animals under two years old, the produce of one dam, and first for family group under two years old. This is now the fourth year in succession that this much coveted award has been given to the get of our invincible son of McGregor (1487), who, in turn, was the most famous son of the renowned Darnley (222).

A personal examination of our Clydesdales is cordially invited. Correspondence with intending buyers solicited.

GRAHAM BROS.,

Long Distance Telephone. Claremont, Ont., P.O. and Sta., C.P.R.



Still at the Front

For 24 years the GALBRAITH stud of Clydesdales has occupied the premier position in America, and at no time in the past have they ever had a larger or better collection of high-class stallions and mares than now. If you want or if your district requires a first-class stallion,

Clydesdale, Shire, Suffolk or Percheron

it will be to your interests to correspond at once with JAMES SMITH, manager for

Alex. Galbraith & Son, Brandon, Man.

70 Stallions and Mares on hand, nearly one-half being prizewinners.

TERRA NOVA STOCK FARM

Aberdeen - Angus Cattle

The Champion herd of Western Canada, headed by Imp. Prince of Benton, twice Champion of Dominion Exhibition.



All of the best families represented. Young stock for sale from both imported and home-bred cows.

Can ship on C. P. R. or C. N. R.

Prices reasonable.

S. MARTIN, Rounthwaite, Man.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

ABSCESS.

Steer has a soft, sore lump as large as a coconut on his right flank. I noticed it first two or three days ago. E. B.

Ans.—This is an abscess caused by a bruise. It should be lanced, and the cavity flushed out twice daily with a four-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid in water. As there is danger of wounding the intestines if it be cut too deep, you had better either employ a veterinarian to operate, or leave it alone and allow it to break spontaneously, and then treat as above. V.

CRACKED HEELS.

1. Young horse's legs swell and break out with scratches, when he is allowed to stand idle.

2. Cow has indigestion. T. H. J.

Ans.—1. Purge him with six to eight drams aloes and two drams ginger. Feed bran only, until purgation commences. When purgation ceases, give one ounce Fowler's solution of arsenic night and morning for ten days, cease for a week, then give again, etc. Poultice the cracks with warm linseed meal and a little powdered charcoal. Apply a fresh poultice every 6 to 8 hours for three days and nights. Then, apply oxide of zinc ointment three times daily. Feed lightly, and give regular exercise when the roads are dry. Do not wash.

2. Purge with two pounds Epsom salts and two ounces ginger. Follow up with one dram each gentian, ginger, nux vomica and bicarbonate of soda, three times daily. V.

RINGBONE.

Mare got hurt in hind leg a year or two ago, and now she is very lame. Between fetlock and hoof, the parts are very full and thick, and on each side very hard, and covered with a horny substance. Could it be successfully blistered in cold weather? Describe the operation of firing, and what should be used as a blister? T. L.

Ans.—I think she has ringbone, but I do not know what you mean by the horny substance on each side of the pastern. Blisters act well in cold weather. This mare should be fired and blistered. Firing consists in the use of an instrument called a thermocautery, or the ordinary pointed firing irons. The mare is secured; the irons heated to a red heat, and several punctures made through the skin. The irons must be kept at red heat, and care must be taken to not burn deep enough to penetrate the joint or burn the bone, at the same time go as deep as is safe. A blister is applied in the ordinary way the next day—one and a half to two drams each of cantharides and biniodide of mercury, mixed with two ounces vaseline, makes a good blister. I would advise you to employ your veterinarian to operate. V.

PERIODIC OPHTHALMIA—ECZEMA.

1. Young horse's eyes have been sore, and raw, water, several times, first one, and then the other. Now the eyes seem weak, and there appears to be a scum forming over them.

2. Heifer is itchy, and the hair is falling off in places, and there appears to be a rash on her. R. C.

Ans.—1. The horse has a constitutional disease called specific periodic ophthalmia, which, in all probability, will terminate in complete blindness from cataract. The attacks cannot be prevented. All that can be done is to treat each attack by giving a laxative of about six drams aloes and two drams ginger. Keep in a partially-darkened stall; bathe the eyes well three times daily with warm water, and put a few drops of the following lotion into each eye after bathing: Sulphate of atropia, ten grains; sulphate of zinc, ten grains; distilled water, two ounces. Continue treatment until inflammation ceases. As there is no inflammatory action at present, you may be able to remove the apparent scum you mention, by putting a few drops of the following lotion into each eye twice daily, viz.: Nitrate of silver, ten grains, distilled water, two ounces.

2. She has eczema. Keep her in a comfortable stable, and wash the parts daily with a five-per-cent. solution of Zenoleum. Give one ounce of Fowler's solution of arsenic night and morning every alternate week. V.

HORSE OWNERS! USE

GOMBAULT'S
CAUSTIC BALSAM.
A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, best BLISTER ever used. Removes all lumps from Horses. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Send for descriptive circulars.
THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Can.

Lump Jaw
Save the animal—save your herd—cure every case of Lump Jaw. The disease is fatal in time, and it spreads. Only one way to cure it—use Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure
No trouble—no risk—your money back if it ever fails. Used for seven years by nearly all the big stockmen. Free book tells you more.
Spavin and Ring-bone
Once hard to cure—easy now. A 45-minute treatment does it. No other method so easy—no other method sure.
Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste cures even the worst cases—none too old or bad. Money back if it ever fails. Free illustrated book about Lump Jaw, Spavin, Ringbone, Splint, Bog Spavin and other stock ailments. Write for it.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
46 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.

Veterinary Advice FREE

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, a veterinary surgeon of long experience has written a book entitled "Veterinary Experience" on the diseases of horses, giving symptoms and treatment in plain terms. It is fully illustrated with diagrams showing the skeleton and circulatory and digestive systems with references that make them plain. Tells how to buy a horse and know whether it is sound or not. Every horse owner should have one. It is sent to any one.

TUTTLE'S ELIXIR
is the only guaranteed cure for Colic, Curb, recent Shoe Bolls and Callous. It locates lameness, relieves and cures Spavins, Ring Bone, Cookie Joints, Grease Heel, Scratches, Catarrh, etc. Send today and get the book free and information about Dr. Tuttle's specifics.
Tuttle's Elixir Co. 66 Beverly St. Boston, Mass.
Avoid all blisters; they are only temporary relief.
LYMAN, KNOX & SON, AGENTS,
Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

WHY NOT IN CANADA?

STEVENS' OINTMENT
Has had over half a century's success on the horses of England and other parts of the world. Where introduced has superseded all other remedies.

FIVE MINUTES' TREATMENT
As used in the Royal Stables.
No Blemish.
Directions with every Box.
50 Years' Success!!

AUSTRALIA alone uses over 6,000 boxes a year.
CURES: Splint, Spavin, Curb and all enlargements in horses and cattle.
Retailed by chemists at a low price, 75c. small, \$1.50 large box. A little goes a long way. Get a box now. If your local chemist cannot supply you, write direct to

Martin, Bole & Wynne WINNIPEG, MAN.

WILL PAY EXTRA HIGH PRICES
If you ship us at once, mink, white weasel and skunk. We pay highest cash prices for all kinds of Hides, Furs, Pelts, etc. Money same day as goods are received. Write for new price list and shipping tags.
Herman Bros., 319 1st St. So., Minneapolis, Minn.

GOSSIP.

It isn't the steer that eats the most that puts on the most fat, nor the mind that takes in the most reading matter that is the best informed.

A pessimist is one who thinks things are worse than they are, and an optimist, one who thinks them better. Happy is the one who can "keep in the middle of the road."

RETAIL BEEF AWAY UP.

In a paper before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Frederick C. Croxton, of the United States Bureau of Labor, says that the retail price of fresh beef at the present time is about 120 per cent. above the average for the period from 1890 to 1899. The margin between beef at wholesale and retail is usually rather close, but the most difficult question encountered in a study of beef prices is that of supply. The estimate of the bureau of statistics of the Department of Agriculture show an increase from 1890 to 1904 of 15.6 per cent. in the number of cattle in the United States, while in the same time the population increased about 30 per cent., and the exports of fresh beef increased 72.9 per cent. It is impossible that combinations of packers exist which would doubtless exert a steady influence on declining prices, or a conformation might be strong enough to control to some extent the prices of cattle bought for slaughtering, or the supply of beef stopped, which would seriously affect the price to the consumer.

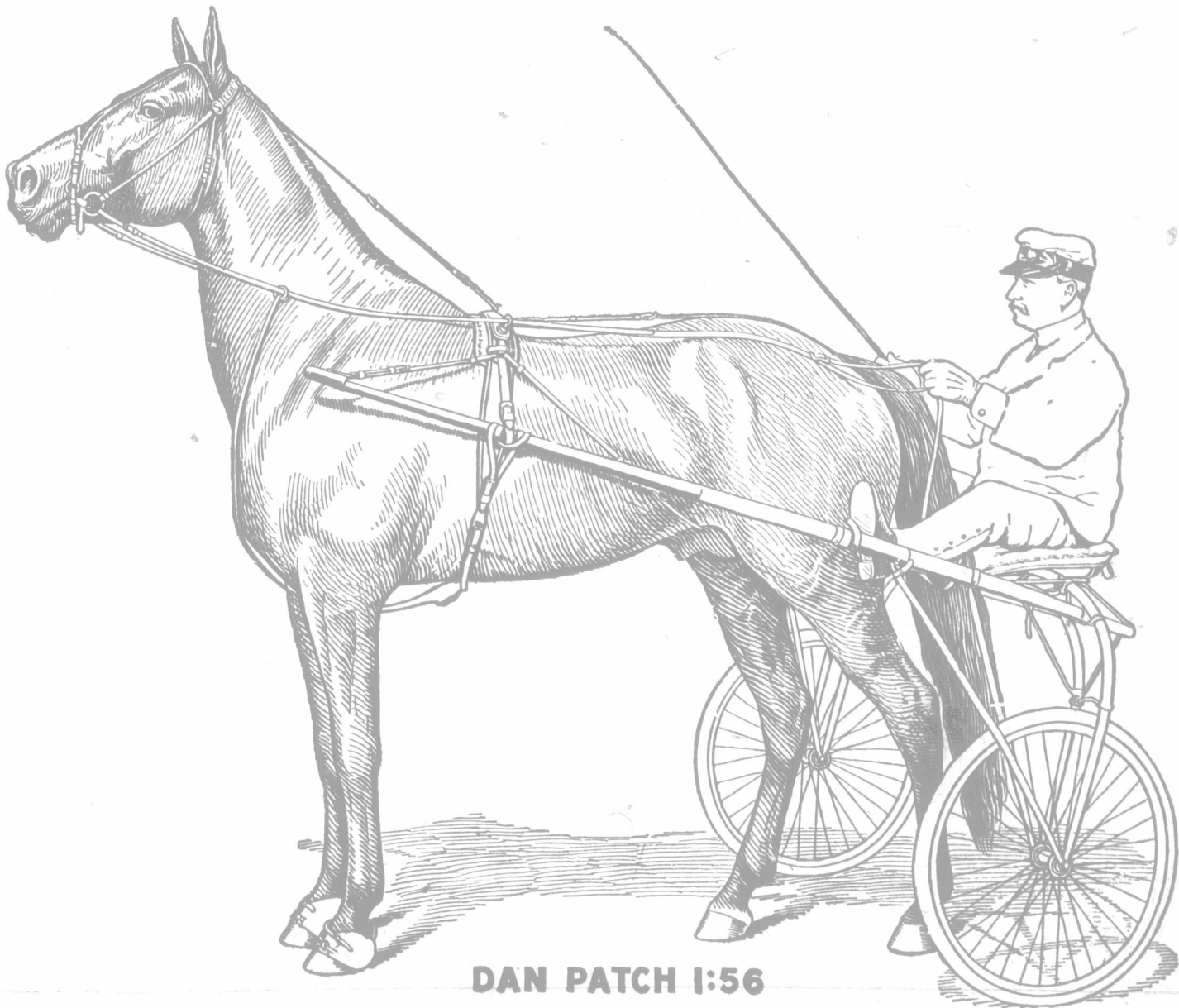
[The beef-producer, the farmer, has not felt the advance on his pockets to any great extent.]

FRUIT-GROWING IN MANITOBA.

One of the most extensive undertakings in fruit-growing in the Province has been made within a few miles of Winnipeg. We refer to the cultivation of fruits in the trial grounds in connection with Buchanan's Nurseries, at St. Charles. The experimental work here has not been confined to small fruits. Several thousand apple, crab, plum and cherry trees have been planted, including all the hardy Siberian, Russian and American varieties. All the tree fruits that have proved hardy in Minnesota and Dakota have been planted. A number of these trees have reached the fruiting stage during the past few years.

In small fruits, great success has been achieved. Twenty-five or thirty varieties each of currants and raspberries are growing in the grounds, and nearly as many gooseberries. Many of the currants and a few of the raspberries and gooseberries have proved hardy without cover, and have produced fine crops of fruit for years in succession. Splendid crops of strawberries have also been secured. All of these small fruits are easily protected during winter, and there would appear to be nothing to prevent our farmers or any one who has a garden from raising any quantity of any of these fruits, providing the best methods of cultivation are followed. Our farmers soon learned that the modes of cultivation followed in Eastern Canada and elsewhere, would not do in this country in growing cereal crops. The same holds true of fruits. When the best methods of growing these fruits is learned, much of the difficulty in the way of producing crops of fruit in the prairie region of Western Canada will have disappeared. The experimental work carried on at Buchanan's nurseries has been done with the object of learning the best methods of growing fruits, as well as to discover the hardiest varieties.

The experimental work has not been confined to fruits. Trees and shrubs have been given equal attention with very successful results. A number of roses have been found, which have done splendidly and given abundance of bloom in season. Many other beautiful ornamental shrubs may be seen in bloom in the grounds during the summer season, including lilacs of many varieties, honeysuckle of several varieties, caraganas, viburnums, hydrangeas, spiræas, etc. Mr. Buchanan has recently issued a catalogue giving a list of the fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, etc., which have proved hardy. The list will be sent free to any one who will send their address. Write Buchanan's Nurseries, St. Charles, Man.



DAN PATCH 1:56

BEAUTIFUL COLORED PICTURE OF DAN PATCH MAILED FREE

The Picture we will send you is a large reproduction of the above engraving, printed in six brilliant colors, without any advertising. It is the finest picture of this famous pacing stallion in existence and is worthy of a place in any home. If you are a lover of horses you want this picture to frame.

MAILED FREE WITH POSTAGE REPAID

WRITE US AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS—

1ST. HOW MUCH STOCK OF ALL KINDS DO YOU OWN. 2ND. NAME THIS PAPER. ADDRESS THE OWNERS AT ONCE INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., TORONTO, CAN.

"3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT"

DAN PATCH RESTORED TO HEALTH IN SIX WEEKS.

DAN PATCH GIVEN UP TO DIE

Office of the Kansas City Veterinary College, 1330-36 East 5th Street. ROBERT C. MOORE, D.V.S., PRES. HENRY C. BARBOCK, M.D., D.V.S., V-PRES. BENJAMIN F. KNAPP, D.V.S., V-PRES. SISCO STEWART, M.D., V.M. M. W. SAVAGE, Minneapolis, Min. Secy and Treas. and Dean of Faculty. Dear Sir:—I first saw your horse Dan Patch, about 10:00 a.m. Sept 13th 1904. He was suffering severe pain in the abdominal regions caused by impaction of the bowels probably caused by eating oat chaff. His pulse rate was 72 per minute and his temperature 103. The character of the pulse was weak. The condition gradually grew worse during the afternoon until about 4 p.m. the pulse rate had reached more than 100 and his temperature was 105. The heart grew so feeble that the pulse could not be taken at the jaw and the rate could not be determined by listening to the heart beats. A cold perspiration covered the entire body much of the time, and the pain was almost continuous. The visible mucous membranes were highly injected, which with the high temperature showed undoubted evidence of the inflammatory condition existing in the abdominal cavity. At this time owing to the inflammatory condition and the extreme weak heart, the prognosis was very unfavorable. From 4 to 6 p.m. I had little or no hope of his recovery. About 7 p.m. a slight improvement was noticeable and his condition gradually improved. Very truly yours, K. C. MOORE, D.V.S.

HIS WONDERFUL RECOVERY

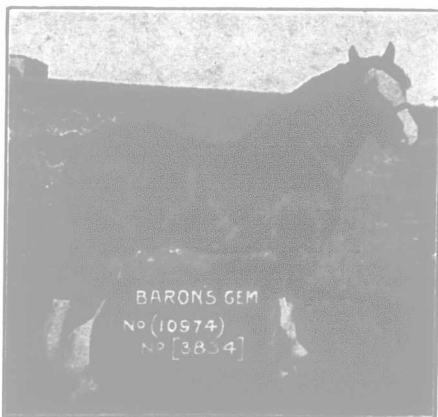
In four days from the time he was given up to die by three high-class Veterinary Surgeons we shipped Dan Patch from Topeka to our "International Stock Food Farm" at Savage, Min., and commenced feeding him three times the usual quantity of "International Stock Food" and giving it to him four times per day. He received his strength very rapidly and in three weeks from the first day of his sickness he paced a mile at Springfield Ill. in 2:04. This was in the face of a cold wind and over a track that was not in shape for extreme fast miles. Dan was shipped from Springfield to Memphis and in six weeks from the date of his sickness he astonished the world by pacing a mile in 1:56 without wind shield. "International Stock Food" is a remarkable vegetable preparation to give permanent strength to the entire system as well as being a great aid to digestion and assimilation. It is used and endorsed by a majority of the great trainers and is in constant use on most horse-breeding farms. Dan Patch has been fed "International Stock Food" every day since we bought him two years ago for \$6,000. Since that time Dan has broken 7 world's records and has been extra strong and vigorous. Owing to his great constitutional strength he was able to withstand his severe sickness. You could not ask better proof of the superior merits of "International Stock Food" which you can feed at a cost of 3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., TORONTO HIGH RIVER SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE, High River, Alta. Dear Sir:—I thank you for your letter of the 15th., and for all the trouble you have taken to bring the "International Stock Food" to notice. The merits of the food for horses in a poor condition were not unknown to me before your communication came to hand, but I had not given it close attention as a possible medicine for other animals in trouble. A recent trial of the food with a pen of pigs suffering from what I diagnosed as "Erysipelas Fleuro-Enteritis" certainly proved most successful. After losing two hogs within three days out of a pen of seven I commenced feeding your Stock Food liberally to the remainder, all of which had refused to eat the ordinary food and were sick. On the fourth day a third hog died, but the remaining four rapidly recovered and are now well. I took the precaution to feed "International Stock Food" to all the pigs on the farm and in adjoining pens during this outbreak, and quite believe have saved myself from serious loss by using your remedy. I am dear sir, Yours Faithfully, (Sgd.) O.H. HANSON, Director.

YOUR MONEY BACK IF THEY FAIL TO CURE

If "International" Preparations were not up to the standard we could not afford to make such an offer. We hereby agree to forfeit \$1000.00 if we ever fail to do as we say. "International Stock Food" "International Heave Cure" "International Hoof Ointment" "International Silver Pine Healing Oil" "International Poultry Food" "International Colic Cure" "International Pheno-Chloro" "International Quick Cleaner" "International Louse Killer" "International Harness Soap" "International Compound Absorbent" "International Distemper Cure" "International Worm Powder" "International Foot Remedy" "International Gall Cure"

Prepared and Sold on a "Spot Cash Guarantee" by INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., Toronto, Can.



BARONS GEM No. 10574 No. 13834

Craigie Mains Clydesdales and Shorthorns.

FOR SALE:

Clydesdale Stallions from 2 to 7 years old, also some good bargains in fillies and mares. Over forty to select from, all of A1 breeding.

Shorthorns.—A few extra choice heifers and one richly-bred young Cruickshank bull, sired by the noted Clipper Hero.

A. G. MUTCH, Lumsden, Assa.

Clydesdale and Hackney Stallions

On four horses shown at the Dominion Exhibition this year, I won 8 prizes—two championships, two diplomas, three firsts and one second; also at Calgary the gold medal given by the Clydesdale Society of Great Britain for best Clydesdale, besides numerous other first prizes. If you want a young horse that will make you money, and at a right price, write or see me.

WILL. MOODIE, De Winton, Alta.

Telegraphy AND SCHOOL OF RAILROADING

We want young men from all parts of the country for Railway service: good salaries, OFFICIAL SCHOOLS FOR THE BIG LINES OF THE NORTHWEST. Passes reduced fare to come on. POSITIONS CERTAIN. Write Wallace Expert School of Telegraphy, 629 RYAN BUILDING, ST. PAUL, MINN.

ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

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

MOUNT FARM BERKSHIRES
CHOICE-BRED STOCK
now for sale;
PAIRS SUPPLIED NOT AKIN.
Inspection requested, and correspondence invited
and promptly answered.
C. G. BULSTRODE,
Mount Farm. QU'APPELLE, ASSA.
T. E. M. BANTING
BANTING, MAN.
Breeder of Prize Tamworths. Some fine
young stock for sale.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.
Three bull calves for sale, out
of Imp. Klondyke of the Burn,
and females.
Drumbo Station, Ont.
WALTER HALL, Washington, Ont.

SCARCLIFFE FARM HEREFORDS
YOUNG BULLS
FOR SALE.
WRITE AT ONCE
FOR PRICES.
BING & WILSON,
GLENELLA, MAN.

Prices Reasonable. Terms Easy
Correspondence Solicited.
P. F. HUNTLEY,
Breeder of Registered
HEREFORDS
P. O. box 154,
Lacombe, Alta., N.W.T.
Inspection of herd invited. Farm two miles
east of town.

Poplar Grove HEREFORDS
Western Canada's
leading herd.
Young Bulls and
Females for Sale.
J. E. MARPLES
DELEAU, MAN.

Alberta Pure-bred Herefords
Bull calves, 9 to 12 months old, \$75 to \$100.
Bull calves, 12 to 15 months old, \$100 to \$125.
Heifer calves, 9 to 12 months old, \$60.
Heifer calves, 12 to 15 months old, \$70.
Heifers, 15 to 18 months old, \$80.
Heifers, 2 years old, bred, \$100.
For full particulars write to
J. T. PARKER,
Lethbridge, Alta.
Box 11.

Farmers, why not improve your
stock by buying a
RED POLLED BULL?
The best for beef and butter. We have some
good ones for sale, and the price is right.
H. V. CLENNING Bradwardine, Man.

HIGH PARK GALLOWAYS
At present I am offering for sale several bulls
from 6 to 20 months old, and a few heifers from 1 to
3 years old, prizewinners and bred from prizewin-
ning stock. Will sell at right prices, and satisfaction
guaranteed. **Robt. Shaw,** Brantford, Ont.
Sta. & P. O. Box 294.

TO SECURE RESULTS
Advertise in the Advocate

BARGAINS IN SHORTHORNS
Nobleman (Imp.), a Winnipeg winner, of Nonpareil breeding,
and Pilgrim (Imp.), a massive, smooth, red bull; also Non-
pareil Prince, a straight Nonpareil two-year-old, winner of
first at Winnipeg, 1904, and Fairview Prince, same age, an-
other winner this year, along with

FIFTEEN YOUNGER BULLS
fit for service, is **JOHN G. BARRON'S** present offering for
sale. Mr. Barron is crowded for room, so will dispose of heifers
and cows at rock-bottom prices.
JOHN G. BARRON, CARBERRY, MANITOBA.



RUPTURE CAN BE CURED
at home WITHOUT Pain, Danger, or Time From Work by the
WONDERFUL DISCOVERY of an eminent Toronto Specialist.
Conductor **W. H. GREAVES,** Medicine Hat, N.W.T., whose
portrait here appears, was ruptured 5 years, and is cured by the
great Discovery of the Rupture Specialist, **Dr. W. S. Rice,** 21 East
Queen St. (Block 281), Toronto, Ont. To all Ruptured suffer-
ers, who write at once, Dr. Rice will send FREE his BOOK, "Can Rupture be
Cured," and a FREE TRIAL of his DISCOVERY. Do not wait, write to-day.

**To Loosen
the Cough**

AND BRING ABOUT A THOROUGH
CURE OF COLDS, USE

**DR. CHASE'S SYRUP
OF
LINSEED AND
TURPENTINE.**

It is sometimes dangerous to stop a
cough.

The aim should be to loosen the cough,
relieve the tightness and pain in the
chest, and aid expectoration, so that the
obstructing and irritating mass may be
passed out of the air passages.

This is exactly what is accomplished by
the use of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed
and Turpentine.

It is not a mere cough mixture, and
not intended to stop the cough, but
rather to cure the cold.

If you have tickling in the throat,
pains and tightness in the chest, sensa-
tions of irritation, of oppression or suf-
focation, this great family medicine will
afford almost instant relief, and thor-
oughly overcome the cold which gives
rise to these symptoms.

Not only is Dr. Chase's Syrup of Lin-
seed and Turpentine a positive cure for
croup, bronchitis, whooping cough,
asthma and severe chest colds, but is
also a preventive of all diseases of the
lungs.

It has time and again proven its right
to a place in every home, and is the
standby in thousands of families.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and
Turpentine, 25 cents a bottle, at all
dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Company,
Toronto. To protect you against imita-
tions, the portrait and signature of Dr.
A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book
author, are on every bottle.

**Aberdeen-Angus
CATTLE.**

Herd headed by imported Leader of
Dalmeny. My cows are sired by the
leading bulls of America. I have a
fine lot of young cows, bulls and
heifers for sale. My bulls are from 12
to 22 months old. Come and see my
cattle, or write for prices.

M. G. Willford, Harmony, Minn.

W. CLIFFORD
Breeder of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle,
has a herd of 40 head on his farm, 1/2 mile from
AUSTIN STA., MAN.

FOR SALE—Bulls from 3 to 18 months old;
also a few choice heifers. All from imported
stock or the best strains in Canada and the
United States.

GOSSIP.
Principles that seem theoretically true so
far as others are concerned, we some-
how think will be reversed when our sel-
fish interests are concerned.

When we are all half as good as we
would like to see our neighbors what a
lovely old world it will be.—Guess it'll
be old, all right.

LAMB FEEDING IN OHIO.

The homely adage, "There is more
than one way to skin a cat," is exemplified
in Ohio lamb-feeding practices. I
have recently visited several extensive
feeders, each of whom is making a suc-
cess, and no two are following anywhere
near the same methods. Mr. Albert
Knoop, of Miami County, feeds shelled
corn and oats in V-shaped troughs in the
open field, shifting the troughs about
from place to place to distribute the
manure and get them upon clean ground.
He feeds corn fodder upon the ground,
and clover hay in a bunk where only a
few can eat at a time. He had over
300 in one flock, and they were making
a fine growth. In the finishing period,
corn alone is fed. He prefers Western
lambs, as lambs that have been raised in
small flocks do not do as well in large
flocks as those from the ranches.

Mr. Knoop also feeds mature sheep.
They are fed shock corn alone upon
clover turf, to be plowed the following
spring for corn. Four hundred or more
are fed in a single bunch, a carload at a
time being shipped, as they become good
enough.

Mr. A. Cline, of Highland County, con-
fines his in as small a shed and lot as
possible, insisting that all unnecessary
movement is at the cost of flesh. He
feeds clover hay and corn fodder in racks
so small that only a few can get at
them at once, and shelled corn alone is
fed as the grain in a self-feeder. Mr.
Cline has been very successful in using
the self-feeder without serious loss. He
says the secret of getting a flock upon
full feed without loss, lies in closely
watching their appetite. Just before a
storm they eat less greedily than at
other times, and that is the time to fill
the feeder. Forty to sixty days he finds
long enough to keep a flock upon full
feed. He made a draft of a carload this
year good enough to bring six cents at
home, that had been on feed only thirty
days.

Mr. John M. Jamison, of Ross County,
has abolished the self-feeder, also the
corn-sheller. He feeds ear corn in tight-
bottomed racks, in which hay also is fed,
and bundle fodder when the conditions
are not suitable for scattering it in the
yard, to which the lambs have access at
all times. He thinks the lambs do just
as well as when the corn is shelled, and
he avoids much labor. Their racks are
all under shelter. He provides shelter
for all his flocks, but they are not con-
fined to them.

Alfalfa hay he thinks indispensable for
the greatest success in feeding lambs, and
he finds he can grow it successfully
where it was formerly not thought it
would be at all profitable.

Ming Bros., of Champaign County, have
still another method, and one they think
the final evolution, as they have been at
the business longer, and have tried about
all the other methods. They feed corn
silage and alfalfa hay until the last
weeks of the finishing period, when ear
corn is added to the silage. They buy
light Western lambs and grow them
through the winter, shearing them before
selling. They are, of course, fed in a
barn, going out only while feed is being
distributed and to water. Silage and
hay are fed in the same racks, and the
lambs are crowded so one can hardly
walk among them. The barn is thor-
oughly ventilated at all times, how-
ever.

There are still other ways. Some feed-
ers of my acquaintance use corn and cob
meal and mixed hay. This does very
well for lambs well grown before the fat-
tening period, but I know of no one suc-
cessful who does not depend largely upon
clover or alfalfa hay. No one of my
acquaintance depends largely upon oats
or purchased proteid feeds. They are all
too high in price for feeding lambs.—[4].
P. Miller, in Live-stock Journal (Ameri-
can).

**Do You Realize That a
Neglected Cough May
Result in Consumption.**

If you have a Cold, Cough,
Hoarseness, Bronchitis, or any
affection of the Throat and Lungs,
what you want is a harmless and
certain remedy that will cure you
at once.

There is nothing so healing,
soothing, and invigorating to the
lungs as the balsamic properties of
the pine tree.

**DR. WOOD'S
NORWAY PINE SYRUP**
Contains the potent healing virtues
of the pine, with other absorbent,
expectorant and soothing medi-
cines of recognized worth.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup
checks the irritating cough, soothes
and heals the inflamed Lungs
and Bronchial Tubes, loosens the
phlegm, and gives a prompt sense
of relief from that choked-up,
stuffed feeling.

Price 25 cents per bottle.
Be sure and ask for Dr. Wood's.

THORNDAL STOCK FARM.
SHORTHORN
herd numbers
160, headed by
Challenge
—30462— and
Royal Sailor
—37671—, Six-
teen yearling
bulls for sale,
and a lot of
younger ones; also females of all ages.
T. W. ROBSON, Manitou, Man.

We have, ready to ship,

3 BULL CALVES

sired by Choice Goods—40741—.
We have also three older bulls and a num-
ber of heifers that we will sell cheap
in order to make room for young
stock.

In Yorkshires, we can supply a few
boars sired by imported Dalmeny
Turk 2nd. These are fit for service.

Walter James & Sons, ROSSER,
MAN.

**Shorthorn Bulls, Heifers and
Heifer Calves for Sale.**

The get of Sir Colin Campbell (imp.)—28878—
and General—30399—. Cows all ages, in calf or
calf at foot. Seventy head to choose from.
Three Clydesdale Stallions two and three
years old. Also mares and fillies. Leicester
sheep, both sexes. Stock always on hand. m
Geo. Rankin & Sons, Hamiota, Man.

Grandview Herd.
Scotch Shorthorns.
Herd headed by Crim-
son Chief—24057—and
Trout Creek Favorite.
Stock for sale at all
times. Correspondence
solicited.
JAN WILSON,
Innisfail, Alberta,
Farm 3 miles south of
town.

Scotch Shorthorns

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

P. TALBOT & SONS, - Lacombe, Alta.

**SPRINGBANK HERD
OF SHORTHORNS**
Headed by Baron's
Heir (33487), prizewin-
ner at Winnipeg,
Brandon and Edmon-
ton. FOR SALE: 15
young bulls, 2 years
and under, of the low-
set, beefy type. Good
handlers and some
extra good show cat-
tle among them. Prices moderate, quality
right.
S. R. ENGLISH, Warwick, Alta.

SHORTHORNS
Cows of true Scottish type. A good
prize-ring record made by the herd.
GEORGE LITTLE, - Neepawa, Man.
Five miles from town.

Maple Grove Stock Farm—For sale: Three
SHORTHORN BULLS, all by Lord Missie of
Ninga, thrice winner of first at Winnipeg.
WM. RYAN, Ninga, Man.

Drumrossie Shorthorns—"Drumrossie Chief"
Chief"—52655= at head of herd. Young things
for sale at all times.
J. & W. SHARP, Lacombe, Alta.

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

Spring Grove Stock Farm SHORTHORN CATTLE & LINCOLN SHEEP.



First herd prize and sweepstake, Toronto Exhibition, 3 years in succession. Herd headed by the imported Duthie-bred bull, Rosy Morning, and White Hall Ramsden. Present crop of calves sired by Imp. Prince Sunbeam, 1st Toronto, 1903. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prize-winning Lincolns.

Apply
T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT.

MAPLE SHADE SHORTHORNS



Nine young bulls fit for service. Showing the finest Cruickshank breeding.

Good Size, Quality, Flesh and Bone.

Inspection invited. Catalogues on application.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin P.O., Ont.

13 First-class Young Bulls



and an excellent lot of Cows and Heifers.

All Scotch Cattle.

**ARTHUR JOHNSTON
om GREENWOOD, ONT.**

PLEASE DON'T imagine because we sold some cattle at Hamilton that we have none left to offer.

WE HAVE some good SHORTHORNS, both male and female.

IF YOU want any, write us specification, and we will tell you frankly whether we have it.

**JOHN OLANCY, H. CARGILL & SON,
Manager, om Cargill, Ont.**

T. DOUGLAS & SONS, STRATHROY STATION & P. O., BREEDERS OF Shorthorns and Clydesdales

85 Shorthorns to select from. Present offering: 14 young bulls of splendid quality and serviceable age, and cows and heifers of all ages. Also one (imp.) stallion and two brood mares.

PINE GROVE STOCK FARM ROCKLAND, ONTARIO, CANADA. Breeders of choice SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and SHROPSHIRE.

**W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Ltd., Props.
JOSEPH W. BARNET, Manager, om**

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM 1854.

Eight very choice young bulls, of the best breeding and from first-class milking cows. A few handsome heifers also for sale, and a few Leicesters. om

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

TREDINNOK AYRSHIRES PRIZEWINNING

4 imported bulls from the best milking strains in Scotland head the herd of 75 head. Winnings for 1903 at Toronto and Ottawa; The gold medal and 4 first prize herds; 38 prizes in all—18 firsts, 6 seconds, 5 thirds, 9 fourths. In the Pan-American milk test, the 2 first Ayrshires were from this herd. Quality, size, milk and tests is our aim. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Price and particulars, apply to om

**JAS. BODEN, Manager,
St. Anne de Bellevue, P. Q.
G. T. R. and C. P. R. stations on the farm.
2 1/2 miles west of Montreal.**

140 - JERSEYS - 140

to choose from. 74 First Prizes, 1904. We have what you want, male or female.

**B. H. BULL & Son, Brampton, Ont.
'Phone 68, om**

AMERICAN LEICESTER BREEDERS' ASS'N.

A. W. Smith, Pres., Maple Lodge, Ont. Pedigrees now being received for Vol. 5. For information, blanks, etc., address om
A. J. TEMPLE, Sec., Cameron, Ill., U.S.A.

The Ontario Veterinary College, Limited.

Temperance Street, Toronto, Canada.
Affiliated with the University of Toronto.

Patrons: Governor-General of Canada, and Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. Fee \$25.00 per session. Apply to **ANDREW SMITH, F.R.C.V.S., Principal 16-24-5**

GOSSIP

A little nonsense, a little fiction, a little poetry, a little history and a little mentally uplifting reading matter every week at least, keeps the mind alive and broadens the understanding of "what we are here for."

ALBERTA POULTRY SHOW.

The recently-formed association looking to the furthering of the poultry interests of Alberta, held a meeting a short time ago in Edmonton, and will hold a show there February 14th and 15th next. There will be a dog show also in connection with the above. W. A. Fife, Edmonton, is the secretary.

By the courtesy of G. W. Clemons, Secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada, we have received a copy of Vol. VII., containing the record of bulls from Nos. 2734 to 3238, and cows from 4236 to 4930. It also contains the record of merit of bulls and cows obtained by tests in the charge of official supervisors. The secretary and editor's address is, G. W. Clemons, St. George, Ont.

The Hackney Horse Society of Great Britain has included in its prize-list for the next year a class for stallions in harness and for mares likely to make brood mares, also in harness. This is a distinct innovation, and will show off the harness qualities of the stallion and further ensure that the progeny of these animals will more readily lend themselves to be broken for harness purposes.

A NOTED STUD AND HERD TO BE DISPERSED.

Of more than ordinary interest is the announcement that the Clydesdale stud and Shorthorn herd of J. E. Smith is to be dispersed. Many of the herds of the Canadian West trace their origin to stock purchased at the Smithfield Stock Farm. The foundation stock of the pioneer herd came from such herds as the Watts, of Salem; John Isaac, Markham; the Russells, of Richmond Hill, and much valuable blood has been introduced by the use of imported bulls from the herds of the late A. Cruickshank, the late Sylvester Campbell, of Kinellar, and from the world-renowned herd of Duthie, of Collynie. Mr. Smith's efforts on behalf of the live-stock industry entitle him to a "golden measure" full at the hands of the stockmen of this country when the auctioneer cries the sale.

Geo. E. Brown, of Calgary, writes as follows: I am more than pleased at my change of base. On my return here in October with my new importation, I found the stallions that were left over and summered in Alberta in fine condition; much improved in many respects, having done good service in the stud. The new arrivals have done remarkably well, all being perfectly healthy since the day they landed. The young things that I turned on my pasture required a few weeks to relish the grass, but now they feed as well as natives. My purpose in letting my yearlings and two-year-olds run out and rough it was to prepare them for range life. I consulted some of the most successful ranchmen, and they all advised this course, and I am pleased to see that these colts are now showing a gain instead of falling off. I am gratified also at the comments of horsemen regarding the conformation and quality of my stallions. They appreciate the heavy, clean, flat bone of my Shires, and my Percherons attract those who fancy that breed. A very critical judge came to my farm recently, and after looking over the lot said: "I never saw such Percherons before. I did not know they ever had such heavy bone, nor such short backs and good hind legs." He was also surprised to see them go pounding over the frozen ground without shoes, and not break their feet. I told him I could have bought the kind he had been used to at half the money I paid for these. The man I bought of tried hard to sell me some, but I said "nit," "not for one dollar each." The Shire is my ideal heavy horse, and if I buy others they must come as near my ideal as it is possible to get them, and this my Percherons do, minus the excessive hair on their legs.



Ogilvie's Ayrshires

Present offering in the Ogilvie herd includes two or three of the very best young bulls and heifers ever offered in this country, including the winning senior bull and heifer calves at Toronto, London and Ottawa September next. Also a big choice of young cows.

**Robert Hunter, Manager, Lachine Rapids, Que.
Farm near Montreal. om One bull from electric cars**

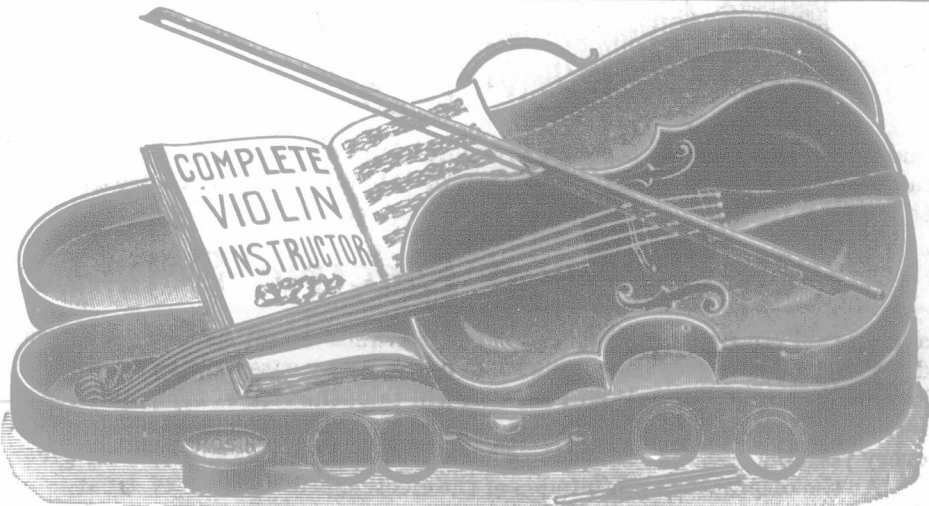


TROUT CREEK SHORTHORNS

A few very choice bulls and females, both imp. and home-bred, with superior breeding.

Send for Catalogue.

**JAMES SMITH, W. D. FLATT,
om Manager, Hamilton, Ont.**



A \$40 VIOLIN AND OUTFIT FOR \$17

\$1 DOWN AND \$2 A MONTH OR \$15 CASH, AND 48 LESSONS FREE

Buy from us and save the wholesalers' and retailers' Profits.

It is a genuine old Stradivarius Model Violin, made expressly for us, and truly represents one of the best styles of the old Stradivarius Violins. The color is a beautiful amber, oil-varnish shaded to brown. The back and sides are of very old Norwegian spruce, flamed maple neck, finely finished scroll, solid ebony fingerboard, tail piece and pegs, and finished throughout in a very superior manner. The tone is unusually sweet, clear and powerful, such as is found only in very expensive violins. We include with this violin, free of charge, a fine black wooden violin case, full flannel-lined and fitted with lock and key, a good Brazilian bow with ebony frog, fingerboard chart, extra set of best quality strings, tuning pipe and a cake of rosin. This is hard to believe, but it is a positive fact, that this very same violin and outfit is sold right along by music dealers for \$40, and seldom for less than \$25. When you buy from us you buy direct from the factory, with only our one small profit added, and thus save the wholesalers' and retailers' exorbitant profits.

48 LESSONS FREE BESIDES.

We have made special arrangements with the U. S. College of Music, New York, one of the best and most widely-known schools of music in the U. S., to give 48 lessons by mail (one year's tuition), to everyone who purchases one of our instruments. If students have never taken lessons before they can begin with the rudiments; if they are well advanced, they can be taken up at the point they left off and carried on through a full year's course. The teaching is done by mail by a plan which is perfected so that it accomplishes as much as a private teacher would, and at the same time gives all the advantages of a large conservatory of music. The instruction you will receive will be from the best and most accomplished musicians and professors in the country. We guarantee that you can learn the violin by mail.

If you doubt it for a minute, read the following testimonials: Wallack's Theatre, New York. Dear Sirs,—I can take great pleasure in speaking of your Correspondence School of Music. It is hard to conceive how anyone can take one term in your school and not show the benefits of your teaching long before the term is up. I heartily endorse it to all who are thinking of taking up the study of music. (Signed) Wm. Stoll, Violinist. Eugene R. Kenney, musician, teacher and composer, writes: "I have taken great interest in your methods of teaching music by mail, and think without any doubt it is the most thorough and the most simple yet adopted. There is no reason why anyone, old or young, should not become first-class musicians through its means. I have had many opportunities to study the different methods of instruction, but can say yours far surpasses any that I have ever examined. I can recommend your system to all who desire to become musicians." Israel Hesson, Holt, Ont., writes: "I am overjoyed with the lessons so far." Rev. Bro. Godfrey, Quebec, writes: "I am receiving your lessons regularly, and am making a grand success with the violin."

Dear reader, this is a chance of a lifetime. No other concern in Canada has ever been able to make such an offer. Just think for a minute. The cheapest violin lessons from the poorest teacher would cost you 25c each, and the lessons that we give are by the best teachers and professors in the U. S., and are worth at least 50c. That would be \$24 for the year's tuition, and all we ask is \$17. Only \$1 to start—and you get a \$40 violin and outfit besides. We have gone at length into the lessons, because you can't judge them beforehand, but you can see and examine the violin, and we know you will say it is one of the finest you ever saw. It is an instrument that steadily improves with use. One man that purchased one year ago told us that he just refused \$30 for the violin alone. Now there is nothing exaggerated about this advertisement. It is a plain statement of facts. We are aiming to build up a very large business on small profits, and the rapid strides we have made in the last six months shows us clearly that we are on the right track.

Cut out the coupon and mail it to-day, or if you would like further information, write us fully. We will gladly answer all inquiries. If you wish to take advantage of the cash price, send \$1 just the same, and we will ship the outfit to your nearest express office, where you can examine it thoroughly. Then, when found exactly as represented, you can pay the express agent the balance, \$14 and charges. If the outfit is not fully up to your expectations, you can return it to us and your dollar will be refunded. We could not make a fairer or a more liberal offer. Address: **JOHNSTON & CO., 191 Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada.**

COUPON.

Enclosed please find \$1 as first payment on your violin and outfit. If perfectly satisfactory I agree to pay the balance, \$16, in eight monthly payments of \$2 each, and it is understood that if I accept the outfit, I am to receive 48 lessons (one year's tuition) free in the U. S. College of Music.

My name is

My address is

Occupation

Age

Nearest express office

F. A. 1-12

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