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Vol. XL.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

OCTOBER 18, 1905.

LONDON, ONT.

No. 682

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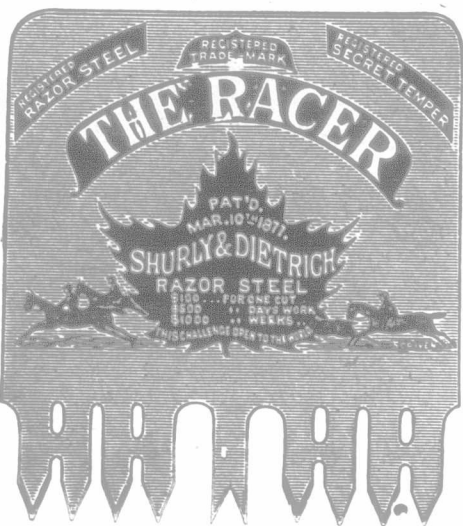
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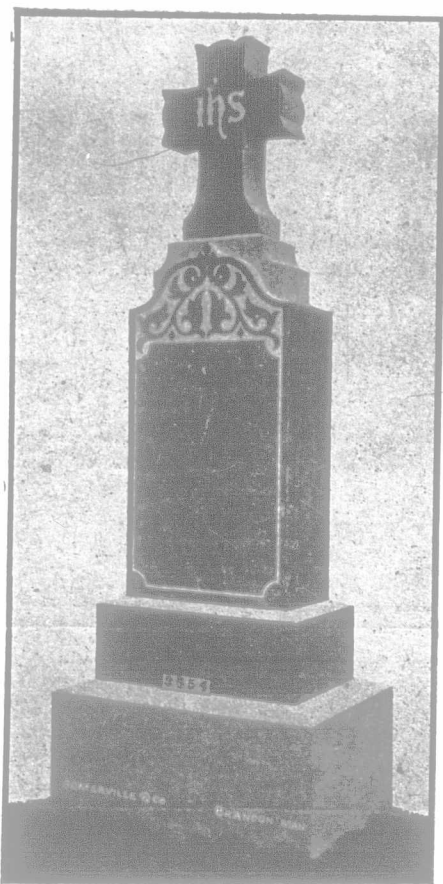
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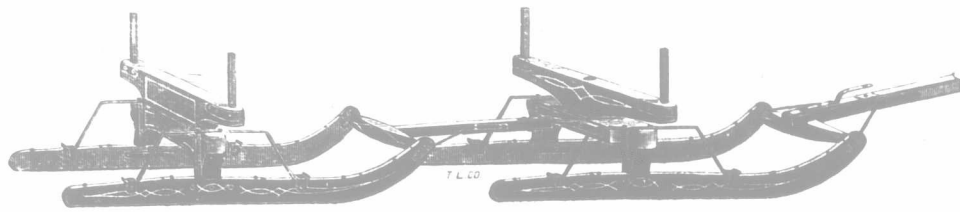
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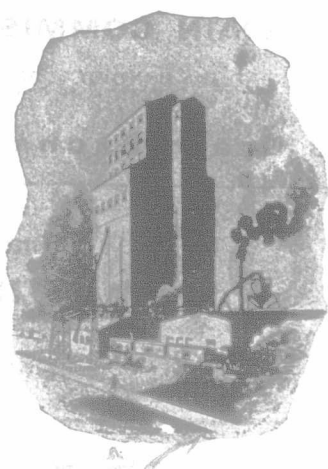
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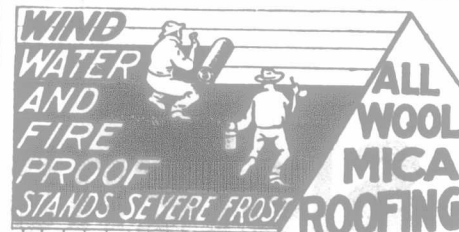
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* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE. *

VOL. XL.

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

NO. 68.

WINNIPEG, MAN. OCTOBER 18, 1905. LONDON, ONT.

Editorial.

The potato crop is keeping pace with the grain yields. It's the greatest in history, so far as the West is concerned.

* * *

Just when everything seemed to be favorable for the rapid transit of wheat from the prairie to the market the shipowners had to offer some interference.

* * *

Mr. Turner's article on "Bird's of Prey" in this issue, is deserving of serious perusal by everyone, for certain it is that owls and hawks are very much misunderstood. At a future date we shall publish an article by Mr. Turner on insectivorous birds.

* * *

A. McNeill, Chief of the Dominion Fruit Division, says one reason why British Columbians have the preference in Winnipeg markets is because they are nearer than the Ontario fruit-growers. As a matter of fact, they are about two hundred miles nearer, by geography, but years nearer in methods of packing and loading in cars. Strange why those Ontario people spend so much time and energy working up British markets three thousand miles away, while they leave practically unnoticed the outlet for fruit in the next-lying Province.

* * *

A meeting of electors, and probably a large percentage of them, sat up till four a. m. to nominate a candidate for a constituency in Saskatchewan. Six months previously the Government furnished the same district with expert authorities to discuss with members of the agricultural societies the problem of horse and cattle breeding and management, and in some of the towns where these meetings were announced there was so little interest manifested that the agriculturists supposed there were not more than a dozen farmers in the whole district. Patriotism is a good and commendable characteristic, but the above-mentioned incidents look a little incongruous. This attitude has been responsible for the overrun of weeds in many parts of Manitoba.

A Milling Test for Fall Wheat.

The enquiry of a reader asking what variety of Alberta-grown fall wheat is most valuable for milling purposes, again suggests the necessity for an experimental farm for Alberta. Albertans, however, are hopeful, as the Hon. Sidney Fisher, in an address at Lethbridge, professed to be cognizant of the Province's need, and promised to use his influence to obtain the establishment of a farm for experimental purposes.

But this does not answer the present question. Fall-wheat growing is a large and increasing industry, and it is due to the producers that they be not handicapped in the markets by growing the less suitable varieties, through ignorance of comparative values. Such lack of information might easily cost the Western wheat-growers many thousands of dollars annually, while a proper knowledge of the suitability of different varieties for milling purposes would add materially to the profits of the producer. The situation demands immediate action, and to this end the chemical department of the central farm at Ottawa should make experiments similar to those made during the past year for the spring-wheat-growers of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The experimenters might also collaborate with the milling companies in this work, and so obtain a larger amount of data at the least expense of time.

Live-stock Markets.

The present low prices of beef cattle and depressed state of the market for pure-bred stock is, unfortunately, leading some of our breeders in the wrong direction. At such times, the thoughtful, provident man—the one who looks forward to the future—will seize every opportunity to build up his herd in anticipation of improved conditions sure to follow later on. There is truth in the old saying that the rolling stone gathers no moss, and the farmer who is driven from a certain line of business by a temporary depression in the markets is certain to find out later that he has just managed to catch the low level in some other line of work. Better conditions are sure to follow, and even at present the animal of superior quality, the well-bred, even-fleshed, rapid-maturing kind, always finds a ready market at slightly reduced prices, and that breeder is making the best use of his opportunities who, with confidence in the future of the live-stock industry, strengthens his herd by the addition of improved blood and by weeding out the "scrub," ever present even in our best herds.

A Prolific Cause of Dockage.

There is a revelation for one who has not witnessed the inspection of wheat or its unloading at a terminal elevator. All that comes in the car is called wheat, but it is no unusual circumstance this year to dock from five to fifteen per cent. for wild oats and weed seeds. It is where one sees this dirt in the aggregate that the condition assumes an alarming character. An individual farmer may have a car more or less dirty, and think that out of the 80,000,000-bushel crop his car is a mere pittance, but the cars that require heavy dockage are alarmingly numerous. It should be no comfort to a man with weedy farm to say his crop of wheat is just as heavy as though the land were clean, for it is not. Every weed that grows in a grain field takes just so much plant food that otherwise would be utilized by the wheat plant.

It is not because the discussion of weeds is an agreeable relaxation that we again revert to it, but because of the unjust necessity for some more effective steps being taken to head off the inroads these pests are making over the country. When weeds are growing in a crop the owner naturally feels concerned about them. If he can get his crop threshed and sold without any serious loss, and can get clean seed for the following year, he begins to belittle the danger or nuisance of weeds. The small seeds are in the ground out of sight, and not being visible, are not feared. The following year they reproduce themselves more prolifically than ever, and again there is temporary concern on the part of the farmer, but effective action to stamp out weeds is seldom taken, else we should not see fields of wheat scarcely distinguishable from oats, nor carload after carload coming into the elevators foul with wild oats and seed of mustard, pigweed, French weed, wild buckwheat, etc., ad infinitum.

It would appear that, in spite of all that has been written of different weeds, people are utterly unfamiliar with their baneful characteristics and ignorant of the terrible havoc they are capable of working upon a farm if not checked. The time seems to be ripe for a thorough campaign of education upon the subject. Some means must be taken at once to arouse farmers to their danger, and to provide them with a knowledge of the best-known methods of controlling the most pernicious species. As a start, a bulletin on different species, with the treatment recommended for their destruction, would accomplish some good, this to be followed up with earnest discussions in

agricultural societies. But it is the individual farmer himself who must do a greater share of the work of ridding his farm of weeds. As with learning, there is no royal road to a well-kept farm. No man should wait until soil cleanliness has become a necessity, for the contamination of the land is not simply upon the surface—it extends to every crevice, and through every foot of soil.

Cultural methods, meaning different systems of cropping, cultivations and clean seeding, are the orthodox remedy for soil pollution. This plan involves hard and thorough work, but it is a choice of strife—the eventual surrender of the farm to weeds, or letting it revert to grass, and, obviously, valuable land cannot be permitted to be overrun with weeds or utilized for the un-intensive system of hay-growing.

A Trip Through the Rockies.

(Editorial correspondence.)

To one who for the first time makes the trip over the Canadian Pacific Railway and through the Rocky Mountains the scenery is awfully interesting, while to the ardent admirer of mountain scenery, repeated journeys over this line only serve to increase the interest. From an aesthetic point of view the mountains are a relief to the eye after travelling for days the flat and comparatively unvarying topography and scenery of the wheat fields of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and the ranch lands of Alberta. In an hour or two after leaving Calgary on the westward trip the traveller finds renewed interest in the foothills which farther east would be dignified with the title of mountains, but which here are but "stepping stones to higher things," and when one reaches Banff, the first station of importance in the mountains, he finds himself in the midst of a colony of towering monuments of rock of immense proportions with their snow-capped heads in the clouds from 9,000 to 12,000 feet above the level of the roads by which they are approached.

A national park of 5,000 acres is here reserved by the Government, which, with its half dozen hotels, numerous private boarding houses and summer cottages, makes this a favorite resort for tourists and travellers who tarry for a day, a week, or longer, enjoying the hot sulphur baths, the pure, fresh air, and the charming drives on the smooth, well-kept roads winding their way through the valleys and up the mountain sides to heights deemed impossible for carriage conveyances when in the valley below, while the more ambitious and venturesome, on foot, climb to still higher altitudes, to look down from these elevations upon houses below of considerable size, appearing like miniatures from the dizzy height to which the climber has scaled. One wonders how the population of six hundred souls secure a living where not even a cabbage patch is visible, and all provisions must be brought from outside points, but the signatures of visitors in the register in the office of the Park Superintendent show that hundreds of tourists in each of the summer and autumn months have been there, and doubtless have each paid tribute to the hotels, livery stables, swimming baths and souvenir stores, sufficient to support the people of the place in comfort. The charges, however, it must in fairness be said, are not extortionate, and the hotel fare, accommodation and service is first-class.

Following the Bow River in its tortuous windings, the road, some thirty miles west of Banff, a sign in rustic letters, visible from the train, marks the location of "the great divide," where the waters on one side of a grassy plot run eastward toward the Atlantic, and on the other to the Pacific ocean, in ever-increasing volume and

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power. At Field and Glacier, where the moun-
tain views are splendid, the C. P. R. maintains
first-class hotels for feeding passengers and hous-
ing those who have leisure to stay over for a
time to enjoy the wholesome environment.

At Sicamous Junction, about equidistant
from Calgary and Vancouver, is a branch road
leading into the Okanagan and Vernon districts,
where first-class farming, ranching and fruit-
growing lands are found. Here Lord Aberdeen
owns a beautiful fruit farm, and large quantities
of fruit are shipped to the Northwest Provinces,
to Winnipeg and other points, and a good revenue
is secured therefrom. Some seventy-five miles
further west is Kamloops, where ranching is
largely in evidence, the presence of large bands
of horses and bunches of commercial cattle in
fine condition, proclaiming this section well
adapted to the great and growing live-stock in-
dustry. Down the western slope towards the
Pacific, following the serpentine course of the
Fraser River, often in curves resembling the let-
ter S, the train makes its way through enlarging
clearings and cultivated valleys of somewhat cir-
cumscribed area, the river narrowing at places to
rock-ribbed gorges where the water, tossing over
rocks, foams and surges, finding itself later in
the fullness of the noble Fraser, capable of carry-
ing large steamers and furnishing a crop of Sock-
eye salmon of immense proportions, affording
work for many hundreds of wage-earners and
much profit to enterprising canning-factory man-
agers who prosecute the industry on a very large
scale. The run this year has quite exceeded the
average of the last few years. Here, also, are
found extensive sawmills, reducing the immense
fir trees into lumber and building timber and
shingles to meet the great demand for such ma-
terial in all parts of the Dominion. Here comes
into view Vancouver, beautiful for situation,
rapidly growing, boasting now a population of
45,000, and expanding in all directions, owing
to the prosperity of the people, the need of more
houses being felt, and the value of property ad-
vancing by leaps and bounds. Vancouver is
plainly destined to continue to be a place of
great interest, with its splendid harbor and fine

facilities for prosecuting profitable trade with
the Orient, where the demand for our products
promises to grow rapidly to great proportions.

Horses.

Comparison of Alfalfa and Timothy for Horses.

Professor L. A. Melville, Utah Experiment
Station, is quoted as follows in an American ex-
change:

In comparing alfalfa and timothy as roughage
for horses, the results of six tests, under vary-
ing conditions of work, show that it is not so
difficult to maintain the weight of horses on
alfalfa as on timothy.

The appearance of the horses in every com-
parison of alfalfa and timothy was in favor of
the alfalfa-fed horse.

No ill results were noted on the health of the
horses by long-continued alfalfa feeding.

Attacks of colic and other digestive disorders
can be prevented by a judicious system of feed-
ing. The amount of hay fed on most farms
could be reduced at least one-half.

Twenty pounds of alfalfa a day maintain the
weight of horses weighing nearly 1,400 pounds
when at rest. At heavy work, 32.62 pounds of
alfalfa a day was barely sufficient to maintain
the weight of the same horses.

It is evident that there is a tendency to use
all of the protein when horses are fed timothy,
and no apparent waste of nitrogen when fed alf-
alfa.

Musty hay of any kind should not be fed to
horses if it can be avoided. But if it must be
fed, shake out all the dust possible and moisten
the hay.

The Canadian Horse Eulogized.

Professor A. S. Alexander, of Wisconsin Agri-
cultural College, has issued a bulletin upon the
"Principles and Practices of Horse-breeding,"
and to emphasize the importance of sticking to a
given type, cites the instance of Canadian horse-
breeders and what they have accomplished. The
comment is pertinent at the present time, when
there seems to be no little inclination to try some
different breed to the one in most general use in
the community. The doctor's remarks are as
follows:

"The success achieved in the breeding of Cly-
desdale horses in Canada serves as a good ex-
ample of what can be accomplished by persist-
ency and expert selection. The Scottish element
of the Dominion's population has been partial to
the Clydesdale breed and conversant with its
good qualities and utility, hence imported Clydes-
dale stallions of the best character have been
largely employed in the breeding operations of
that country since the year 1842. Practically
speaking, no alien crosses have been made, and
the average farmer has been capable of selecting
suitable mares, and of adequately developing their
progeny. The result is that Canada has but one
type of draft horses, and it is a good one, show-
ing, to a high degree of excellence, all of the
breed characteristics of the pure-bred Clydesdale.
This fact becomes evident, and is interesting to
one who stands on a street corner in Toronto and
watches the team horses as they pass. That they
are largely uniform in type, color, conformation,
weight and action, is most striking, and speaks
well for the intelligence and enterprise of
Canadian horse-breeders. The same thing is
true, to an even greater degree, in Scotland,
where the Clydesdale breed predominates and has
been developed to a high state of purity, breed
character and utility. On the contrary, if
we examine the average team horses of
Milwaukee or Chicago, we shall see every
possible type and character represented, and
plain evidences of mixed breeding, careless selec-
tion and incomplete nutrition."

The above aptly describes the situation, and
it is only because we have occasionally mixed the
blood of lighter breeds with some of our heavier
stock, with the expectation of getting a farm
horse, that we have not attained to a higher
standard.

The late summer and fall work seems to be
the most prolific cause of sore shoulders. Some-
times the sore is high up, and at others low on
the point of the shoulder. Farm horses are not
alone subject to sore shoulders, but we often
think they get best careful treatment than the
horses about town. For instance, it is no un-
common thing to see a work horse about town
wearing a breast collar when he has a sore above
the point of the shoulder. Such a collar is sel-
dom used on a farm horse in such a case.

Horses vs. Oxen in Ye Olden Days.

A writer in the Mark Lane Express draws at-
tention to a controversy which raged in Britain
over a hundred years ago concerning the respec-
tive merits of horses and oxen for farm labor.
Probably one hundred years from now some one
will interest his readers by a reference to the
discussions which are taking place now with re-
gard to the relative values of horses and motors
for road and farm work. The writer says:

"Messrs. J. Bailey and G. Bailey, who in
1797 published a well-written and interesting
book on the agriculture of Cumberland, West-
moreland, and Northumberland, make a compar-
ison between the cost of oxen and horses for
farm work. They lay it down as an indisputable
fact that it takes eight oxen to do the work of
two horses, or, at any rate, for the first year,
though after that they say half a dozen will do
the same work. The cost of an ox is reckoned
at £6 5s. per annum. The ox is presumed to
improve in value £1 per annum, so that the
net cost per ox is £5 5s. This works out with
a team of oxen consisting of eight the first year,
and six the two following years, to an average
cost of £40 per annum.

"The cost of a horse's keep in those days is
enough to make any horse owner who has to pay
for his provender wish that he had lived then.
The prime cost of keeping a horse for a year is
estimated, roughly, at £15 15s., made up in the
following manner:

	£.	s.	d.
Summering, 2 acres of grass	2	0	0
Wintering:			
Straw, 13 weeks, at 9d.	0	10	0
Hay, 1½ tons, at £2	3	0	0
70 bushels of oats, at 2s.	7	0	0
Shoeing and harness	1	0	0
Annuitly to pay off £25 in 16 years	2	5	0
	15	15	0

"The annuity, of course, is what must be writ-
ten off for depreciation, and seems fairly calcu-
lated. It will be noticed that the straw is total-
led at 10s., instead of 9s. 9d., which is the exact
amount, probably to make even money in the
average. It is, however, a matter of very slight
importance. So that even at the date when
labor was cheap, the horses came out at a cost
of £8 10s. per annum less than the oxen. Such
being the case, it is a wonder that oxen were used
such a long time as they were.

"It is interesting to notice that even in
those days the Northumberland farmers went to
Clydesdale for the best of their draft horses, and
they are described as standing from 15 hands 2
inches to 16 hands, and as strong, hardy, re-
markably good and true pullers, a restive horse
being rarely found amongst them. We are also
told that the horses bred in the country are of
various sorts, from the full-blood racer to the
strong, heavy, rough-legged black. The latter, I
take it, would be the ancestor of the Vardy horse,
about which breed, curiously enough, there is no
history to be found in any old book I have come
across. There seems to be a certain tradition
hanging around them, and I have heard individ-
uals of the breed highly praised. The late Sir
Jacob Wilson told me that he remembered seeing
them in the days of his youth, but that even
then they had become practically extinct. I have
never even heard the derivation of the name. In
all probability, the increasing esteem in which the
Northumberland farmers held the Clydesdale
caused the home-bred to be absorbed. Whatever
the reason, there can be little doubt but what the
active, sharp-stepping Vardy, with his good
shoulders, would have been invaluable nowadays
as a foundation for breeding heavy troop horses."

Canadian Horses at Portland.

The few horses exhibited by Canadian breeders
at the Lewis and Clark Exhibition, at Portland,
Oregon, made an excellent record in prizewinning.
In the Clydesdale class, Hill Vasey, of Ladner,
B. C., the only exhibitor in that class from Cana-
da, won the first prize for stallion four years and
over, the championship and the grand champion-
ship for the best stallion of the breed, any age,
with his grand six-year-old bay horse, Premier
Prince 9250, sired by Handsome Prince, dam the
Canadian champion, Moss Rose 2nd, by McQueen.
Mr. Vasey also won first prize for his stallion
colt under one year, sired by Premier Prince,
third, fourth and fifth for mares four years and
over, first and second for three-year-old fillies,
third for yearling filly, and first for filly foal
under one year. Mr. Vasey also won first for
heavy-draft pair with the mares Royal Clara and
Royal Queen, and first for grade two-year-old
mare with Fashion, sired by Premier Prince.

J. T. & J. H. Wilkinson, of Chilliwack, B. C.,
also won a number of important prizes in Stand-
ard-breds and roadsters with high-class stock.

The Horse's Shoulders and His Collar.

The shoulders and collars of the hard-working horses deserve the closest attention and special care. Autumn plowing and other hard duties are dependent on the soundness of the shoulders, which in turn is maintained by the perfect adaptation of the collar to the conformation of the sides of the horse's neck and shoulders. Almost everybody talks knowingly about the different makes and styles of collars, yet it is the rarest thing to hear anyone mention the style of hames. The hames, to bring the collar up to the sides of the horse's neck, must be so changed in form that the collar can be forced up snugly to every part of the sides of the horse's neck, which can be done by tacking on pieces of wood or leather so as to have the hames fit the exact form of the horse's neck, then there is no question about the shoulder coming up to the neck when the hame straps are properly buckled.

As no two horses' necks and shoulders are alike, it is the duty of the owner or driver to see to it that the hames are first altered to fit the sides of the horse's neck that is to work in them. If the neck is thin through its central portion the hames must be built out to fit into this depression, but when the neck is thick through its central part (staggy) then the hames must be filled in at the upper portions in circular form to fit such fulness, and so on, whatever the conformation may be. Unfortunately, almost all makes of hames are straight about the bottom portion, and if all horses had flat necks of even thickness, then there would be little trouble in fitting collars or changing harness. Every horse should have his own working collar and harness with as much propriety as each one of us should have our own shoes. Just think of a whole family or neighborhood changing shoes with one another every day or week, as the horse's collar and harness are changed about, and how long would it be before there would be a great complaint about sore feet? And if the horses could talk there would be a great demand on the drivers to keep each horse's harness sacred to its owner (the horse).

While the attention of the reader has heretofore been called to the method of preparing the collar for its perfect adaptation to the neck and shoulders of the horse, it will probably make it doubly impressive to repeat that every worker of leather to a specific form invariably soaks the leather in water before the shaping process is commenced, and the collarmaker cut and sewed the leather dry, but, before it is stuffed and put into form the leather is made as pliant as water can make it, then filled and placed on a block or form supposed to be about the breadth and thickness of a horse's neck, then shaped to its contour to the taste of the manufacturer by beating and manipulating its shoulder surface, and left there to dry and hold its form.

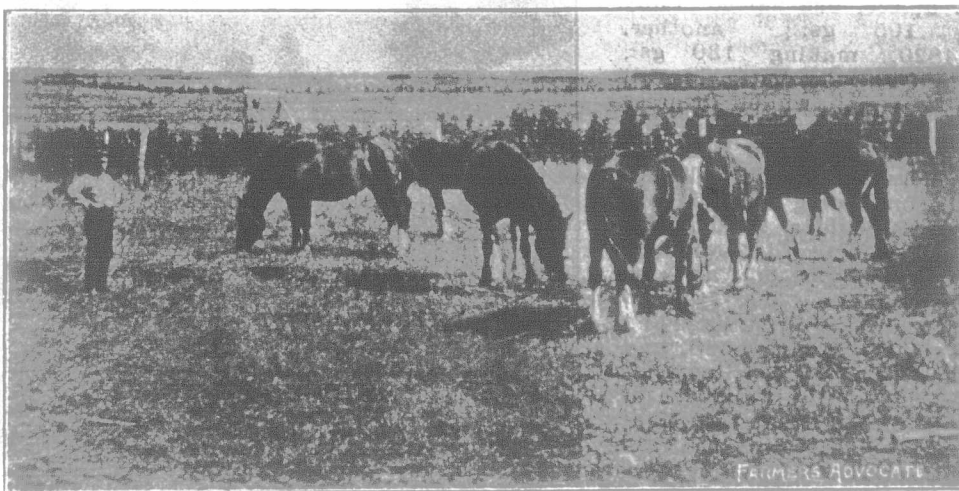
Now, why is it that the horseman or driver does not take a lesson from the collarmaker when he wants to fit the new or old collar to the horse's neck, and give the horse a fair chance to mould the bearing surface perfectly to his shoulders? Well, it is probably for the reason that he supposes that the hamemaker, as well as the collar manufacturer, knew just what was needed for every horse, and he picks out of a lot of collars those which seem to be about right, and trusts to luck until his horses' shoulders are so sore that he is obliged to lay them up or work them with terrible suffering, and possibly ruin a valuable service animal. Hames and collars are made for the trade, but it is the duty of every plowman to aid the horses in every way towards perfect-fitting hames and collars. And it is to be done by first being sure that the hames are just the form for bringing the collar up to the sides of the horse's neck, then with the proper length of collar (say Saturday evening), wrap the collar to be fitted round and round many times with sacking, old blankets or other material, and keep this wrapping thoroughly wet. Monday morning unwind the wet covering, and with a piece of fork-handle or other smooth stick beat up the face or shoulder-bearing surface of the collar to loosen up the filling and make the leather pliant and yielding, put it on the horse's neck, buckle up the hame-straps top and bottom so as to bring the collar-rim snug to the neck, and in one day's moderate work the horse will fit the bearing surface to his shoulder better than it is possible for the collarmaker on his block.—[Farmer's Gazette.

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

Stock.

Maple Creek and Medicine Hat Shows.

Maple Creek held its annual show on the 26th and 27th of last month. The exhibits of pure-breds were not large. But some very good grade animals were shown. In horses, C. McCarthy, from Skibereen—a district that should be more Irish than Donegal—was the outstanding winner. In aged stallions Baron's Dandy was first and an easy winner, while Sonsie Lass, an old-time fair favorite, took the red among the brood mares, and

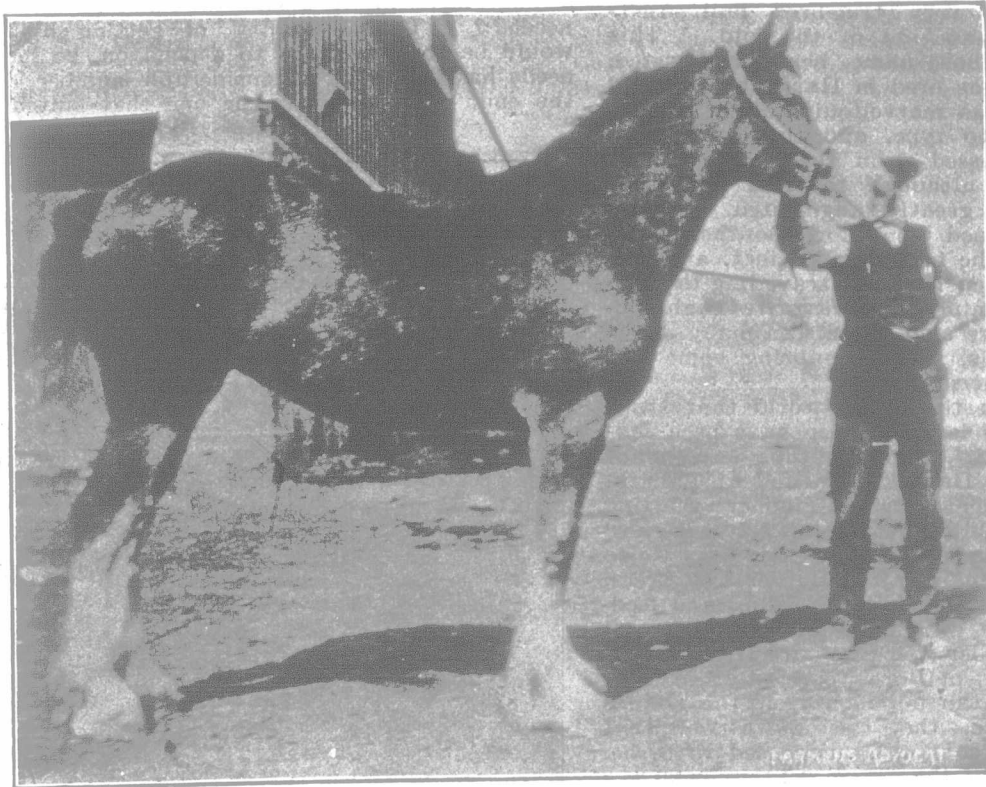


Mr. Bryce, Arcola, and Some of His Imported Fillies.

her owner also won out with a very thrifty foal.

The exhibit of vegetables and fruit was about as good as has been seen this fall at any Western show. Mr. S. M. Couquhon showed a watermelon—the fruit of the sunny South—which weighed fourteen pounds. Corn, well-ripened cobs of it, ears from seven to twelve inches long, were also to be seen; and apples and plums and crabs—but these are common now in this country; every fall show has a few Alberta apples on exhibit.

Medicine Hat held its fair the same week. David Cargill, of the Peigan Horse Ranch, was the leading prizewinner for registered Clydes, and in the cattle the competition was not keen, John Ross being the only exhibitor of Herefords, and most of the other beef cattle shown consisted of grades. The poultry exhibit was fairly good,



Rosadora.

Champion Clydesdale filly at the Highland and Agricultural Society Exhibition, 1905. Imported by W. H. Bryce, Arcola, Sask.

and the vegetables and fruit much the same as those seen at the Creek.

The Hat is proud of its natural gas. One particularly interesting exhibit was the grain and the flour shown by the Medicine Hat Milling Co., and to crown all, they had the finished product—the bread and cakes and pies, baked by natural gas. Manufacturers are taking advantage of their opportunities and coming to this town of cheap fuel, and the Hat has a bright future ahead of it in the commercial, industrial and agricultural development of the years that are to be.

Our Scottish Letter.

The past fortnight has been an exceptionally busy one in the stock world here. We have had splendid weather, and harvest operations have been completed under the best of conditions. There has been a lengthened series of Aberdeen-Angus sales, both in Scotland and in England, and three more are to come. Unlike the breeders of Shorthorn cattle, the breeders of the black Polls have not had any foreign trade to speak of, and their averages have, therefore, been somewhat under the figures to which in the past they have been accustomed. The sales have been conducted by Messrs. Macdonald, Fraser & Co., Ltd., Perth, and while trade has been profitable there have been no fancy prices, only a very few going beyond the hundred. The series opened at Ballindalloch, in Banffshire, the seat of the most noted herd of the breed, perhaps, in the world. An average of £47 12s. 4d. each was got for 20 head, the highest price being 105 gs., paid by Mr. Findlay, of Aberlour, for an Erica. On the same day 19 head were sold from the neighboring herd of Anchorachan, and they made an average of £32 9s. 10d. On the following day, at Aberlour, the highest price recorded during the fortnight, viz., 190 gs., was obtained for the prize cow, Pride of Honour 33608, and a yearling heifer made 100 gs. The average price of the 40 head sold was £35 2s. 5d. The third day the sale was held at Tochnial, Cullen (still in Banffshire). Selections were there sold from four separate herds. £65 2s. was the highest individual price recorded, and the average for cows did not exceed £35 7s. 0d. each. Three two-year-old heifers from the Cullen House herd of the Countess Dowager of Seafield made an average of £41 18s. each, the highest price for one of them being £54 12s. 0d. The fourth day's sale was held at Portlethen, in Kincardineshire, some few miles south of the city of Aberdeen. The offering from that herd, which is one of the oldest in the country, was 33 head, and the average price was £23 6s. 5d. Along with these were sold 22 head from the fine herd owned by Mr. George Cran, Morlich, Glenkindie, away in the uplands of Strathdon. These made the better average of £28 12s. 8d. The fifth day's sale was held farther south still, viz., at Aldbar, in Angus, where another fine old herd is kept by Mr. Patrick Chalmers. Ten head from this herd made £34, 15s. 1d. of an average. Thirteen head from the Earl of Airlie's herd, at Cortachy Castle, made £21 8s. 10d., and 11 head from the herd of Col. McInoy, of the Bener, Edgell, made £18 14s. 2d. This week two of the sales were held in England, and two in Scotland. At Balliol College Farm, New-castle-on-Tyne, where Mr. Clement Stephenson keeps a fine stock, 40 head were sold at an average of £26 14s. 5d. On the following day, further south, in county Durham, the Selaby herd was dispersed, and 55 head made an average of £35 0s. 5d. Two high prices were paid, 112 gs. being got for an Erica cow, and 115 gs. for an Erica yearling heifer. The next sale was held at Bardrill, Perthshire, where 40 head made £27 10s. 2d., the highest price being 71 gs. for an Erica yearling heifer. The stock bull, Tust Rover of Morlich II. 18000, a noted winner, made 70 gs.

At a sale consisting of animals from various herds, held today in Perth, only commercial cattle prices were obtained. Next week two important sales are to be held in the south of England, one at Preston Bisset, in Buckingham, and the other at Maisemore Park, in Gloucester.

While the blacks have not been beating any records, a very notable record-breaking sale of Highlanders has been held at Kinnaird Castle, Brechin. The notable fold of the oldest domestic breed founded and built up by the late Earl of Southesk, was all but dispersed on the date named, and some extraordinary prices were realized. Cows and heifers predominated, only four bulls being sold, yet the average for 78 head of breeding stock was £48 12s. 2d. Twenty-four cows made £63 3s. 7d. apiece, one named Lady Clara 4234 drawing 105 gs.; another, Lady May Malvinia 4820, making 180 gs.; a third, Princess Morella 5302, outdistancing all competitors and making 200 gs., while Princess Lillian 5300 made 100 gs. Fifteen calves from these cows made an average of £16 16s. 8d. Eleven three-year-old heifers made the splendid average of £83 12s. 4d., one going at 185 gs.; and two at 190 gs. apiece, while a third made 75 gs., and a fourth 65 gs. Fourteen two-year-old heifers made the average of £47 9s. 6d., and one of them capped the sale by making 200 gs., an unprecedented figure for an animal of her age and breed. She is named Princess Almira 6553, and was first at the Highland. The 10 yearling heifers made an average of £34 9s. 10d., and one of them went at 100 gs. The record sale of Highland cattle up to Wednesday last, was the Taymouth Castle dispersion in 1864. It was not anticipated that the average then secured would ever be surpassed, but the Kinnaird Castle sale casts Taymouth Castle into the shade. A curious history attaches to the Kinnaird Castle fold. The late Earl of Southesk was the breeder of the first-Erica cow of the A.-A. breed. His manager at the time was Mr. James Peter, who has been for many years manager to Lord Fitzhardinge, at Berkley Castle, in Gloucester. Many good A.-A. cattle were bred by Lord Southesk and Mr. Peter, although, of course, Erica is an easy first amongst them. In 1866 the rinderpest broke out in Angus, and the highly-bred Kinnaird Castle herd came under its dominion. The disease laid the splendid herd low, and Lord Southesk buried in one pit more than two score head of his favorites. He managed to save Erica by isolating her and one or two more, but he never again resumed the black Polled breed. After some years he turned his attention to Highlanders, and for the past twenty years his colors were more or less in the front at all the leading shows and sales. His cattle were big and roomy, and in this respect differed somewhat from those bred on the western seaboard or in the islands. They were very true to type, a fact largely due to the use of the very true-bred bull, An-Tisgair (13), the foundation of the fold. This choicely-bred bull, whose name, being interpreted, is The Fisherman, was bred in Harris by the Earl of Dunmore. He was marvellously full of character and very true to type, and the characteristics which he impressed upon the Southesk fold were never effaced, although the size and scale of the cattle were greatly augmented. Many lessons may be gleaned from Lord Southesk's experience. He had the breeder's instinct, and was supremely happy when leisurely travelling through his great park examining his favorite Highlanders. In the park are also to be seen many different kinds of animals, the place being somewhat of a domestic menagerie.

It is not only in the cattle world that trade has been thriving of late. Sheep have been selling wonderfully well. Cheviot tupes have made fine averages at the Hawick sale, and at Lanark, on Tuesday, a Border Leicester gimmer yearling ewe was sold by public auction for £20. Oxford Down rams were more numerous at the Kelso ram sale this year than native Border Leicesters. Great success has attended the breeding and feeding of lambs got by an Oxford Down ram out of a ewe got by a Border Leicester sire from a Cheviot dam. Breeders of Border Leicesters are not much disturbed by the popularity of the Oxford Downs, as, of course, they see quite well that their own favorites cannot be dispensed with, being the foundation of the cross. There is just a possibility of the breeders of Oxford Downs overdoing the business. They threaten to glut our Scots market, and that will be a misfortune for themselves.

We Can Sell that Farm for You.

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

FARMER'S ADVOCATE "WANT AND FOR SALE" AD. BEING GOOD RESULTS. SEND IN YOUR ADVERTISEMENT AND YOU'LL SOON KNOW ALL ABOUT IT.

A Government Raffle.

The Weekly Globe (Toronto) makes the following suggestion re the sales of pure-bred stock from Government Experiment Stations:

"At the annual public sales a value should be fixed for each animal, the price, age, breeding, etc., announced by advertisement, so that the largest number of purchasers will be present. The names of those who desire the animal might be written on separate cards, one on each card, and the cards placed in a box, shaken up, and the name of the purchaser drawn. Or some other system of balloting might be instituted. The



Prizewinning Tamworth Sow.

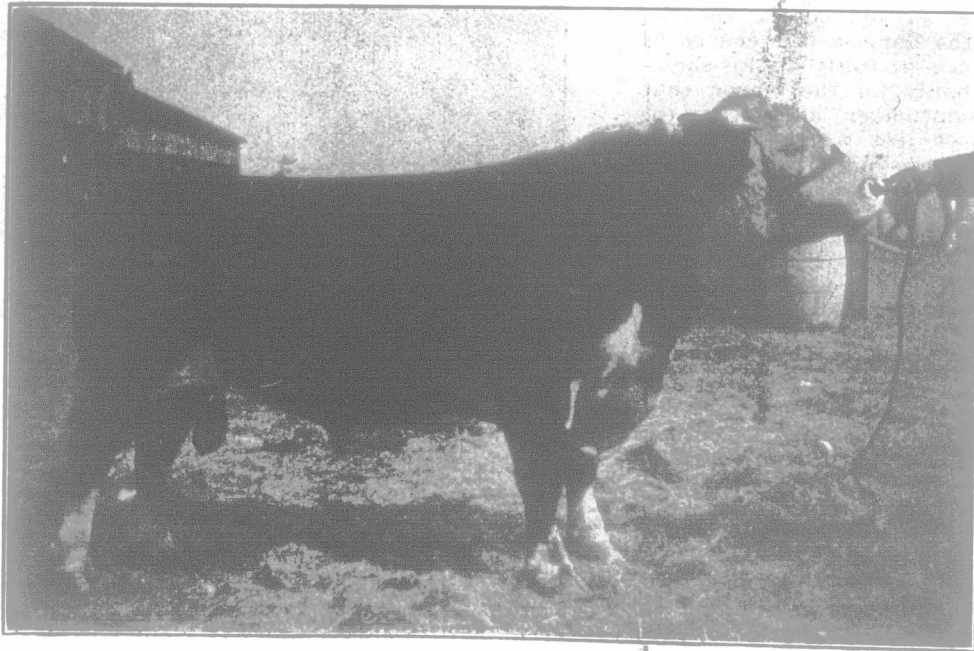
Owned by W. L. Trann, Crystal City, Man.

point is to give the best stock at a reasonable price."

As a gambling scheme, this certainly has the pea-under-the-shell racket done to a turn.

How thrilling our public sales would be with eight or a dozen bidders on qui vive, standing around each drawing of the box, waiting to see who would be the lucky man! And what a cinch it would be for the auctioneer—"This way, gentlemen, here's your chance to ballot for the Scotch-topped red yearling bull that stands next the gate at the far side of the corral, one of the very best bargains of the sale and easily worth double the money asked, but in order to clear out the lot he is put up at \$25. Five minutes now to inspect the animal; balloting will close at 3.45 on the tick of the watch. Step up, gentlemen, and try your luck!"

The plan is unique, and evidently original, but its value in practice is something more than doubtful. In the first place, what chance would a man have of securing the animal he really needed? The possibility of getting his pick would be too uncertain to depend on, so he must needs have a go at a considerable number, and in the end, perhaps, draw the one that suited him



Thomas.

The head of Parker's Hereford herd, Lethbridge, Alta.

least of all that he bids for. Value is not a definite thing that can be fixed by fiat of government or professor. The value of an animal to any man will depend upon the ability of that man to make the animal a serviceable producing factor in his herd. One man might desire an animal of certain definite conformation to use for the head of his herd, while his neighbor, not having similar foundation stock, would desire something entirely different. Besides, the Government is not in the live-stock business for the purpose of giving any man a pure-bred animal below its real value. So far the auction sale has proven

the most satisfactory method for the disposal of surplus pure-bred stock at these institutions, and we doubt not it will continue in vogue for some time to come.

Going Down in the Feet.

The most common defect in the stock of this country which is kept for stud or herd purposes is found in the feet, and it is practically all due to neglect. It is very rare, indeed, that one sees a stallion, bull or boar that does not need his feet trimmed. The evil exists in all stages, from a ragged-edged horn that simply needs trimming, to the overgrown, turned-up distorted hoofs and clouts.

We have seen the toes of a bull's feet so long that he was virtually walking on his fetlocks, and we have been asked to examine and prescribe for lameness in a horse whose hoofs were at least nine inches long, and whose weight was altogether on his heels. These evils also exist in other than stud animals, but because of the customary confinement of such stock, the evil is generally aggravated. Most men, if they think of the deformity that is being wrought in their stock, offer as an excuse for not caring for their feet, that in natural condition such stock never had their hoofs or clouts pared, but forget that they prevent their animals getting natural treatment by keeping them closed up where they cannot wear the feet down. Or, very often out-growing feet are considered an inherent weakness natural to the animals, and as unyielding to treatment as would be their color.

The care of the feet should never cease from the time a calf or colt is a few weeks old until his services are dispensed with. On young animals the rasp only should be used, and this is sufficient on older stock if they are given regular treatment; but obviously it cannot be used on grown bulls or boars. For such animals a stock should be made, and when the animal is made fast his feet can be pared down to natural shape and level. It is folly to neglect the work when there is any evidence of its need, for the trouble it will involve if allowed to go uncared for will be out of all proportion to the preventive measures, besides developing in the stock weaknesses that must certainly decrease their value.

Prevention of Abortion.

Progress is reported in experiments carried out by Professor Cave at the Midland Agricultural and Dairy Institute, Kingston-on-Soar, in the prevention of abortion among dairy cows. The trials were begun about nine years ago, carbolic acid being used as a preventive with some success. A second set of experiments was begun in 1902, and progress is now reported up to the current season. Last year the use of "Entol" proved particularly successful, and this year it was used again at an old center and at a new one, at both of which abortion has been extensive all the year round, and most so when the cows were at grass. The preventive measures consisted

in the internal administration of "Entol" twice a week to the cows in their food, and of the external application to the vulvas and the surrounding parts of a 1-600 solution of "Chinosol," also twice a week. Highly satisfactory results followed the prolonged use of this preventive treatment. Mr. Newton, owner of the cows at the first station, says that in the 12 months before he applied to the Institute on the subject he had 34 cases of abortion, some running in every field and shed on the farm. For the first six months but little benefit resulted from the treatment, but after

that period a great improvement set in, and continued, no case of abortion having occurred for some time. Indeed, Mr. Newton feels confident that the disease has been swept away. He adds that it is of no use to give a few doses and then desist. For success there must be a continuous and persistent application of the treatment. Mr. Perkins, of the second farm, believes that the treatment has done much good, and that it will clear out abortion altogether in time. "Entol" is a mixture of 1 dram of iodide, 1½ ounces of iodide of potash,

and 1 pound of carbolic acid; and the dose is two drams of the mixture in a quart of water, to be sprinkled over the food (chop) by means of a watering can. The composition of "Chinosol" is not given in the report.—[Live-stock Journal.]

[In regard to the above treatment for infectious abortion, I may say that I can readily see why it should be effective. It is practically the treatment so often recommended in these columns, viz., the administration of 30 to 40 drops of carbolic acid twice daily in food, and the daily washing of the vulva and hind quarters of all pregnant cows with a solution of corrosive sublimate solution, 1 to 2,000, and in cases of aborted cows the injection of a little of the solution into the vagina occasionally, until discharge ceases. The base of "Entol" is carbolic acid, as shown, and no doubt "Chinosol" is an antiseptic solution. As is stated in the article, continuous and persistent treatment is necessary to stamp the disease out of a herd. "WHIP."]

Farm.

Smut a Plant.

Wheat-growers early learned that it was almost absolutely necessary to pickle wheat to ensure against smut. Sometimes the operation was neglected, with results like the following:

"We have a crop of wheat, sown last fall, but not treated with formalin or bluestone; result, an enormous amount of smut. Will you explain:

- "1. What smut is?
- "2. What is cause of its growth?
- "3. How does formalin and bluestone prevent it?
- "4. Anything else you can tell me about this nuisance?"

H. L.
Alberta.

In the strictest sense smut is a plant. It is a plant of the same nature as mushrooms, but of a lower order. One can easily trace the descent of plants to the lowest microscopic forms. Smuts being a lower order of plants, are not differentiated into root, branch and leaf, hence cannot convert the elements of plant food into a nutritious form, so must subsist upon food prepared for them. This they do by associating themselves with wheat or other grains.

We have spoken of smuts in the plural. There are several varieties of them, just as there are different kinds of grain, but they are all alike in general characteristics. Wheat is affected by two distinct varieties, barley by another, oats by another, corn by another, and so on, but if we describe the common form found on wheat, it will give our readers an intelligent idea of the pest.

Smuts, although they differ from the higher plants in their methods of obtaining nutrition, are somewhat analogous in their method of reproduction—that is, they produce by special organs somewhat resembling seeds, but called spores. These spores constitute the black spots or masses seen on the grain. The spores, when seen under a magnifying glass, resemble burrs, and cling to the kernel of wheat until it is sown. Then, when the wheat germinates, the spore also sends out its little shoot, and penetrates the tender tissues of the wheat blade. Once inside the wheat blade there is no more use for the spore, so it dies, while the new growth, living upon the sap of the wheat, grows up with the grain, all the time building up a network of tissue within the blade and stem, until the grain is in the milk stage, when the smut begins to appropriate the plant food, and produces its mass of black spores for future seeding.

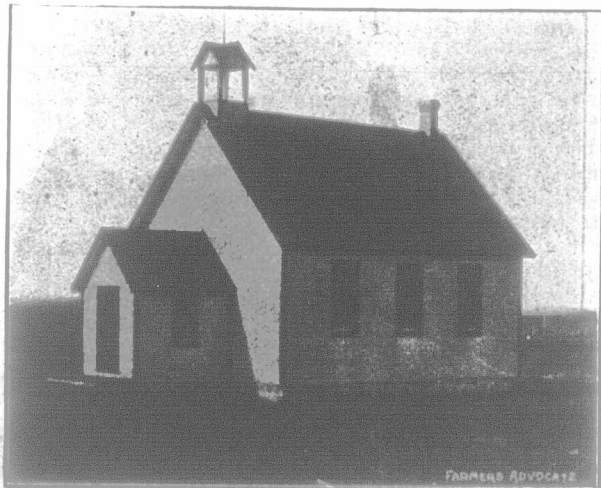
From this knowledge of smut it is easy to understand how bluestone or formalin prevents its growth. The spores are always in contact with the seed wheat, and can consequently be treated. Bluestone and formalin being plant poisons, are used to poison the spores (which are thinner in the coats than the wheat kernels), their vitality is destroyed without injury to the wheat.

The treatment of seed wheat is absolutely necessary to ensure against an attack of smut. It should be given as near seeding time as possible, and should be thorough. Formalin, because it is easier handled and generally of more definite strength than bluestone, is becoming more commonly used. All that is required is to make a solution of a pound of the formalin in forty-five or fifty gallons of water and wet the wheat by the most convenient means. The easiest way is, perhaps, to spread the wheat out on a clean floor and sprinkle the solution over it, turning the pile over a few times to make sure the work is thoroughly done. After treating spread the grain out where it will thoroughly dry. Before putting it into bags to take to the field, boil these for a few minutes, as there are likely to be spores in them which will reinfest the grain.

On the well-organized horse-breeding farm, when the weather is not fit for other work, the men get the colts up and halter-break them. If more of this work were done, some of the exhibition animals would display themselves to better advantage.

The School Question.

The school question of Alberta is not all confined to the problems over which now rages such heated discussions on the platform. There is another phase of school life that should receive attention. Round the school is spent the early plastic years of Canada's future homemakers, and the lessons they daily learn will be carried on and on down the vista of the coming years. Yet, despite this fact, despite the influence of early surroundings upon the minds of our youth, how little, oh, how very little, we try to influence the lives of the children by improving these surroundings. Our school grounds are usually bare, with



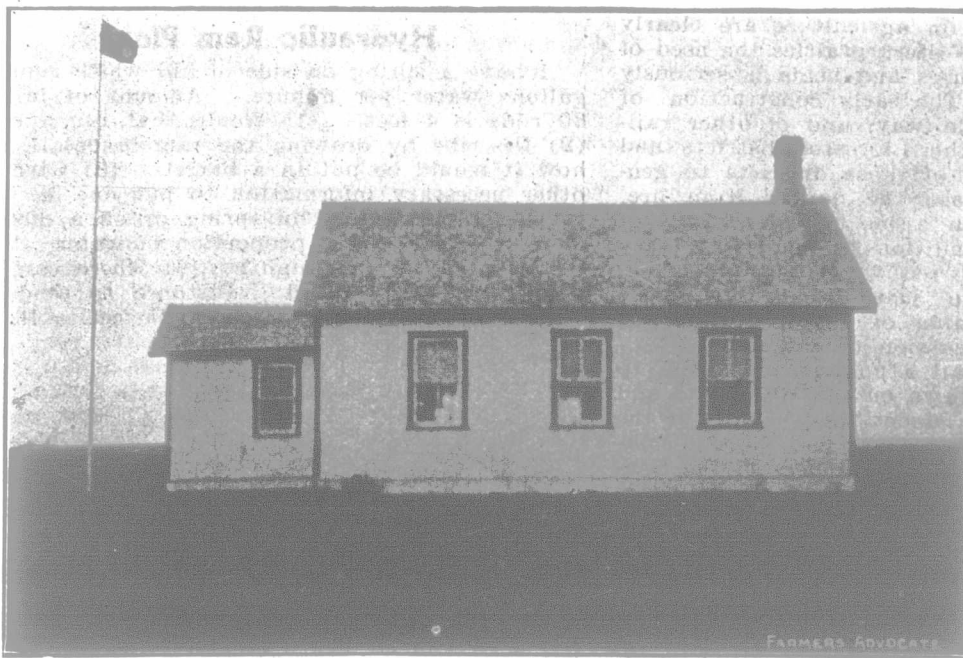
A Good School, but Absolutely Unadorned.

not even a flower or tree or a flag to beautify the place and inspire the children with love for their work. The child is father of the man, and, under the circumstances, should we feel surprised that many of our homes show the same lack of adornment?

It is, unfortunately, only too true that many of our school yards and buildings show less care and attention than our shops and factories, and the sight of a well-kept ground is rarely seen. Here, then, is a school question that should receive attention. Let us have a genuine awakening of our rural school boards, so that our schools, both buildings and grounds, may become a source of inspiration, from which will radiate influences tending to make the country more beautiful, the town and the city home more homelike.

Alkaline Soil.

The following letter, from a Saskatchewan reader, raises the question upon which some discussion would be valuable: "I have a homestead which is rather rolling, with a few stones here and there; the soil is a chocolate-colored loam, with a clay subsoil, but there



The People's Patriotism Here Erected a Flag. There are No Trees, However, and Very Little Grass.

is, I believe, a little alkali in a few places, especially just round a slough. You cannot notice it when the ground is wet, but when dry it is white. However, a short blue grass seems to thrive on it. Now, I should like to know:

- "1. Do you consider such land strong enough for wheat?
- "2. What is the best way to get rid of the alkali? I'm told it will come out in cropping, but how many crops would it take? Is there not another chemical you could put into the affected places to counteract its action?
- "3. Are there any crops that will grow on alkali land? If so, what are they?

"Could you not give us an essay on alkali land, telling us all about it? It would be useful to some other readers as well as myself. Perhaps some of your readers, who have had experience with such land, could give me some hints."

Experiments have been made with this problem that it is difficult to give authoritative information, nor have we come in contact with men who have worked out a solution on their own farms, but if any such one should read this we should be glad of his experience. Recently the Montana Experiment Station issued a bulletin on this subject, giving the results of some investigations with alkaline soils, but as most of the alkali over there is black, it is just possible that their findings might not always apply on this side where most of the residue is white.

Speaking of white alkali, the bulletin says: "White alkali is composed principally of soluble sulphates, chiefly of sodium and magnesium, the former making up the greater part of the mixture; more or less calcium sulphate is also present, and these three salts compose the bulk of nearly all white alkalis. * * * It very frequently happens that either by accident or design the black alkali is changed into the less harmful white."

These salts, which cause alkalinity, are residues of the rock, disintegration of which produced the soil, and being soluble in water are naturally found in largest quantities wherever water drains. But as long as there is sufficient water to hold them in solution they will not be deposited upon the ground; the water, however, will possess an alkaline or brackish taste. It is when evaporation of water becomes more rapid than precipitation that alkaline salts begin to become visible. In evaporation water is not able to retain the salts, consequently they are left upon the land, or increase the alkalinity of the water remaining behind.

From this knowledge of the subject, it is evident that the best way to get rid of alkali is to carry it off in solution with water. But, unfortunately, it is not always possible to find an outlet for sloughs. Where this is possible, either surface or, preferably, under-drains would do much good. Where not possible, not much can be done, according to our present knowledge. If not too strong, the addition of straw, to be plowed under, or of heavy coats of manure, often give good results, by reducing the percentage of alkali in the soil.

As yet there is no certainty as to what crops can best be grown on alkaline soils, but it is generally conceded that grasses will grow, especially some of the native varieties, where wheat and oats fail to survive. There is a variety of grass called "blue stem," which has been known to grow where there is two and a half per cent. of alkali in the soil; whereas some other crops show sickly where there is only one-tenth of one per cent. of alkalinity.

A Word to Farmers re the Tariff.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

The Tariff Commission, which held a sitting in Winnipeg Sept. 7th, has adjourned their sittings in Manitoba until some time in November, for the express purpose of affording the farmers of Manitoba an opportunity of presenting their views as to the custom tariff before the Government. It is now up to the farmers of Manitoba to take advantage of this adjournment.

The result of the enquiry so far indicates that every interest that has capital invested in the production of any commodity that goes into consumption on the farm will make a demand for increased protection, or some other privilege that will help them to make more money in their business. And it goes without saying that any increased profit that they make through the result of special legislation comes out of the consumer.

The fruit-growers, miners and lumbermen of British Columbia have already presented their case to the Commission, asking for further protection and other priv-

ileges to enable them to hold the trade of the prairie provinces. No doubt the provinces to the east of us will present a similar claim when the proper time comes. Thus we have the spectacle of British Columbia to the west; Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces to the east, asking for legislation that will make the three prairie provinces a preserve for them to exploit without competition from outside.

An example of how it works: The representative of the Fruit-growers of British Columbia made the bald statement before the Commission that what they (the fruit-growers) asked only meant a tax of \$1.00 for each consumer; taking his own estimate, that meant at present a probable tax of \$700,000 on the prairie prov-

inces. The lumber men ask \$2.00 a thousand duty on rough lumber. Last year the Prairie Province consumed probably six hundred million feet of this class of lumber; \$2.00 a thousand on that amount would make a nice sum of pocket money for the lumber manufacturers of the West. It pays those men to spend time and money in trying to induce the Government to meet their view—it is a matter of business.

This matter has resolved itself into a direct issue between the manufacturer and the consumer, which in Manitoba means the farmers, and if the farmers would use equal amount of tact, energy and ordinary business sense as the manufacturers, there would be no question as to which side would succeed. The farmers of Manitoba have an opportunity now of presenting their views before the Government, and the issue largely depends on how completely they will do their part. I notice the advocates of protection in the East point to the fact that no one appeared before the Commission in Winnipeg to oppose high protection, as an indication that the people of Manitoba are indifferent to the matter, and if the farmers fail to appear before the Commission at its sittings in November in full force, and make a strong protest, not only the advocates of protection, but the Government as well, will have good reason to come to that conclusion.

The branches of the Grain-growers' Association will hold meetings this month to take active steps in the matter, and all other organizations of farmers should at once make a move in the same direction. Farmers who are not members of any organization should co-operate. Places where there is no organization should call meetings and appoint representatives to present their views. The probability is that representatives of the Grain-growers' Association will meet the Commission at Brandon. I will be pleased to give information to any farmers as to the proposed action of the Grain-growers' Association.

R. MCKENZIE,

Secretary Manitoba Grain-growers' Asso.

Canada Forestry Convention Called.

From the Premier of Canada, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, we are in receipt of the following communication:

To the Public of the Dominion of Canada:

Canada possesses one of the largest areas of virgin forest of any country in the world, and is ranked by European experts first, or among the first, of the important sources of the world's timber supply for the future. The preservation of the streams in perennial and constant flow, which is largely controlled by the forests on the watersheds, will have an important influence on the industrial and agricultural development of the Dominion. The expansion of our electrical and mechanical industries will be regulated to a great extent by water, which forms the greatest source of power in all countries, and some of our Western districts are dependent on irrigation to ensure the success of agricultural operations. In all the older Provinces the clearing of the soil has been carried to such an extent that the ill effects on the water supply and on agriculture are clearly marked, while on the Western prairies the need of sheltering trees for houses and fields is seriously felt by the settlers. The early construction of the Transcontinental Railway, and of other railways, through our northern forested districts, and the consequent opening of those districts to general traffic, will increase the danger from fire, which has already been a most active agent of destruction. These conditions are not new; they have from time to time received public attention, and during the session just closed Parliament authorized the summoning of a convention for the more thorough discussion of the same.

I therefore hereby call a public convention, to meet in the City of Ottawa on the 10th, 11th and 12th of January, 1906, under the auspices of the Canadian Forestry Association, and to this convention are specially invited members of the Senate and House of Commons, Lieutenant-Governors of the Provinces, Members of the Legislative Councils and Legislative Assemblies of the Provinces, Dominion and Provincial Forest Officials, Members of the Canadian Forestry Association, representatives of Lumbermen's Associations, representatives of Boards of Trade, representatives of Universities, representatives of Agricultural Colleges, representatives of Farmers' Institutes, representatives of Railway Companies, representatives of the Canadian Mining Institute, representatives of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, representatives of Associations of Land Surveyors, representatives of Fish and Game Associations, and all others who take an interest in Forestry.

An invitation is also extended to the Bureau of Forestry of the United States, the American Forestry Association, and the State Forestry Bureaus and Associations to send representatives to this convention.

WILFRID LAURIER.

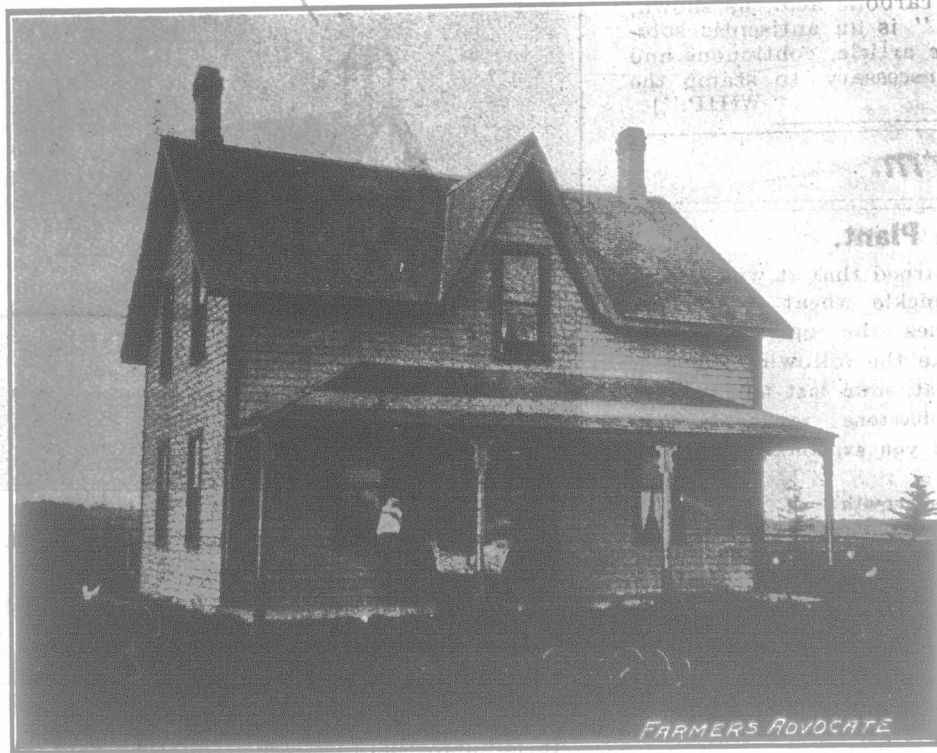
[Notes—Additional particulars and, in due course, programme of the above gathering may be obtained from the Secretary, Mr. R. H. Campbell, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.—Ed.]

Wanted: 'A Man!

Some time ago the rumor drifted over the prairie that in the establishment of experiment stations in Alberta, an effort would be made to have these under the control of the Indian Head farm, being simply branch stations of that institution. Not for Alberta! We speak not in the slightest degree disparagingly of the men who have charge of the work there. They are good men, and are doing their best for the agriculture of the district in which their lot is cast, working with energy and ability, and finding every day plenty to do, but what Alberta needs is a man for each station, a man with wide knowledge of

chine and the discharge pipe. It is not necessary to have a barrel or tank to contain the water at the spring, though, perhaps, it is generally advisable to do so. The water may be collected at the spring in a barrel or tank, and the supply pipe carries the water from the barrel to the machine. The supply pipe should not be perpendicular in any event, but laid on a slope of not more than one foot in six. In this particular instance the fall is four feet in three rods. This fall is sufficient to work the machine, provided, as I said above, the drive pipe is sufficiently large. It would be advisable, further, to lay the pipes, both the drive pipes and the dis-

charge pipe, underground two or three feet deep at least, in order to lessen the danger of freezing in case the machine should stop working at any time during cold weather. Clean water, of course, is necessary—that is, water free from coarse matter which may clog the valves or pipes. There are many details respecting the working of the machine which can be learned only by experience. Anyone who handles a hydraulic ram soon learns to control the length of the stroke and other particulars. A machine having a water supply of four feet fall, and being required to lift water twenty-five feet, will deliver about ten per cent. of the amount supplied to it. The quantity of water mentioned by the correspondent, namely, 2½ gals. per minute, would run only the smallest

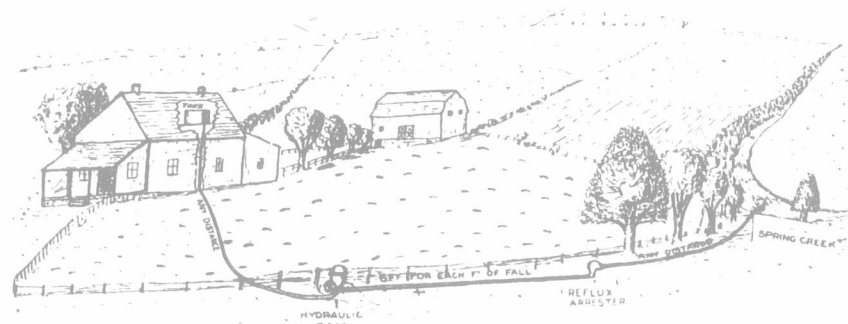


Farm Home of H. J. Scott, Innisfail, Alta.

the country, of practical experience of agricultural work in her soils and climate, a man who loves Alberta from the rising of the sun until the going down thereof, and whose whole heart and soul is fixed on the working out of the numerous problems that lie always to hand. He must be possessed of originality to conceive, and have the genius of perseverance in carrying out his conceptions, coupled with an abundance of energy and resource to confront the difficulties that may be encountered. If the Dominion Government can find a man of this stamp send him along, but Alberta does not want the over-long-delayed and much-needed experimental farms to be made the back field of any other institution, no matter how worthy the other may be.

Hydraulic Ram Plan.

I have a spring on side of hill which runs 2½ gallons water per minute. Amount of fall in 30 rods is 4 feet. (1) Would that run a ram? (2) Describe by drawing the ram in detail, and how it would be put in a barrel. (3) Give any other necessary information to put one in. (4) Is barrel best placed in spring or off a distance from it? (5) What proportion of water should be elevated 25 feet high? (6) Where can the best rams be procured. Distance to send the water, 25 rods, to elevation of 25 feet. R. B.



The "Reflux Arrester" shown here is a special device sometimes used when the fall is slight compared with the horizontal distance from supply to machine.

A tank serves the same purpose, situated between supply and machine, in such a position that the pipe from tank to machine lies on a slope of about 1 in 6.

Neither is necessary in this instance.

Also in the circumstances here specified a hydraulic ram would work satisfactorily. It would be advisable, on account of the length of supply pipe, to make it somewhat larger than is usually specified. The supply pipe should be at least one inch in diameter. I enclose herewith a drawing, showing the relative positions of the supply of water, the supply pipe, the ma-

size of machine—No. 2. The machine would probably pump about fifteen gallons per hour when working at its full capacity. As to the manufacturers of these machines, most of the windmill and power manufacturers handle them; also McDougall & Co., Galt, Ont.

J. B. REYNOLDS, Prof. of Physics.

Ontario Agricultural College.

In Southern Alberta.

The sugar-beet season opened at the factory at Raymond on October 2nd, and the machinery will probably begin to run about one week later. It is expected that this year the run will last about 70 days, and that there will be about 6,000,000 lbs. of sugar produced, as against a run of 39 days and 3,000,000 lbs. last year. This is a record to be proud of, and the money received should serve to keep the wolf from the door for some time.

Lethbridge district boasts some fine fruit this year. In Father Vantighem's garden are to be found apples, crabs and plums. One tree has produced over 70 apples this year. These are good specimens of Alberta's fruit product. No doubt we shall soon see more of them.

The irrigation season has just closed. The water has been shut off a little earlier this year, in order to give the company an opportunity to make all necessary repairs and be ready for operations in the spring. This season's work has been very successful, and the farmer whose crop suffered from lack of water was the victim of his own negligence, and failed through no fault of the irrigation system.

The Russian thistle is said to be making headway in some districts in the South. This pest should be downed at once. It is one of the very worst weeds to combat in an open prairie country. Constant effort, painstaking, earnest effort, must be made to guard against this worst of weed pests.

It is such an easy thing to trim the ragged edge of a horse's hoof that one would not expect to see a piece of horn growing out so long that it caused a quarter crack in the hoof so deep that every step the animal took gave pain, yet this and other cases more or less extreme are seen every day if one watches the teams bringing wheat in to the elevators. One would think that any man capable of driving a team would be thoughtful enough to attend to so small a matter before it becomes a serious wound.

Birds of Prey in Relation to Agriculture.

By J. P. Turner, Winnipeg.

The agriculturist in the Province of Manitoba annually suffers great loss from the depredations of two classes of natural enemies. Individually, they are insignificant, but most formidable by reason of their numbers. These are small rodents (gophers, mice, etc.) and insects. It would be impossible to estimate correctly the amount of damage done by these small pests each season, but anyone who is at all familiar with them, and every man engaged in farming knows—and often by sad experience—the extent of the damage resulting from their work. Owing to many of them being nocturnal in habits, and all living most secretive lives, they are seldom seen by the ordinary observer, but the great amount of grain destroyed, the girdled fruit trees, and the continual havoc wrought in the vegetable gardens, show all too plainly the source of damage.



Great Horned Owl.

All efforts to eradicate or cope with these small pillagers seems futile after several attempts and the farmer resigns himself to the nuisance, content to let his crops out-grow the evil as best they may. There is no doubt that these small rodents and insects are increasing rapidly in numbers, and, consequently, their capacity for serious damage is also increasing. Man himself is powerless to check their ravages to any extent, and we can alone look to nature to maintain the correct balance between the rodents and insects and the vegetable kingdom. For this means Nature has provided the birds of prey and the insectivorous birds, and were these two classes allowed, with but a few exceptions, to carry on unmolested the work for which they are intended, they would so keep down the numbers of these pests that the plundering done by them would be hardly noticeable. Man has thoughtlessly and unknowingly intervened in killing off the natural enemies of these grain and vegetable destroyers, and so has increased materially the annual loss to his crops.

Most men look upon any hawk or bird of prey as a thing worthy of a bad name, and the shotgun is often called into use to end the good work of one of the farmer's most beneficial friends. Again, the smaller birds, most of them insect-eaters, are rarely shown any protection, and are annually killed in large numbers for really no apparent purpose. It is the object of this article to briefly distinguish between the birds of prey which are beneficial to agriculture and those that are injurious. The birds of prey may be roughly divided into two classes—the hawks and owls—the first feeding by day, and the other by night. The eagles need not be discussed, as they are now so seldom seen in the settled portions of the country that their influence for good or ill is very small. Of the hawks there are twelve species which occur regularly in Manitoba in more or less abundance. These are the Marsh Hawk, Sharp-shinned Hawk, Cooper's Hawk, Goshawk, Red-tailed Hawk, Red-shouldered Hawk, Swainson's Hawk, Broad-winged Hawk, Rough-legged Hawk, Sparrow Hawk, Pigeon Hawk and Duck Hawk.



Snowy Owl.

There are a few others, which may be called only rare visitors. The most harmful of the twelve species above enumerated are the Sharp-shinned Hawk, Cooper's Hawk, Goshawk, Duck Hawk and Pigeon Hawk. All of these occasionally raid the poultry yard, and seem to prefer feathered fare instead of small animals and insects. They attack many of our beneficial insect-eating birds, as well as game, and should therefore be shot whenever they appear. The Sharp-shinned Hawk and Cooper's Hawk are the most harmful. Neither are very big birds, but they show a dexterity surpassed only by the Duck Hawk or Peregrine Falcon, as it is sometimes called. When young fowl are procurable they will visit a poultry yard with a persistency and regularity that only the shotgun can stop. The mischief done by these two is mainly responsible for the prejudice existing in the farmer's mind against all the hawk tribe, and is usually given as the excuse for destroying all hawks that put in an appearance on the farm. The Duck Hawk and Pigeon Hawk only rarely visit the farmyards in search of food, but resort to open stretches of marsh land and meadows, where they destroy a large number of birds, the Duck Hawk deriving its name from its fondness for wild duck, which it seems to delight in swooping upon and killing while in full flight. The Pigeon Hawk is so named from its resemblance to a pigeon when flying, and not by any damage done by it among the domestic flocks.

Fortunately, the Goshawk is not plentiful enough to visit the farms regularly, and is a winter visitor only, usually leaving us for the north before the first broods of young chickens are hatched. Were it more plentiful, we could unhesitatingly pronounce it the most destructive of the whole hawk tribe. Whenever a large hawk is seen loafing about in winter it is safe to say it is this species, and that it is visiting the farm for no good purpose, and where poultry or pigeons are kept it is a most expensive guest to entertain. It is unlikely to be mistaken for any of the other varieties, as all the other hawks, including the beneficial ones, migrate to the south in winter, and the farmer need not hesitate to "fix him" when the opportunity affords. The bird is about two feet long and of a dark, slaty-blue color above, and pale slate with sharp black streaks beneath.



Short-eared Owl.

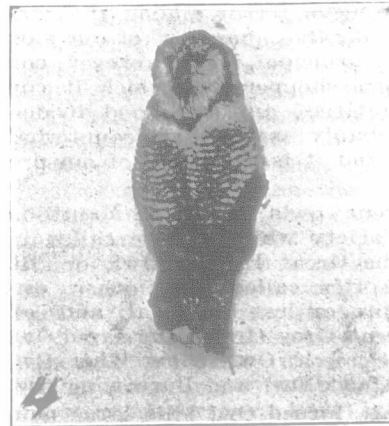
Of all our hawks these five are the only ones which can be called harmful, and, perhaps, were they allowed to live unharmed, (except when found raiding the poultry yard), the results of their work would be less harmful than that of the gun in the hands of one unable to distinguish between the injurious and beneficial species. Far better that one mischief-maker be let off than that two or more good birds be killed in an attempt to rid the farm of his kind. Of course, it is almost impossible for one who has not given the study of birds much attention to distinguish between the different varieties of hawks, and the farmer rarely has an opportunity through the summer months to give the matter serious thought. For one who does not know the different species, and yet would spare the beneficial ones and destroy the harmful, the safest plan is to kill the medium-sized swift-flying hawks—not forgetting the large grey Goshawk, which is only found in the colder months—and spare the large-wing slow-flying varieties.

We now turn to the remaining seven species of Hawks before us—all true, industrious and beneficial workers whose time is mostly spent in working the destruction of the thousands of small rodents and insect pests with which the farmer has to contend. These are the Marsh Hawk, Red-tailed Hawk, Red-shouldered Hawk, Swainson's Hawk, Broad-winged Hawk, Rough-legged Hawk and Sparrow Hawk.

Nearly everyone knows the Marsh Hawk, with its slow, graceful flight and conspicuous white patch above the tail. Any day from early spring to late autumn it may be seen skimming low over the fields and meadows, hovering here and there above the grass to survey likely cover for its small fare—the little field mouse. Occasionally it is seen to pounce down among the grass, and death is meted out to another small pillager. No time is wasted, and little rest is taken in the long day's work. Soon we see the bird arise and float away upon the breeze, and patiently resume his quest. Up and down and across the fields he quietly drifts, always on the alert, and woe betide any furry "varmint" who recklessly rustles in the grass or scampers away from the

approaching shadow. While mice and frogs are procurable he is quite content to limit his fare to these, and although he will at times take a meal off a dead duck or other bird found about the marshes or meadows, it is doubtful if he can be accused of ever killing other birds on his own account.

Of all the farmer's friends, this bird can easily claim first place among the birds. He is easily distinguished from the other species with his slow, graceful, skimming flight, as he drifts along just above the grass. He is seen in two phases of plumage, one a rich, reddish brown, lighter beneath; and the other a slaty-blue or gray. Both old and young always show a patch of white at the base of the tail on the back when in flight. Of course, it is impossible to state how many mice and gophers a single Marsh Hawk will kill



Hawk Owl.

in a season, but the amount must be something enormous. It is safe to say that at least five a day would be required, for as many as eight have been found in the stomach of one of these birds. Now, assuming that the bird remains with us throughout the months of May, June, July and Aug., or a period of about 125 days, we can safely credit it with the destruction of over six hundred small rodents. This is a very conservative estimate, and were the real number known, it would probably be nearer double this amount. Multiply this by the vast number of Marsh Hawks which annually visit us, and the result would be amazing. And, on the other hand, no damage is done by this bird. Certainly game birds are not attacked by it. Occasionally it might take a small bird, which, in view of the vast amount of good it does, can be easily spared, and I doubt if any record exists of it having attacked domestic poultry. Therefore, every farmer and every sportsman should do his best to protect this bird. Many are killed annually by thoughtless people who, when out with a gun, seem to want to end the life of everything with wings, without concerning themselves about what they are shooting. The farmer can do a deal of good by keeping his eye on this species, as well as on the hawk tribe.

The Red-tailed Hawk, Red-shouldered Hawk, Swainson's Hawk and Broad-winged Hawk may be classed together. All these are large, slow-flying birds whose food consists of mice, gophers, frogs, snakes, etc., and very rarely do they attack birds of any kind. For some unaccountable reason these birds have acquired the name of "Hen Hawks." Perhaps their large size has suggested to the minds of many that their prey



Marsh Hawk.

must be correspondingly large, and the conclusion is at once adopted that when seen about the place they are sizing up the poultry supply. Fortunately, however, this is a mistaken idea, and even if pressed by the lack of other food, it is most doubtful if they would resort to the farmyards to procure it. The good they do will repay many times for what little mischief they might do among the small birds.

The Rough-legged Hawk is one of the largest of our hawks, and probably one of the least understood. As a destroyer of mice and gophers it is unsurpassed by even the Marsh Hawk, though it does not visit us in as large numbers as the latter. It may be safely said that this so-called "Big Hen Hawk" has never killed a single head of poultry, as its characteristics and habits show it to be as unlikely of doing so as a Night Hawk would be (which, by the way, is not a hawk at all). The Rough-leg is a big, dark-colored bird, sometimes almost black. It has feathers on its legs to the feet, which are proportionately small. It visits us on migrations only, breeding to the northward, but while passing through the Province in the spring and fall it seems to want

to make the best of its short visit from the way it attacks the mouse crop. Wherever it is seen it should have the consideration and protection of the agriculturist.

In the report of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, mention is made of the examination of 49 of the stomachs of this bird, of which 45 contained mice and other mammals, 1 lizards, 1 insects, and four were empty. It can be judged from this what the value of the bird is to the farmers.

The last hawk on our list is the pretty little Sparrow Hawk, one of the commonest of all our hawks. It can be easily identified by its small size and reddish back. It nests in holes in old trees, and shows a great fondness for sitting on telegraph poles and fence posts. Its small size precludes the idea that it attacks poultry, but it is somewhat of a thing of terror among the small birds, killing a considerable quantity of our most beneficial ones. Its principal food, however, consists of mice and grasshoppers, of which it consumes immense quantities, and the good it does in this respect probably more than counterbalances its misdeeds, and it is deserving of our protection.

Of the ten different owls found in Manitoba, there is only one variety which can be called injurious. This is the Great Horned Owl, or Big Cat Owl, as it is often called. The other nine varieties are all more or less beneficial, and are the Snowy Owl, Great Grey Owl, Long-eared Owl, Short-eared Owl, Screech Owl, Saw Whet Owl, Richardson's Owl, Hawk Owl and Burrowing Owl.

Though the Great Horned Owl kills large numbers of mice, gophers, weasels, etc., it greatly prefers game birds and poultry, and any farmer who lives near wooded country knows the havoc it will work among the fowl. When chickens and turkeys are in the habit of roosting in the trees and on outhouses around the farmyard, they are often attacked by this powerful robber, and I have heard of several incidents where it has made off with a fair-sized turkey. It also shows a marked fondness for partridge and rabbits, of which it kills in large numbers. Therefore, it should be shown no mercy whenever it appears about the farm.

The Great Grey Owl is a large dun-colored bird, and is found only in heavily timbered districts. It confines its attention chiefly to mice and other small fare, rarely attacking birds, and, owing to its shy and retreating habits, is seldom seen about the farms.

The Snowy Owl, the large white owl of the autumn and winter months, is almost exclusively a mouser, varying its diet with an occasional muskrat or rabbit, and rarely attacks birds.

The familiar little Screech Owl, which frequents the barns and outbuildings, is probably the most beneficial owl we have, and should be protected at all times. It is a most painstaking mouser, and will keep these small pests in check in the granaries and lofts if allowed to carry on its work unmolested. It is one of the smallest of the owls, and has two prominent ear tufts, by which it can be identified.

The Short-eared Owl is the owl of the prairies, and is easily distinguished from any of the others by its light tawny color. It destroys large numbers of rodents, and really takes a good proportion of small birds, but the good it does more than pays for its misdeeds, and it should be protected.

The Long-eared Owl is a migratory species, and is most frequently seen in the autumn about the alder and willow thickets. It is about the same size as the Prairie Owl, but is darker and has two very prominent ear tufts. It is strictly a beneficial species, feeding almost exclusively on mice.

The Hawk Owl is so called from its resemblance to both these birds, having a small head and long tail, which gives it the appearance of a hawk. It feeds by day, and is usually found in the bush. It is a swift flyer and a voracious feeder. Though its fare is varied with both small birds and animals in about equal proportions, it is probably a benefit in some districts where mice are plentiful, and should be allowed to live.

The Saw Whet and Richardson's Owls are the smallest of the race in Manitoba, and are seldom seen far from the bush where, no doubt, they do their share in checking the mouse supply.

The last on the list, the little Burrowing Owl, is so seldom seen that its work for good or bad is of little importance. However, it is too small to do any damage, and probably lives chiefly on mice and grasshoppers, and should therefore be protected.

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Dairying.

Dairying Expanding.

U. S. Consul Ramusen, of Norway, draws the attention of the American Government to the efforts the Norwegians are making to improve the dairying business in that country. He says:

"The society for the promotion of 'Norge's vel' (Norway's weal) has during the year established schools whose aim will be to train young girls from the rural districts in the care of the cow and other domestic animals. The length of each course is six months, commencing October 14th each year. The instruction will be mainly practical, and taught in such a manner that pupils, under the guidance and supervision of the instructor or instructress, each by turn will feed and tend the entire stock of cattle, sheep, swine and poultry. In addition to feeding, tending, and other work pertaining to the cleanliness of the animals in their respective quarters, the pupils are required to perform the dairying, scrubbing and cleaning of milk vessels, and once a week weigh the feed and milk, and keep a record thereof. The course also includes reading and writing, together with instruction from modern text-books concerning the care of live stock, including feeding and dairying. In order to be able to enter these schools pupils must have attained the age of 17 years, have had

out. * * * One thing we have to get into our stables is light. There is no microbe in the world can stand sunshine fifteen seconds, except the political microbe."

Washing-up in the Factory.

Washing, says John Schield, in Cheese and Dairy Journal, may be divided into three distinct parts. First, washing all the dirt off, or loose from the object. Second, rinsing or cleansing; this process removes all the dirt washed loose in the previous act. Third, proper drying.

The main job is washing the dirt loose. Here a proper understanding of the work to be done is required if good results are to be had. Besides this there is needed warm water, washing powder, a brush and lots of elbow grease, directed by a will and a determination to reach every crack and corner.

Right here is where a great deal of poor work is done. Everything may be at hand to do good work, except elbow grease and the disposition that is satisfied only with thorough work. I have in mind two men, both working under me at present. One of them when washing separator disks and covers throws water on the object in hand and slides the brush gently over it. No thought of pressing the brush down on to the thing to be washed, neither the inclination to obtain the best result. There is a lack of the proper understanding of what is aimed at in washing.

The other man is a cream hauler. He also throws the water on the cream floats and covers, and gently slides the brush over them. I suppose they think that

this is good enough, and to be sure you cannot see anything on the disks and covers when they get through. All cream and sediment is off, or seems to be off. However, when you come to handle those utensils later on, you can feel that they are almost greasy enough to slide out of your hand. They were not washed clear down to the metal, because the brush was only drawn over the surface lightly, instead of being rubbed good and hard. When I wash them they feel clean; the feeling in my hand tells me that that hand is holding clean metal, instead of a greasy object. Things washed carelessly will come out greasy, even after being rinsed in hot water.

After washing comes the rinsing. I wonder how many factories there are where they do not rinse things off after they are washed? The most common way is to have a sink where the water is heated to the right temperature in the sink. Everything is washed. First the separator, and then everything else that can be taken to the sink. There is no rinsing, because there is no hot water reservoir or vessel of any kind where hot water can be kept. Imagine, for instance, the condition of that wash water after one or more separator bowls and covers have been washed in it! Now comes the tub and the disks; they, as well as all the rest of the utensils, may get a thorough washing, but whatever happens to hang onto them from that wash water simply stays there and goes into the machine again, and from there into the milk the next morning. Even if all the utensils happen to be steamed, does it look appetizing to use these things over again without first rinsing?

Suppose 25 persons eat at one table. After the meal all the dishes are washed in a pan, all in the same water. One person does the washing, another wipes the whole batch with the same towel. Would this look clean and appetizing to anyone watching the performance? Here we have about the same kind of work done as when we wash everything in a factory in one water and do not rinse in clean water afterwards.

Even if there is no other way of getting hot water than some kind of a barrel or wash sink, one does not need to wash in these receptacles. An ordinary wash-tub will answer the purpose very well. Wash everything in this tub, and then you have the clean, hot water in the barrel or sink for rinsing. Submerge every piece after it is washed in scalding hot water for a moment—the longer the better—then put it away on a shelf to dry. You have now done a thorough job at washing. If the articles are then steamed after they come out of the hot water all the better, but it should not be necessary under ordinary conditions. Besides live steam helps to make a factory more damp in winter, since it condenses on the walls and ceiling.

The hardest thing to keep clean in a creamery is the churn. The churns cannot be gotten at with a brush, and we have to depend on the action of the water sliding along on the wood, while the churn revolves. When we stop to think, this is a very poor



Corn Field at Brandon.

some previous experience in dairying, be of good health, and possess good moral character, for all of which a certificate must accompany applicants for admission. Board and tuition are free."

A Few Dairy Truths.

The stable for the winter should be warm and comfortable, well lighted, and the whole whitewashed, which will add very much to the light and sanitary condition.—Hy. Glendinning.

Thoroughness in everything is the keynote of success. A thorough workman never says, "There, that will do," but "There, that is it," and this is what every young man in the dairy business should learn, that nothing is ever good enough if it can be made better, and better is never good enough if it can be made best.—Prof. G. L. McKay.

"We have discovered this truth," says Prof. Dean, "when a cow reaches a certain production if you push her beyond that point the milk is produced at more cost. Every 100 pounds of milk which a cow produces beyond her natural limit of production costs from one to three dollars, hence our dairymen have to study more closely how they can feed their cows economically in order to produce milk at a profit. It is not altogether the quantity of the yield which should receive attention, but the net profit the cow turns into her owner's pocket in twelve months is of more importance."

"A barn," said John Gould, of Ohio, before the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association last January, "is so much enclosed out-of-doors. What is out-of-doors? Pleasant sunshine, uniform temperature, dry ground, water in brooks warm as dish water, succulent foods and pure air. That is June. Now, if I put all four of these into the stable—sunshine, light, air, dryness and succulency, I have got summer there. * * * A cow does better in summer than in winter, because she has better sanitary conditions. Some men get away from nature and put their cows out on a cold day to freeze, and put them back into the barn to thaw

scrubbing indeed that a churn gets. We can help some with a brush, as far as we can reach into the churn, but at that we cannot get at over half the inside of a churn, so the other half always remains untouched by the brush.

How much washing do both ends of a churn get? Still less than the rest, because the water does not roll over the ends, as it does over the staves. Unless we have a churn nearly half full of water while washing, the ends come in contact with the splashing water only from the corners, corresponding to the depth of the water in the churn.

A churn can never be kept clean and sweet by giving it one washing only. I have seen places where they first wash everything in the sink, not even rinsing in clean water. After that the sink is drained off—not washed, but simply drained, filled up again, the water heated and then carried into the churn, washing powder added sometimes and sometimes not, revolved for several minutes and then the water run off. This was all. I have looked into a churn washed in this manner, and have seen butter still sticking to the ends of it. It had started to melt, but being in the center of the churn the water never reached it, and during the short process of washing, the temperature was not raised enough to entirely melt it off.

Pure Milk Supply.

The milk usually supplied to the residents of small towns throughout the country is in many cases very little short of filthy. Did you ever look calmly into the bottom of the glass after swallowing the first two-thirds of the thin blue fluid sometimes served up at our country hotels? It's fortunate for the milkman if you haven't. Frequently—far too frequently—you will find dirt, pure and simple dirt, laden with divers cultures of germ life, floating serenely in the refreshing (?) glass. Is it any wonder that we occasionally have outbreaks of typhoid and other infectious diseases? The safeguarding of the public health demands more care in the handling of milk for human consumption.

For the dairyman the motto should be: "Cleanliness is the best policy." The amount of milk annually consumed in our cities and towns would be greatly increased could the users only be assured of the purity of the supply, and even better prices could be obtained for milk that was milk, pure and clean, and not compounded with offensive matter. We know some milk dealers who are making money by close attention to this matter. The opportunity is there for others. Clean up and supply a first-class article—something that will grade A 1, pure, and the returns in the increased demand for your product will be proof of the truth of the words of one of Canada's best-known dairymen, "It pays! It pays! It pays!"

Buying a Dairy Bull.

Mr. H. Gardner writes: Breeding is of the utmost importance, but so is the individual excellence and strength which will enable the bull to transmit the good qualities of his ancestry, and so show his prepotency in his offspring. Perhaps someone, who has been writing breeders for prices, says he cannot afford to pay for a bull to use on his dairy herd. But it seems to me the question is how can he afford not to buy, and to go on in the old way. Suppose a grade cow sired by a pure-bred bull gives but one pound per milking more than her dam, an amount so small that the milker could not notice he had it without the scales, in the 300 days of the milking season, or 600 milkings, she will give 600 pounds of milk, worth, at the very lowest 75 cents per 100 pounds, or \$4.50 for the season. But a good dairy cow is milked eight seasons, and that would be \$36 for the one cow, and if the bull got but ten such it would have earned its owner \$360. But a good bull will do three times as well as this, and make three times the money for its owner.

Care of Milk and Cream in the Home.

The following simple instructions regarding the care of milk and cream in the household were given by Prof. H. H. Dean in an address before the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association in January last, and may be worthy of consideration by some farmers' wives, as well as by town and city housekeepers:

Milk and cream should always be kept in tightly-stoppered vessels. In the majority of houses you will find the milk poured out into a pitcher or pail and allowed to stand in the pantry or refrigerator or some other place where it takes in all kinds of flavors. A great many people, especially when they have company, are very anxious to have it thought that they have large supplies of cream, and they will set a pint pitcher on the table and perhaps not one third or a quarter of this is used at a meal, and the room being warm, the lactic organisms are developed rapidly, and that milk is emptied into the bottle with the rest of the supply, with the result that it all soon becomes sour. I think it is much better to put a small amount on the table—not more than will be used up at a meal.

Milk from a sick room should never be taken into the general household, and it should never be put upon the table after being left in the sick room, because milk has every requirement for the development of those organisms which multiply at a marvellous rate of speed, and after leaving it in the sick room for a short time it becomes completely seceded, and that is the reason why a great many diseases are spread. A great many people will take a spoon out of a dish containing sour milk and put it into a pitcher of fresh milk. A small amount of sour milk will soon set fresh milk souring.

Why You Should Dairy.

In the Iowa Agriculturist a few phases of dairy economics are discussed by Prof. G. L. McKay, most of whose observations are as pertinent here as in Iowa. We give below some excerpts from his article:

It was my privilege a few years ago to visit the dairy countries of Europe. I found there farmers dairying successfully on land worth \$300 or \$400 per acre. I also found in some places they were importing American corn to feed their dairy cows, and then meeting us in open competition in English market.

In the north-east portion of our State, where dairying is carried on extensively, you will find fine homes, and you will also find probably more money deposited in their banks than in any other part of our State. We get more students to attend our agricultural college from the dairy sections of the country, which means greater prosperity for these farmers.

It has been demonstrated in various parts of the world, especially in the denser-populated portions of Europe, that the cow is a more economical producer than the ox.

Dairying, more than any other form of commercial activity, adds to the wealth of the nation. Butter forms a large part of the output, and butter takes practically no fertility from the land. The elements that go to make it have been drawn from the air, sunshine and the rain. You will sell off as much fertility in one ton of timothy hay as you will in 87 tons of butter, so if you wish to keep your land intact and leave a heritage to your children, it is better to sell more butter and less hay. It is no wonder that every nation in the civilized world is trying to build up a dairy business.

An interview was given by a representative of the Harvest Machine Trust lately, in which he said it was his custom to learn whether the prospective buyer depended upon grain and hogs alone for his income, or milked cows. When he has ascertained this he knows how much cash in hand he will get and how much credit he will be forced to extend, as farmers who keep cows have been turning in 75 per cent. cash and 25 per cent. in notes, while farmers who are devoting themselves to grain and who "haven't time to milk a cow," are turning in 25 per cent. cash and 75 per cent. in notes. Hard times affect the dairy section least of all. Crop failures do not bring general disaster to a dairy farm, as they invariably do to the corn and hog farmer. The semi-monthly check is very much appreciated by farmers. Corn, cows and hogs are the three graces of Iowa prosperity. Any combination that neglects the cow needs revision. She brings home the groceries, pays the hired man, kills the book account and nurses the bank account, while the corn ripens and the pigs grow into porkers. It is said that four good cows will pay a hired man's wages. Most farmers are after the money, and there is money in cows—not only money, but highly fertilized farms. The cow-yard is the farmer's mint.

You go back with me to the New England States, or portions of New York State, and you will find a depreciation in the soil of millions of dollars, through careless farming. You can buy there land to-day for \$25 or \$30 per acre, that formerly sold from \$100 to \$125 per acre. These lands have buildings in abundance, and everything but the fertility of the soil.

If we expect to get adequate returns from the money invested in land, we must endeavor to get twice the revenue we formerly received. You can't keep a cow for the value of the calf alone, unless you expect to get an abnormal price for breeding purposes. You can sell your cream to the creamery and produce calves that will top the market by feeding the warm skim milk. Butter-fat is not a profitable or valuable food for calves. Where you have a hand separator you can have your milk in the best possible condition for feeding the calves, the pigs or the chickens, and the butter-fat you can sell to the creamery. The man who can sell \$30 to \$35 worth of butter-fat per cow, and at the same time raise a good calf, has nothing to fear from hard times.

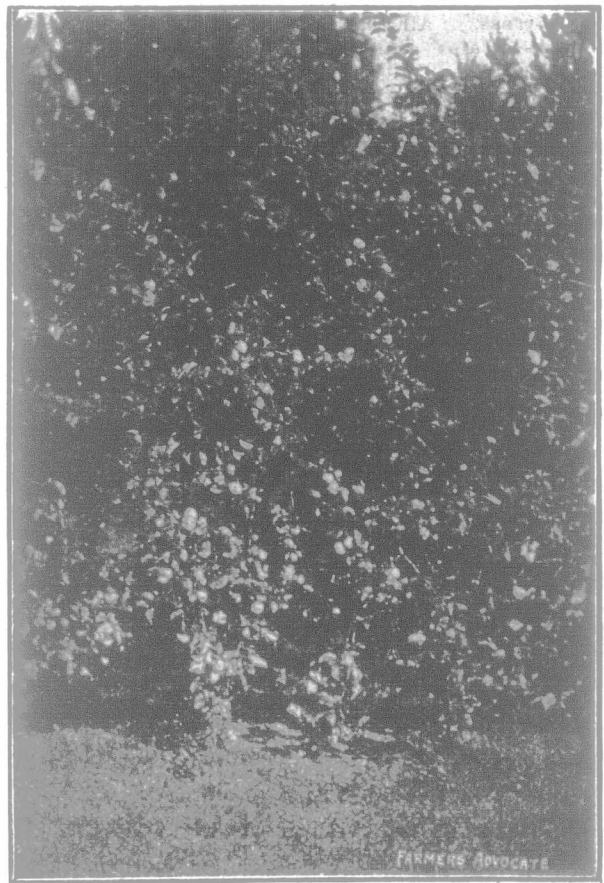
The successful dairyman tries to keep a large supply of succulent food for his cows the year round. For winter feeding, ensilage approaches nearer summer conditions than any other food. Alfalfa and clover hay are two of the best feeds that a dairyman can grow. It takes about 60 per cent. of the food that a cow consumes to maintain her, and we should get our profits from the extra food consumed, so we can see the necessity of giving an abundant supply of food.

It has been demonstrated in a number of places that cows coming in in the fall will give about 25 per cent. more milk than cows coming in in the spring. The reasons for this are obvious. During the flush of her milk she is free from flies, heat and draught. The grass comes on in the spring and stimulates her waning powers. In connection with this, there is more time for caring for the cows than during the busy season, and prices are usually better.

Complaint has been made that dairying is confining. Did you ever hear of anyone making a success in life without work? Our likes



The Russian Variety of Apple, Antonofka. Nelson, Man.



Hibernian Apple Tree at Nelson, Man.

Water-logged Butter.

At a meeting of the British Dairy Farmers' Association, Sir Edward Strachey, M.P., in moving a resolution regretting the failure of the Government to pass the butter bill preventing the sale of water-logged butter, said: "A few years ago only two companies were engaged in water-logging; there are now over one hundred, wherein about 20 per cent. of water and upwards was added. Most of this came from the colonies, and it was a great fraud upon the public and dishonest to British buttermakers."

and dislikes depend much on the amount of remuneration we receive. Dairying furnishes employment on the farm for the boys and girls, and this means better men and better women.

I have no particular choice as to the kind of cows to keep. This is a good deal like a man getting a wife—it will depend largely upon the kind he prefers. If you are going to keep cows exclusively for butter, the Jersey, Guernsey and Holstein are desirable breeds. If you are going to take into consideration the value of the calf, which seems quite necessary in our state, the milking strain of the Shorthorn meets the requirements about as well as any. The only reliable test for a cow is the amount of butter she produces. If she does not produce 215 pounds of butter-fat a year, she is not a desirable cow to keep.

In conclusion, I would say that I believe it possible for a man on 160 acres of the average Iowa land to sell \$600 or \$800 worth of butter-fat per year from his herd, and at the same time produce as much from his other crops as the man who does not keep any cows.

Horticulture and Forestry.

Hardy Small Fruits for the Northwest.

Prof. N. E. Hansen, of the South Dakota Experiment Station, has done much work along the line of breeding hardy strawberries and raspberries for the North. Before the American Pomological Society, he is reported as having said that the native strawberry of the North is the most promising for this kind of work. Seedlings are being grown by him, and these must stand a temperature of forty degrees below zero without mulching, else they are rejected. In this work he is trying to secure good hardy strawberries for the farmer. At present he has 6,000 raspberry seedlings, 2,000 of which fruited this year, and among the lot are some promising ones. The standard varieties of raspberries grown over the United States are not hardy in South Dakota, and have to be laid down during the winter and covered.

Potatoes in Cellars.

During this month, there will be a lot of potatoes go into store, and, naturally, some lots will keep better than others. In a recent issue we described how to pit potatoes to be left out all winter, but for cellar storing there are a few points worth recommending. Potatoes keep best when allowed to sweat a few weeks in a cool, shallow pit before going into winter quarters. It gives them a chance to cast off surplus moisture. When put into the cellar they should be stored in as dark and cool a corner as possible, and are better if covered up, as it prevents the air circulating too freely, thus drying them out. If left in the light and in a warm place, they are more likely to throw out sprouts, which not only makes them soft and flabby, but also reduces their vitality when planted as seed.

Poultry.

Orpington History.

Charles D. Leslie, London, Eng., writing to the Reliable Poultry Journal, says:

We are proud of the Orpington. A comparative upstart in the poultry world, it has, by sheer merit, won its way not only to the front rank, but to the position of the premier popular breed of Great Britain. The Phœnicians brought us the Game fowl, and initiated the early Britons into the sport of cock fighting. Then came the Romans, who brought the Dorking, and taught us to eat poultry; for, strange though it seems, there is ample proof that poultry in pre-Roman times was kept for diversion alone, and not as an article of diet. Brahmas, Cochins and Langshans came, of course, from the Far East; the Spanish and Minorcas from South Europe; Leghorns, not from Italy, but the United States, which has also given us those two wonderfully popular breeds, the Rocks and the Wyandottes; but the Orpington is our very own.

By a curious coincidence, the sudden and lamented death of Mr. W. Cook—the originator of all five varieties of the Orpington fowl—which occurred nearly a year ago, synchronized with the sudden rise to popularity of White Orpingtons, which for many years had, as it were, hung fire. There are now three popular varieties in this country, the Blacks, Buffs and Whites, and two newer and less known, the Jubilee and Spangled, which are, however, steadily gaining adherents.

There have been many efforts made to produce new and original English breeds, but uniform failure has been the result, except in the experience of Mr. Cook. There is, I think, an aphorism to the effect that if you have a good thing and wish to make it known, you must understand how to advertise it. This is quite true with regard to a new breed of poultry. Mr. Cook thoroughly believed in his Orpingtons, and pushed the breed vigorously until the poultry world took it up. The original Black Orpingtons—says one well-known writer—were practically Langshans, meaning simply that they had in them a great deal of Langshan blood.

COOK'S BLACK ORPINGTONS.

Mr. Cook produced the first Orpingtons, by crossing Black Plymouth Rocks (sports from the Barred—then the only variety) with Black Minorcas. Pullets from this cross were then mated with Langshan cockerels, that were as clean legged as possible, the result being a bird with the green sheen of the Langshan in its plumage, but with short, clean legs, and a deep body. It is true that Langshans and Black Orpingtons looked very much alike in those days, but Langshan breeders, by lengthening the legs of their favorites, got away from

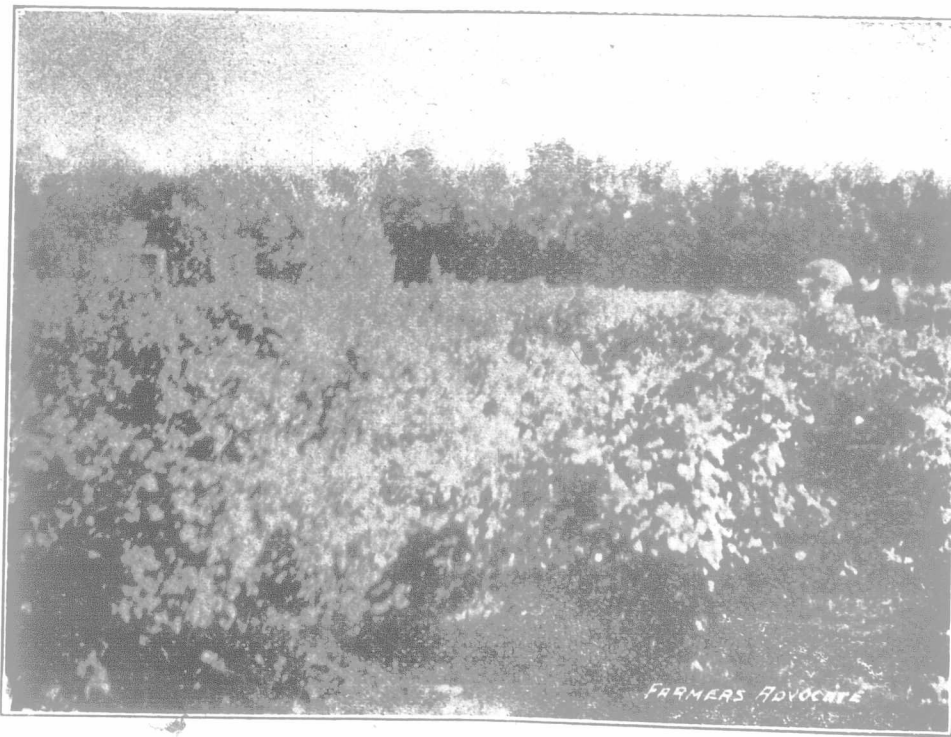


Row of Wealthy Apple Trees, Nelson, Man.

the Orpington type. Incidentally, they ruined the Langshan; but that is another story.

PARTINGTON'S BLACK ORPINGTONS.

In 1891 a new Orpington came upon the scene, bred by Mr. Y. Partington, and this strain, being better in shape and size than the original breed, carried all before it. The pedigree of the newcomers was kept a secret, but judging by size and fluff, they showed a Cochin cross. All this, however, is ancient history. The two strains gradually merged into one, and the Black Orpington of to-day has taken its position as one of our recognized breeds. Late in the nineties, and at the beginning of this century, it showed signs of dwindling in power, chiefly owing to the extraordinary



In the Fruit Garden at Indian Head Experimental Farm.

popularity of the Buff variety, but in 1904 the Blacks were suddenly revived, and that variety is now only a little less popular than the Buff.

Having been planned for utility purposes alone, there are no fancy points about the Black Orpingtons. Handsome they are, with their deep, broad breasts and massive bodies, but decorative they are not. They are white skinned, and make first-class table fowl, fattening early and presenting a nice appearance when dressed. The hens are good layers of brown-tinted eggs of aver-

age size, are quiet in disposition, and, although not inveterate sitters, they make good sitters and mothers when entrusted with eggs. Black Orpingtons have single combs. A rose-combed variety was produced, but failed to "catch on" in popular favor. In size the Blacks are large, the cock weighing nine to eleven pounds and the hen seven to eight pounds when fully matured.

COOK'S BUFF ORPINGTONS.

Popular as Black Orpingtons have been ever since their introduction, the next variety introduced by Mr. Cook—the Buff, which first appeared in 1904—was destined to easily surpass them in popular favor. The Buff Orpingtons were produced by mating Golden Spangled Hamburgs with colored, i.e., dark Dorking hens; the pullets resulting from this mating being crossed with Buff Cochin cocks as free of leg feathering as could be secured. Two violent controversies at once arose in the poultry world; one, questioning Mr. Cook's right to call them Orpingtons, inasmuch as they had not a trace of the original Orpington blood in them, being an absolutely distinct breed; the other, contending that the Buff Orpingtons were nothing less than Lincolnshire Buffs, the title given to the half-breed Cochins popular in Lincolnshire. Notwithstanding all this, the Buffs survived all criticism with ease. Here was a breed to fill the place in the poultry world that the Buff Cochins occupied some thirty years previous to this time, when Queen Victoria had a fine pen of them at Windsor. The Buff Orpington is a modernized Buff Cochin, a big, hardy, handsome fowl, a good layer, and a first-class table product. Probably its chief attraction is its white legs and shanks.

The people of Great Britain are much in favor of birds with white legs; in fact, a first-class table fowl must show a white shank, or else it ceases to be a first-class table fowl. As our only white-legged fowls, previous to the advent of the Buff Orpingtons, were the Dorkings and some of the Game varieties, there naturally followed a boom in that variety which has only just begun to subside. Fanciers, farmers and suburban poultry-keepers all took them up. Since the early days of the Buff Orpington it has been wonderfully improved, but even now it is far from perfect, though feathered legs and long backs no longer appear in the show pen. It is still quite difficult to breed them anywhere true to color; and, indeed, sound buff tails are yet scarce, but the utility value of the variety makes amends, as the off-colored pullets may be kept for layers and the cockerels fattened for the table.

The three points to be considered in breeding Buff Orpingtons are: First, color, which should be a sound buff, free from black and white feathers; second, shape, which should be similar to that of the Black Orpington; third, clean, white feet and shanks, free from feathering. The Poultry Club Standard differs somewhat from that for the Blacks.

POULTRY CLUB'S (ENGLAND) STANDARD FOR BUFF ORPINGTONS:

Defects in head and comb, deduct up to.....	10 points.
Defects in color, deduct up to.....	35 points.
Defects in legs and feet, deduct up to.....	15 points.
Want of shape, deduct up to.....	20 points.
Want of size, deduct up to.....	10 points.
Want of condition, deduct up to.....	10 points.

100

"Serious defects for which Buff Orpingtons should be passed are: Other than 4 toes; wry tail; feathers or fluff on legs and feet; yellow skin; yellow in legs or feet; in both Blacks and Buffs, any colored feathers other than black and buff."

White Orpingtons have been in existence for nearly twenty years, but if my memory serves me, the originals were not unlike the White Minorcas. They now approach in appearance the White Dorking. I give below the White Orpington Club Standard, which is, I believe, accepted by the Poultry Club:

White Orpingtons are steadily increasing in favor, in some measure due to the boom in white breeds which was a feature of last year, but it is their great value as a table fowl that is chiefly responsible for the larger numbers kept. They are gradually taking the place of the White Dorking, as they are equally good as table fowl, better layers, and far hardier. Their only drawback is their color. No small proportion of British poultry-keepers are town dwellers, either professional men or members of the working classes, who have only a few square yards of space to spare for the fowls. No white breed shows to advantage on bare earth runs, and hence the suburban poultry-keepers as a class avoid

white breeds. Even the White Leghorn, in the height of its prosperity, was not nearly so largely kept as the Black Minorca—always the chief favorite among suburban poultrymen.

SPANGLED ORPINGTONS.

Spangled Orpingtons may be briefly discussed. The type in both sexes must be deep and broad, short in back, full chested, and short on leg. The comb may be either single or rose, of medium size. The eye should be brown, the beak black, or black and white, earlobes red, and legs (this is their one distinctive point) black and white, short, and free from feathers. The ground color through is black, with an even spangling of white. The flights and undertail in the cock should be black and white, and tail and coverts, black with white tips. The hen is black and white throughout. Defects are: feathers on legs, light in eye, long legs, poor shape, or white in lobes.

JUBILEE ORPINGTONS.

Jubilee Orpingtons came out in the year of Jubilee, and are tri-colored fowls, black, white and brown. The type is the same as the other varieties, but they have white feet. The comb is single or rose, of medium size; the eye is orange or brown; the beak, white or brown in color; earlobes, red. The tail of the cock is black, with white tips; undertail, white, but in the hen the tail is black, brown and white. In size, all Orpingtons should be as large as possible, consistent with type.

ORPINGTONS ARE INCREASING IN POPULARITY.

To this brief description of the various breeds of Orpingtons to-day, and its present position in the poultry world, I have little to add, but its fame is extending far beyond these Islands. Our colonies have taken it up largely; New Zealand has specially taken to the Spangles. In South Africa the Orpingtons are the most popular breed. They are not in great favor on the continent, except in Hungary, where they are bred in large numbers.

Their universal favoritism indicates very plainly the trend of popular taste toward utility as well as fancy. The days of the purely "fancy" fowls are past—such breeds as the Polish, Spanish, etc.—whose attractiveness is entirely due to their quaint appearance, being practically extinct, although they were formerly the mainstay of our shows.

Orpingtons were originally bred for utility only, and although our fanciers have taken them up so warmly that at all our big poultry exhibitions they form a show of themselves, the economic qualities of the breed have not suffered, nor is there at present any chance, so far as I can see, of any other breed even seriously challenging their position in the near future.

Feeding Chicks for Market.

Spring chicks usually bring about seven cents per pound live weight when sold without special preparation. A little feeding will give them an extra market value whether sold alive or dressed, and will pay well for the trouble. There is a good demand this year for a good quality, but dealers do not want the poor "scrub." Farmers will do well to put their chicks on the market in good condition. One can make a pound of chicken as cheaply as he can make a pound of pork or beef, and the difference shows in the price. If you have not customers already, ship only to reliable produce merchants. If shipping alive one must allow for considerable shrinkage.

The following extracts from Bulletin No. 7, prepared by F. C. Elford, Chief of Poultry Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture, deal with feeding and preparing poultry for market.

FATTENING CHICKENS IN CRATES.

The fattening crates in use at the Government illustration stations are 6 feet long, 16 inches wide, and 20 inches high, inside measurements. Each crate is divided by two tight wooden partitions into three compartments, and each compartment holds four chickens. The frame pieces are 2 inches wide and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick. This frame is covered with slats placed lengthwise on three sides—bottom, back and top—and up and down in front. The slats for the bottom are $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide and $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick; the back, top and front slats are the same width, but only $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick. Two-inch spaces between slats in front enable the chickens to eat from the trough. The bottom slats are $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches apart, and the slat nearest the back is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches from the corner piece. The bottom slats are placed on the top of the bottom cross pieces of the frame, to prevent the chickens' feet being bruised when the crate is placed on the ground. The top slats are 2 inches apart, and the back slats $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The top slats are cut above each partition, and six strips 2 inches wide are nailed under them. The three doors so formed are hinged to the rear corner-piece.

The crates are placed on stands 16 inches from the ground. The droppings are received on sand

and other absorbent material. A light "V" trough, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches inside, carried on two brackets nailed to the ends of the crate, is placed in front of each crate. The bottom of the trough is four inches above the floor, and the upper inside edge is 2 inches from the crate.

In warm weather the crates should be placed outdoors in a sheltered position. In unsettled weather it is advisable to construct a rough board shelter to shed the rain, or the crates might be carried into a shed or barn. During cold weather the crates should be placed in a warm building. Abundant ventilation is required at all times. In order to have the chickens plump and fit for market at the most profitable age they should be put in crates when from three to four months old, though suitable market chickens of any age will show gains in the crates. Select for fattening chickens that are of medium size, of a broad, square shape, with short, straight legs set well apart, and above all, with a good constitution.

EQUIPMENT FOR FATTENING.

It is advisable to use the crates described in Bulletin No. 7. If only a small number are to be fattened, packing boxes of suitable dimensions can be adapted for the purpose. The open top of the box may be made the bottom of the crate, and one side should be removed from the front. Laths should be nailed up and down the front and lengthwise of the crate to form the door. The laths are put up the same distance apart as recommended in the construction of the fattening crates. A board should be loosened in the top to remove the chickens, and a feed trough arranged in front. A shaping board and shipping boxes are also required.

RATIONS.

A satisfactory ration is one that is palatable and that will produce a white flesh. Oats finely ground, or with the coarser hulls sifted out, should form the basis of all the grain mixtures. Ground corn fed in excess will result in a yellow flesh of inferior quality; ground peas impart a hardness that is not desirable. Ground oats, buckwheat, barley and low-grade flour are the most suitable meals. Some satisfactory meal rations are:

1. Ground oats (coarse hulls removed).
2. Siftings from rolled oats (no hulling dust should be included).
3. Two parts ground oats, two parts ground buckwheat, one part ground corn.
4. Equal parts ground oats, ground barley and ground buckwheat.
5. Two parts ground barley, two parts low-grade flour, one part wheat bran.

The meal should be mixed to a thin porridge with thick sour skim milk or buttermilk. On the average, ten pounds of meal require from fifteen to seventeen pounds of sour skim milk. A small quantity of salt should be added. When sufficient skim milk or buttermilk cannot be obtained for mixing the mashes, animal and raw vegetable food should be added to the ration.

The chickens should remain in the crates not more than twenty-four days. Some will fatten more readily than others. These should be picked out a week before finished, and during this last week it is well to feed a little beef tallow, shaved into the trough along with the mash, about one pound tallow per day to 50 or 60 chickens.

Before the chickens are placed in the crates they should be well dusted with sulphur to kill the lice. They should be sulphured again three days before being killed. Feed them lightly the first week. A small quantity of food should be fed along the troughs; as this is eaten add more, but not as much as the chickens would consume. They should be fed and the troughs cleaned and turned over three times a day. Give them water twice a day, and grit two or three times a week. The remainder of the time the chickens should be given, twice a day, as much food as they will eat. Half an hour after feeding the trough should be cleaned and turned over. Water and grit should be supplied as in the first week.

Chickens fattening in crates sometimes pluck the feathers from one another. This habit is caused by an irritation at the roots of the feathers, resulting from overheated blood or parasites. The remedy is to remove the affected chickens and feed the others more skim milk in their mashes, or add animal and vegetable food to the ration. If the trouble is caused by parasites, the mites can be found among the white powdery matter at the base of the quill. A sulphur-and-lard ointment should be applied to the affected parts.

POULTRY-RAISING BECOMES MORE POPULAR WITH THE FARMERS ALL THE TIME. IF YOU HAVE ANY GOOD STOCK FOR SALE THERE ARE LOTS OF PEOPLE READY TO BUY IT. PUT AN ADVERTISEMENT IN OUR "POULTRY AND EGGS" COLUMN AND YOU WILL SOON FIND OUT WHO THEY ARE. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Events of the World.

Canadian.

A soldier who served in South Africa during the Boer war has been imprisoned in Toronto jail since February 21st of this year, because he could not pay his debts. Judge Falconbridge ordered his release.

Over \$250,000 was subscribed in one day in Toronto for the building fund of the new General Hospital. This amount came from eight public spirited men, Senator Cox heading the list with \$100,000, to be used in erecting a wing in memory of his late wife.

The steamer *Colonia*, which left Canso, N.S., Sept. 23rd, paying out the Commercial Cable Company's new Atlantic cable, has arrived at the point, 187 miles out from the Irish coast, where the two ends of the cable are to be spliced.

Judge Nesbitt, of the Supreme Court of Canada, has resigned, and Mr. Justice MacLennan, of the Ontario Court of Appeals, has been chosen to fill the vacancy.

By the influence of Sir William Mulock, Postmaster-General, books for the blind are entitled to be transmitted through the Canadian mails free of postage. Such books are expensive anyway, and being of great size and weight the postage added greatly to the expense. Sir William has also found a way to aid another class of unfortunates—the deaf mutes. These are to be given appointments in post offices as mail sorters.

AUSTRALIA IS OB DURATE.

The Australian Government has decided not to modify or repeal its customs regulation adding the inland freight charges to the value for duty purposes of imports from Canada into the Commonwealth. This means that if goods are shipped via Vancouver to Australia the Canadian exporters must pay duty on the charge for the long railway haul to the Pacific. If the exporter ships via a United States port only the freight to the international boundary will be added for customs purposes. The Trade Rate and Commerce Department has been informed of the Australian Government's decision by its agent in Melbourne, Mr. D. H. Ross.

British and Foreign.

Frank Beard, the well-known illustrator, died in Chicago, Sept. 28th. He is best known, perhaps, by his work on the *Ram's Horn*.

Physicians have refused to perform a second operation on President Harper, of Chicago University, as they believe him to be too weak to withstand the shock.

Professor Behring, the discoverer of the anti-diphtheria serum, announces, according to the *Paris Matin*, that he has found a cure for tuberculosis, the nature of which he will divulge next August.

M. Witte, the chief representative sent by Russia to the Peace Conference at Portsmouth, N.H., has returned to Russia. He has been welcomed and heartily congratulated by the Czar, and has been made a Count, and will probably become Prime Minister.

The steamer *Stork*, with \$250,000 worth of furs, arrived from Hudson's Bay, at the West India docks, London, Eng., on October 4th. She had started on her journey Sept. 19th, 1904, but had been ice bound for ten months near Charlton Island, in Hudson's Bay.

A country boy, named Louis Byrd, of Indiana, has invented a new explosive, which is twice as powerful as nitro-smokeless powder, and three times as powerful as ordinary blasting powder, and, according to the boy, it can be manufactured much more cheaply than either. Two years ago a more peaceful invention, that of a drill to distribute onion seed, was devised by him.

Doings Among the Nations.

The Czar has called for another world-wide peace conference at the Hague.

Russia and Japan have agreed to exchange prisoners of war; 1,866 Japanese prisoners in Russia will be handed over, while 64,000 Russians will be gathered to Japanese ports, and then transported in Russian transports to Vladivostok.

For more than a week past the eye of the world has been fixed most intently on the excited performances of Austria-Hungary, and news of actual war between the two would not have created surprise. Since the refusal of the King-Emperor to accede to the requests presented to him by Hungarian leaders, there have been disorders and riots on the streets between the different parties, and disgraceful scenes in the Parliament.

Diplomatic relations between Greece and Roumania have ceased. The difficulty is a religious one, as far as can be ascertained, the Koutzo-Wallacks of Roumania not wishing to remain under the control of the Greek Church, which persecutes them. As the Italian Government has been charged with the care of Roumanian interests in Greece, in the case of further trouble

Italy and Greece must settle the difficulty, and other nations might be involved.

Fifty thousand natives of Bengal, the finest Province of British India, have sworn by the goddess Kali to boycott British goods. This is the result of the decision of the Government to divide Bengal into two provinces, because the work of administration had become unwieldy in its proportions. Many indignation meetings have been held, and the oath taken is that they will not use foreign goods, buy articles in foreign shops, or employ foreigners for any work that their countrymen can perform.

Field Notes.

Regina is to have one of the largest sugar refineries in the West, erected by the British Columbia Sugar Refinery Company.

"Some of these Canadian grain stories sound very much like fairy yarns."—[Chicago Live-stock World. Or the Western States corn stories.

Beware of depending upon others for happiness. You are only truly happy when you are radiating pleasant thoughts and doing helpful things for others.

Secretary F. D. Coburn, of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, proposes holding a National Cereal Congress in connection with the annual Kansas City Live-stock Show.

The Fruit Division, Ottawa, has received word from Fruit Inspector Fitch, of Nova Scotia, that the SS. "Canada Cape" left Halifax September 29th with a thousand barrels of Canadian fruit, mostly Gravensteins, Kings and Blenheims. They went forward in cold storage, and were in every instance No. 1 stock.

There will apparently be no difficulty in finding a ready market for our immense wheat crop. The director and the manager and the American representative of the Scottish Wholesale Co-operative Society are in the West at present looking for wheat. The mills of this society grind 72,000 bushels per week, and the total business done by the society last year amounted to \$33,000,000. Mr. Stuart, the manager, advises Manitoba wheat-growers to make every effort to keep up the supply of first-class pure seed.

The dairy cattle breeders of the United States are completing arrangements for holding a national exhibit of this class of stock at the Coliseum, in Chicago, Feb. 14-24. The National Creamery Buttermakers' Association, whose annual convention will be held in Chicago on the dates given, has offered to provide, at its expense, stalls and feed for the stock. It has also deposited \$3,500 as prize money. It is proposed to perfect a national exhibition of dairy products and dairy cattle. Representatives of the Ayrshire, Holstein-Friesian, Guernsey and Jersey associations recently conferred on the subject at Milwaukee, and adopted resolutions favoring the show, and asking their respective organizations to duplicate the prizes offered. They also recommended the appointment of a superintendent by each registry association, and the forming of a board of directors to work out the details.

Vegreville Fair.

The opening up of the country to the east of Beaver Lake, in the Edmonton district, by the Canadian Northern Railway, is giving a great impulse to settlement and cultivation. The line passes through the best part of the Vermilion Valley, which is a magnificent agricultural district. Settlement to the east of Beaver Lake is, perhaps, twelve or fourteen years old, but the majority of settlers have come in during the past three or four years. Cultivation is in a high state, considering the age of the district.

The third annual fair of the Beaver Lake and Vermilion Agricultural Association came off at Vegreville, on the 29th. The display of grains and vegetables was excellent. The keenest competition prevailed in all the hall departments. Dairy products, bread and fancy work were heavy classes; school exhibits were good.

The live-stock classes were not very well filled. Registered Shorthorns and grades were the only cattle entered, but one breeder had a string of twenty registered cattle. A number of fair stallions were exhibited, and a good class of general-purpose and unregistered drafts. A few good individual drivers were out.

A good programme of races and sports was carried out, and a large crowd was in attendance from Edmonton, Strathcona, Fort Saskatchewan, and other points.

The Bull Side of the Wheat Market

A representative of the Armour, of Chicago, whose operations in the wheat markets have more or less of an important effect upon American wheat prices, while on a recent visit to Winnipeg explained why his firm are on the bull side of the market this fall. He said they are bullish on wheat wholly on the Russian situation. The Armour interests believe that the reason Britain is not anxious over the Russian shortage is because she has been led to believe in many circles that the Canadian wheat crop is as large as 150,000,000 bushels, which gives the Old Country buyer the idea that if he cannot get wheat in Russia he can in Canada. The Armour also believe the United States Government crop reports are very much exaggerated, and that the total wheat yield will be nearer 250,000,000 bushels than the official estimate of 800,000,000. The bulls on the Chicago exchange also point to the absolute dependence of Britain upon Argentine wheat, and that if South America should fail to reach expectations, wheat would be higher this winter than last.

Screenings Must Not be Returned.

Apart from the problem of weed eradication and prevention, it is gratifying to note that the Manitoba Department of Agriculture has made it clear that the Noxious Weeds Act makes the returning to the farmer of any screenings containing weed seeds a violation of the law. Heretofore, grain men and farmers also have very largely been under the impression that a man was entitled to the screenings from his own wheat, and very often this was made a consideration in a sale, but there is no certainty that the screenings a man takes from an elevator are those from his own load. In fact, the practice of returning screenings has been responsible for every man who takes them getting the variety of weeds that grow on all other farms in the district. And not only that, but when these screenings are drawn away in a leaking wagon box the seed is scattered all along the road and into the neighboring farms.

The regrettable feature arising from the decision of

been responsible for the spread of weeds, and is a preventive measure which even the farmers in a comparatively clean district should endorse.

The Case of the B. C. Lumberman.

Consumers of lumber in the prairie provinces will be interested to know the basis of the arguments of the British Columbia millmen for protective duties to enable them to secure the whole of the Canadian market.

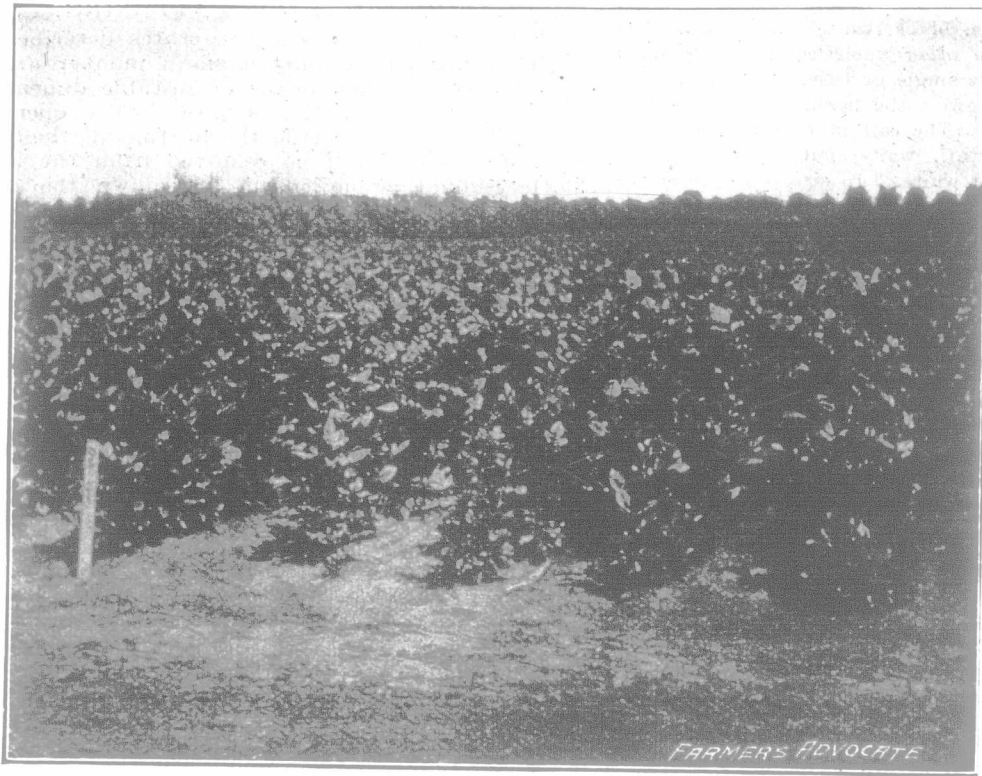
Mr. T. F. Patterson opened the case for the local millmen before the Tariff Commission, and said that the lumber industry was the most important industry of the Province, and the industry to which the Government looked every time there was a deficiency to make up that amount. With a population of only 200,000, the amount of money spent, from the laying on of the axe to the loading of the car, in the last year was \$8,000,000. Every other industry in the Province was dependent on this. Under these circumstances it was emphatically up to the Government to aid the industry in every possible way.

The industry in B. C. was handicapped greatly. It was peculiar in its situation. All coast mills were in the vicinity of Vancouver, but the timber was standing at a distance of ten miles back for about 250 miles to the north. This made it necessary to tow all logs to the mills, at a cost of fully \$1.00 per thousand. In the Washington and Oregon mills the sources of supply were much nearer, and the cost of towage was only 40 cents per thousand, a great advantage to the mills on the other side of the line.

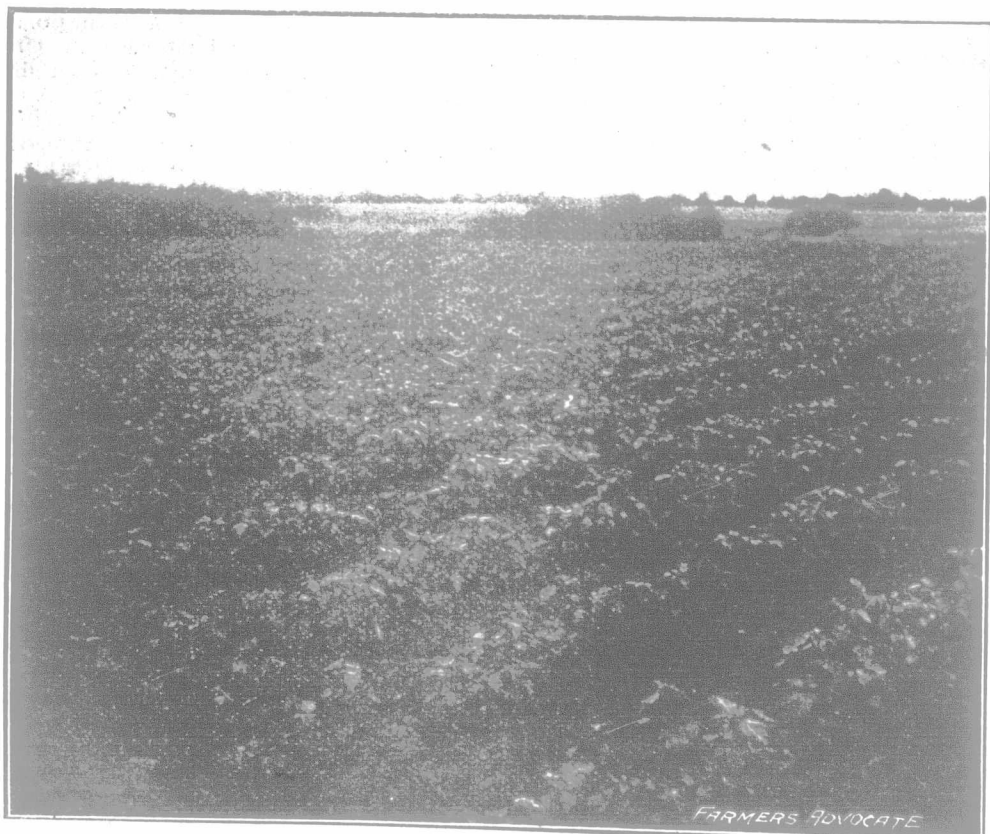
The local market took one-third of the output. Only two mills were engaged in the foreign trade, as the amount of capital necessary for this class precluded any of the smaller mills from venturing on it. The only other market which was left was Manitoba and the Northwest, and it was imperative for the protection of the industry that this market be kept for B.C. mills. It was impossible to sell to the south of the line by reason of the duty on lumber, and unless one-half of the coast mills found its way into the Northwest, the local trade would be badly crippled. There was an ample supply, as the mills could supply half as much again if there was the demand. Even in serving this district there was a handicap by reason of the fact that the average haul necessary to touch the market was 1,000 miles.

The speaker took as the basis of his next remarks Sir Wilfrid Laurier's statement that the Government could not help acknowledging that the lumber industry was taxed on everything, and was giving it no protection against outside competition. On this line he said that everything used in the logging industry was taxed, and, up to a few years ago, the millmen were paying 25 per cent. duty on everything in the line of mill machinery. At present the Eastern Canadian manufacturers were offering the goods, but, owing to delay in shipment and the freight rates, much of the business still went over to the other side. He referred especially to the duty on rails, which was \$7 per ton, and there was also a bounty of \$3 per ton.

Mr. Fielding said the latter statement was a mis-



Field of Two-year-old Ash at Indian Head Forestry Farm.



Plot of Yearling Maples at Indian Head Forestry Farm.

the Government to enforce the Noxious Weeds Act is that there will be a lot of valuable small grain go to waste, for only a very small proportion of the wheat handled goes through a combined mill and elevator where there are facilities for grinding screenings, and even these mills will have to grind exceedingly fine if they do not wish to run the risk of being detected. In some elevators compliance with the law will be a greater hardship than in others, as the steam-power-equipped plants can use the screenings for fuel, but where gasoline engines are used there will be the necessity of making a bonfire of the screenings.

The step, although apparently drastic, in some respects appears to be necessary in certain communities to assist in preventing the spread of weeds. In other districts, where weeds are not prevalent, the need of such a measure may not be felt, but it has been proven that the practice of taking screenings from the elevators has

take. It had been claimed that there was a duty, but it had after been cast out.

Mr. Patterson said he understood that there were only two mills in the Dominion manufacturing rails, and that they could only supply 20 per cent. of the demand.

Mr. Fielding asked whether the speaker had ever made an inquiry as to the ability of the mills to meet the needs of the millmen, and was answered in the negative.

Mr. Patterson then went on with his argument that it was only fair play to give the lumberman some protection, in the face of the fact that he was compelled to pay duty on all he had to use in the prosecution of his business. The Province was dependent on the Northwest for its foodstuffs, and there was hardly an item on the list on which the farmer of that district was not given protection.

Concerning the Northwest market, it had been stated at Nelson that the U. S. mills were getting only 10 per cent. of the market in the Northwest, and the coast men had no cause for complaint. Actual figures had since been gathered from the 33 mills on the coast, and stated that the shipment to the Northwest from coast mills during the last year was only 95,493,453 feet. And this in the face of the fact that the capacity of the mills was over 300,000,000 feet, and there were other mills in process of erection, or now shut down, which would increase the output another 73,000,000 feet. The local trade for the year was 95,000,000 feet, or as much as the trade to the Northwest. Other figures were 60,000,000 feet to foreign ports, 60,000,000 to the C. P. R., and 10,000,000 to Eastern Canada.

Another Great Binder Twine Industry

The Plymouth Cordage Co., of Plymouth, Mass., turned the sod for the buildings for their Canadian branch at Welland, Ont., recently. The officials present were: Francis C. Holmes, treasurer; W. E. C. Nazio, architect for the company; E. P. Snow, engineer, representing Lockwood, Green & Co., architects; W. J. Howard, the company's engineer; A. T. Wing, contractor for the buildings, and Mr. T. S. Hobbs, London, Ont., who is a stockholder in the cordage company, and largely instrumental in having them open the Canadian branch.

The company have been established in Plymouth for about fifty years, and manufacture binder twine, ropes, and cordage of all descriptions, the same as they will manufacture in their Canadian establishment. They have purchased 180 acres of land, and the main building will be 635 feet by 115 feet, principally two storey; one warehouse, 140 feet by 60 feet, with four or five other buildings, and the contracts for all of these are let. The contractors expect to have two or three hundred men at work very shortly. Switches are being put in the grounds, and a turning basin will be put in the canal so they can ship by water. They expect to employ about four hundred hands to start, and will put up residences for their employees. As the Plymouth Company have the reputation of being exceedingly conservative in their policy, as they are thorough in their methods, the establishment of so large an establishment in Canada indicates unerringly their faith in the agricultural and industrial future of this country. We understand that they have steadily held aloof from the American twine trust.

These Books of Mine

My garden aboundeth in pleasant nooks,
And fragrance is over it all;
For sweet is the smell of my old, old books,
In their places against the wall.

Here is a folio that is grim with age,
And yellow and green with mold;
There's the breath of the sea on every page,
And the hint of a stanch ship's hold.

And here is a treasure from France la belle,
Exhaleth a faint perfume
Of wedded lily and asphodel,
In a garden of song abloom.

And this wee little book of Puritan mien,
And rude, conspicuous print,
Hath the Yankee flavor of wintergreen,
Or, maybe, of peppermint.

In Walton the brooks a-babbling tell
Where the cherry daisy grows,
And where in meadow or woodland dwell
The buttercup and the rose.

But best beloved of books, I ween,
Are those which one perceives
Are hallowed by ashes dropped between
The yellow, well-thumbed leaves.

For it's here a laugh and it's there a tear,
Till the treasured book is read;
And the ashes between the pages here
Tell us of one long dead.

But the gracious presence reappears
And we read the book again,
And the fragrance of precious, distant years,
Filleth the hearts of men.

Come, pluck with me in my garden nooks
The posies that bloom for all;
Oh, sweet is the smell of my old, old books,
In their places against the wall!

—Eugene Field.

Things to Remember.

FAIRS.
Grenfell Grain Show, Sask. December 7

Markets.

Winnipeg.

In September there were inspected at Winnipeg 6,106 cars of wheat, as compared with 1,690 cars during the same month last year. Of this number, 412 cars were No. 1 hard, 3,801 No. 1 northern, and 1,029 No. 2 northern.

On Saturday and Sunday, Oct. 7th and 8th, over 1,000,000 bushels of wheat were shipped out of Fort William.

Hogs, Winnipeg, \$7 per cwt., live weight.

Thompson, Sons & Co. say: It is now the time of year when deliveries of new wheat from first hands in the Northern Hemisphere assume their largest proportions, if favorable weather conditions obtain, and therefore a corresponding pressure of supplies on the markets has the tendency of giving the buyer the advantage in position. The only thing which, in our opinion, would advance prices materially in the ensuing two months would be serious damage to the growing Argentine crop. This, of course, may not happen, but after the free delivery of the new crop abates, other conditions which are somewhat in the background in the meantime will assert themselves. These are principally the fact that the world's wheat crop for 1905 is approximately no larger than that of 1904; the consumption of wheat continues to increase; the requirements of Continental Europe are known to be extra large this year, and the Russian crops are largely deficient; and, notwithstanding the larger crops in America and the free movement during the last three months, both in America and from exporting countries, visible stocks have not increased anywhere as compared with last year. These considerations cause us to believe that present

Oats—		
No. 1 white	.....	\$ 0 30
No. 2 white	.....	29
Barley—		
No. 3	.....	36
No. 4	.....	33 to \$0 84
Hay, per ton (cars on track, Winnipeg)	.....	7 00
Loose loads	.....	8 00 to 9 00
Potatoes (farmers' loads), per bushel	.....	35 to 40
Creamery Butter—		
Manitoba creamery bricks, Winnipeg	.....	26
14, 23 and 56 lb. boxes	.....	24 to 25
Dairy Butter—		
Tubs, choicest, delivered Winnipeg	.....	15½ to 16
Second grade, round lots	.....	14 to 15
Cheese—		
Manitoba, delivered Winnipeg	.....	12½ to 13
Eggs—		
Fresh gathered, Winnipeg	.....	21
Live Stock—		
Export steers, point of shipment	.....	3 to 3½
Butchers' cattle, weighed off cars, W'g	.....	2½ to 3
Hogs, weighed off cars, Winnipeg, 150 to 250	.....	7
Do, 250 to 300	.....	6
Lambs	.....	6½
Sheep	.....	4½

Toronto.

Cattle—Export—Good to choice, from \$4.40 to \$4.75; medium, \$4 to \$4.30; others, \$3.80 to \$4.10; bulls, \$3.70 to \$4.25; cows, \$2.75 to \$3.50. Stockers and Feeders—Short-keep feeders, \$3.75 to \$3.90; good, \$3.50 to \$3.75; medium, \$3 to \$3.40; bulls, \$2 to \$2.75. Stockers—Good, \$3 to \$3.50; rough to common, \$2 to \$3; bulls, \$1.75 to \$2.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Export ewes, \$3.80 to \$4.15; bucks and culls, \$3 to \$3.50; lambs, \$5.40 to \$5.80 per cwt.

Hogs—Selects, \$6.25; lights and

Horses—Commercial classes show a marked activity, at prices that indicate a firm trend of values. The sales-rings have been well attended, and everything showing merit has been quickly disposed of. An increasing exportation of horses is reported to the United States, and very good prices are being paid by American firms for high-class carriage and driving teams. Burns & Shepard and the Canadian Horse Exchange report prices as follows:

Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands	.....	\$125 to \$175
Single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands	.....	135 to 225
Matched pairs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands	.....	350 to 700
Delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 pounds	.....	125 to 200
General-purpose and express horses, 1,200 to 1,350 pounds	.....	120 to 200
Draft horses, 1,350 to 1,750 pounds	.....	125 to 210
Serviceable second-hand workers	.....	50 to 100
Serviceable second-hand drivers	.....	50 to 125

Chicago.

Cattle—Steers, \$3.10 to \$5.80; stockers and feeders, \$2.25 to \$3.90; cows and canners, \$1.25 to \$4; bulls, \$2 to \$3.55; heifers, \$2 to \$4.50; calves, \$1.75 to \$7.75.

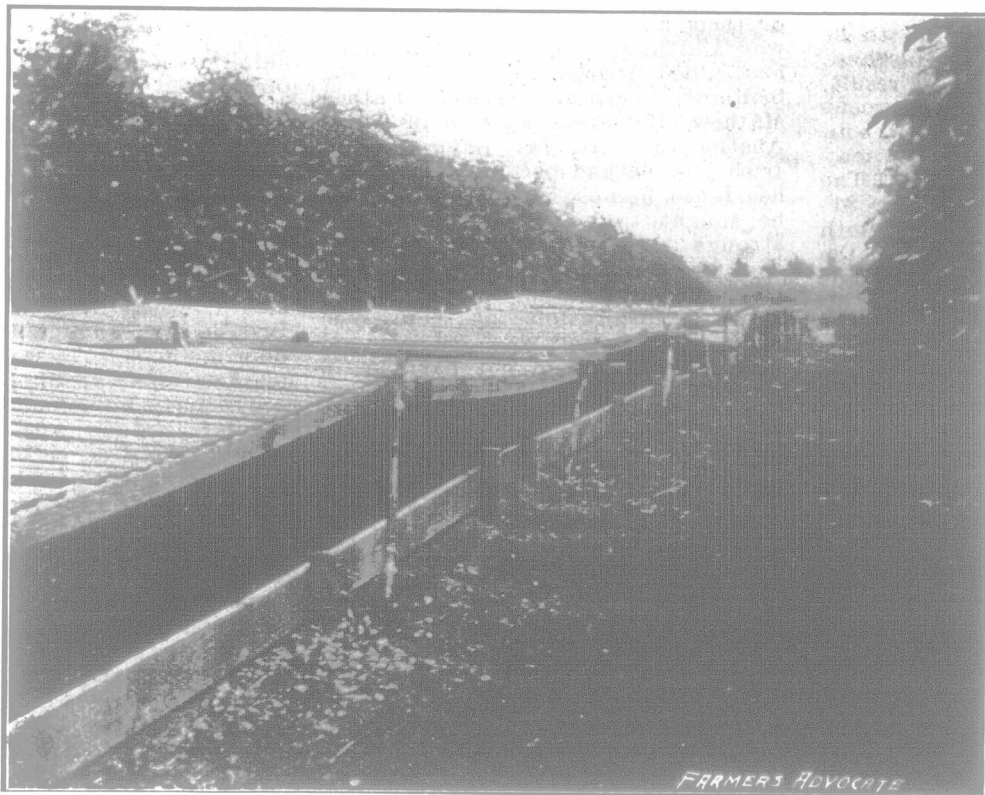
Hogs—Shipping and selected, \$5.40 to \$5.72½; mixed and heavy packing, \$4.65 to \$5.37½; light, \$5 to \$5.50. Sheep—\$2.50 to \$5.50; lambs, \$4 to \$7.80.

Montreal.

Cattle—Highest price paid, 4½c.; medium, 3c. to 4c., and common, 2c. to 3c. per lb. Sheep—3¼c. to 3½c. per lb.; lambs, 5½c. per lb. Fat Hogs—6½c. to 6¾c. per lb.

British Cattle Markets.

Liverpool.—American cattle, 12½c. per lb.; Canadian cattle, 6c. to 11c. per lb.



Method of Shading Tree Seedlings to Give Them Natural Conditions at Indian Head.

level of prices is low enough, and that when the movement of this year's crop from the producers is over higher prices will obtain again.

In the Winnipeg market, Manitoba wheat has been active and lower, and prices have declined 2c. to 3c. per bushel on the week, except for No. 1 hard, which is only 1½c. lower. Deliveries by farmers at country points are about a million bushels daily, and shipments to terminal elevators fully half that quantity daily. The pressure of so much wheat on the market at once depresses prices, however, and dealers have also to consider the probability of early blockade, and elevators filled with wheat waiting for cars to move it. Prices are: No. 1 hard, 80½c.; No. 1 northern, 76½c.; No. 2 northern, 74½c.; No. 3 northern, 73c. All prices are for in store, Fort William and Port Arthur.

Oats are moving very slowly out of farmers' hands. The market for oats is firm, but demand is not urgent. The quality of the new crop is high, car inspections being mostly No. 1 white. Prices are: No. 1 white, 30½c.; No. 2 white, 29½c.; in store, Fort William or Port Arthur.

Barley is in good demand, at 36c. for No. 3, and 35c. for No. 2, in store, Fort William and Port Arthur.

Flax is also in good demand, and firm. The movement is on a small scale yet, and prices are: No. 1 northwestern, 95c.; No. 1 Manitoba, 95c., and rejected, 91c., in store, Fort William and Port Arthur.

WINNIPEG PRODUCE MARKET.

Wholesale Prices.	
Bran	.....\$13 00
Shorts	.....15 00
Chopped feeds—	
Oats and barley	.....26 00
Barley	.....18 00
Oats	.....22 00



Life, Literature and Education.

A New Book on Home Life.

Those of our readers who perused the "Redemption of David Corson," by Charles Frederic Goss, may have agreed or may have disagreed with the ideas advanced by him in that story, but whatever your attitude was, you could not fail to be impressed with the earnestness, sincerity and straightforwardness of the author in his treatment of the subject. The same qualities are to be seen in his latest work, "Husband, Wife and Home," and, as a result, a thoroughly satisfactory treatment of this most important of all subjects has been presented. It may be obtained from Wm. Briggs, The Book Room, Toronto, Ont., at \$1, in substantial, attractive, cloth binding. To all readers of the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" who have read with interest or have taken part in the recent discussions in our columns on the home life of the farmer, and the question of marriage for the farmer's son, we can recommend this book as being a most helpful exposition of those questions of domestic economy which have arisen during these discussions. Here is no high-flown language, no sentimental phrasing which skims the surface and leaves the depths of the subject untouched, but practical, commonsense statements, clearly and pithily expressed, helpful to every one connected with the home. Here are portrayed the sacredness of home life—its responsibilities, its opportunities; here are its mistakes, its joys and its sorrows. The dangers that assail home life are fearlessly stated, and the author's eyes are not closed to the fact that modern business methods and modern social life are detrimental to true home-making, yet there is not a pessimistic or gloomy line in the book, but a joyful holding up of a standard high but attainable, and plain, simple directions as to reaching up to the standard. No dollar that you will spend this year will give you any greater cause for satisfaction than the one you exchange for "Husband, Wife and Home." Make it a wedding present to the autumn brides of your acquaintance, for its value is above cut glass, or pictures, or dainty furniture. Here are a few gems of the collection:

"It is the solemn obligation of men and women to marry, to rear children, to make their home an asylum for the helpless members of the family circle; to toil, to economize, to sacrifice, and, if necessary, to die for others."

"I maintain against all comers that it requires a greater endowment of soul to make an ideal home than to carve the Venus de Milo, to paint the Last Supper, or to build St. Peter's."

"If you wish to be looked up to and revered by your children to the very last, you must remain nobler and saner, and stronger and sweeter than they."

"If that good wife of yours wants you never to sit down at the table

in your shirt sleeves, don't you do it, even if you are parboiled before the end of the meal. If your husband is disturbed because you say 'seen' for 'saw,' and 'had went' for 'had gone,' correct your grammar—at any cost."

Father Mathew's Birthday.

Many temperance societies have just celebrated the one hundred and fifteenth anniversary of the birth of Father Mathew, which occurred October 8th, 1790.

Poets, warriors and statesmen have crowned Ireland with the glory of their achievements in letters, in war and in political life, but none has added greater lustre than the brilliant, earnest priest, Father Mathew, the great apostle of Total Abstinence. In his labors in an Irish city he had become almost disheartened because so many of those he sought to help were victims of strong drink, either personally or through the falling of those upon whom they depended. He was seized with an inspiration—for these men whose will power was drugged and diseased, who could not partake in moderation of intoxicants, he would prepare a written promise, pledging them to abstain entirely from what was destroying them. He believed that in all of these men there was still manhood enough to prevent them from lying to themselves when the pledge was once taken, and results have certainly justified him in his belief. The experiment was crowned with success; the pledge-takers could be counted by hundreds, the pledge-breakers by units, for there was something in the force and earnestness and faith of the man who presented the pledge that proved irresistible to those who recognized their need of some strength outside themselves. Out of his efforts and those of others have come incalculable benefits through various organizations, of which total abstinence from alcoholic beverages has been a basic principle.

Canada and the West Indies.

That there will never be a federation of Canada and the West Indies is an unsafe prediction. That, if ever, such a federation will not be realized for many years, is more than a possibility, hasty action without due consideration being fatal to so important a decision. The settlement of such a union requires careful thought, and that thought has already been sown in the minds of the people of Canada.

The West India Islands under British control were once of great interest to British people, in the olden days when that whole region was debatable ground for French, English and Spanish vessels, but now that her other colonies have increased in number and power, these first possessions in the New World are not of first importance, and, therefore, receive somewhat less attention, though they are still governed by the Crown.

These islands, so great Britain's cover a considerable area—from Kingston, Jamaica, to Barbadoes is a thousand miles. The population is composed largely of blacks, many of whom are illiterate and exceedingly

ignorant. Petty strifes and jealousies are common, and would prove an effectual barrier to a proposed scheme of federation among the islands themselves. If federated with Canada, the islands might be grouped into provinces, and with the Canadian influence and methods of government dominating, the union should prove a beneficial one to the island provinces.

Such a scheme of federation presents some advantages, which those arguing in favor of the step present with confidence. Without some stronger force to lean upon, the British West Indies cannot hold their own politically, commercially or industrially; but, strengthened by union with Canada, the British Empire would gain by having a strong link where now there is a weak one, and where strength may be particularly desirable when the Panama Canal is opened to traffic.

To Canada, with no provinces in a tropical climate, the carrying out of this plan would give a warm climate for those seeking pleasure and health, where they would be under British law administered by Canadian methods. It would give a new market for Canadian corn, lumber, provisions and manufactures, and a regular trade with two million people is not to be despised.

Greater than to Canada would be the advantage to the West Indies. Reciprocity of trade with a northern country would do much for them in giving them a market for their sugar, coffee, cocoa, bananas, oranges, drugs, dyes and spices. Now the white population is small and transitory; the change would mean an influx of white people as residents, as well as an increase of transients. New capital put into new industries, and these infused with good commercial common sense, could not help but give new zest to the business life of the islands.

The difficulties in the way of the realization of this scheme are also many and varied. There is the fear that the granting of a preferential treatment to Canadian goods in the Indies would be resented by the United States, and lead that country to retaliate by taxing fruit from the islands, and the West Indies cannot afford to lose their American market. It is believed that the Americans, with the idea of expansion now pretty firmly established, would not be averse to extending their influence to the West Indies as they have to Cuba, but even if there were no other obstacles to prevent, the American treatment of the negro would impose an insuperable barrier.

The distance between Canada and the Islands is also advanced as an argument against federation, but if it is allowed to stand it would also be an argument against any federation of the Islands by themselves, for, though it is 1,200 miles from Kingston, Jamaica, to Halifax, N. S., it is 1,000 miles between Kingston and Barbadoes. Of course, in the event of union, there would have to be an improvement in the steamship service between the two, and someone has even suggested that an express steamship service from Great Britain to the Indies, connecting there with a fast line to a Canadian port, would be a feasible scheme

which would provide a fourteen or fifteen-day voyage by a much pleasanter route.

The negro problem, of course, is a matter for most serious consideration, as Canada has always been, happily, free from difficulties of that sort, and the experiment would be too costly if the responsibility proved too heavy for the Dominion to successfully undertake.

But feasible or difficult, advantageous or otherwise, the matter is one whose careful study will not hurt any Canadian interested in the growth and prosperity of his native land and of the British Empire. Indeed, the time will yet come when it will do our statesmen and Canada as a nation good to have to grapple with just such problems as the one under discussion will present.

On Country, Home and Duty.

The name of Theodore Roosevelt has of late appeared under one heading or another in nearly every daily paper in the land. Pictures of himself and his four boys are almost as familiar as the children of one's own family. Quotation after quotation from his speeches at this public function or at that greet the eye upon the pages of magazines, English and Canadian, as well as American, all joining, as with one accord, in recognizing the great service he has been so largely instrumental in rendering to humanity in bringing to a successful issue the conference between Russia and Japan. It is not, however, from his utterances as the head of a great nation I would quote to-day, but rather from those which show his keen sense of the relationship which should exist between any nation and the homes which are its foundation stones.

Like our late revered Queen Victoria, President Roosevelt may be said to have made "that dull old word 'duty' shine with a new lustre."

At the National Congress of Mothers, held in Washington early in the spring, Mr. Roosevelt said many things worthy to be remembered, words as applicable to the home lives of Canada as to those of his own country.

After alluding to the large extent to which the men who till the farms, the small land owners, and those who own the little homes, contribute to the lasting national life of any land, he says:

"But far more important than the question of occupation of our citizens is the question of how their family life is conducted. No matter what that occupation may be, as long as there is a real home, and as long as those who make up that home do their duty to one another, to their neighbors and to the State, it is of minor consequence whether the man's trade is plied in the country or the city, whether it calls for the work of the hands or for the work of the head."

"That nation is in a bad way if the family is not of the right kind; if the man is not a good husband and father, if he is brutal, cowardly and selfish, or if the woman has lost her sense of duty and has let her nature be sunk into rapid self-indulgence, both parents thus missing that great and beautiful development

of character which comes only to those whose lives know the fullness of duty done, of effort made, of self-sacrifice undergone." "Inasmuch," said Mr. Roosevelt, "as I am speaking to an assemblage of mothers, I shall have nothing whatever to say in praise of an easy life. Yours is the work which is never ended. No mother has an easy time, and most mothers have very hard times; and yet, what true mother would barter her experience of joy and sorrow in exchange for a life of cold selfishness, which insists upon perpetual amusement and the avoidance of care."

The Good Wife.—"The woman who is a good wife, a good mother, is entitled to our respect as is no one else; but she is entitled to it only because, and so long as, she is worthy of it. Effort and self-sacrifice are the law of worthy life for the man as for the woman; though neither the effort or the self-sacrifice may be the same for the one as for the other. I do not in the least believe in the patient Griselda type of woman, in the woman who submits to gross and long-continued ill-

treatment, any more than I believe in a man who tamely submits to wrongful aggression. No wrongdoing is so abhorrent as wrongdoing by a man toward the wife and children who should arouse every tender feeling in his nature. Selfishness toward them, lack of tenderness toward them, lack of consideration for them, above all, brutality in any form toward them, should arouse the heartiest scorn and indignation in every upright soul.

"I believe in the woman keeping her self-respect just as I believe in the man's doing so. I believe in her rights just as much as I believe in the man's, and indeed a little more; and I regard marriage as a partnership in which each partner is in honor bound to think of the rights of the other as well of his or her own. But I think that the duties are even more important than the rights, and in the long run I think that the reward is ampler and greater for duty well done than for the insistence upon individual rights, necessary though this, too, must often be. Your duty is hard, your

responsibility great; but greatest of all is your reward: I do not pity you in the least. On the contrary, I feel respect and admiration for you."

The Good Mother.—"Into the woman's keeping is committed the destiny of the generations to come after us. In bringing up your children you mothers must remember that, while it is essential to be loving and tender, it is no less essential to be wise and firm. Foolishness and affection must not be treated as interchangeable terms; and besides training your sons and daughters in the softer and milder virtues, you must seek to give them those stern and hardy qualities which in after life they will surely need. Some children will go wrong in spite of the best training, and some will go right even when their surroundings are most unfortunate; nevertheless, an immense amount depends upon the family training. If you mothers, through weakness, bring up your sons to be selfish and to think only of themselves, you will be responsible for much sadness among the women who are to be their wives

in the future. If you let your daughters grow up idle, perhaps under the mistaken impression that as you yourselves have had to work hard they shall know only enjoyment, you are preparing them to be useless to others and burdens to themselves. Teach boys and girls alike that they are not to look forward to lives spent in avoiding difficulties, but to lives spent in overcoming difficulties. Teach them that work, for themselves and also for others, is not a curse, but a blessing; seek to make them happy, to make them enjoy life, but seek also to make them face life with the steadfast resolution to wrest success from labor and adversity, and to do their whole duty before God and to man. Surely she who can thus train her sons and her daughters is thrice fortunate among women."

Nor is President Roosevelt alone in his views of the Mother Element in the welfare of a nation. Another has said: "The boy who scoffs at his mother will soon defy the law of the land." And still another: "As the home is, so is the country." H. A. B.

Our Idle Words.

But I say unto you, that every idle word that men shall speak, they shall give account thereof in the day of judgment.—S. Matt. xii. : 36.

A whisper broke the air—
A soft light tone, and low,
Yet barbed with shame and woe;
Now, might it perish only there,
Nor farther go!

"Ah me! a quick and eager ear
Caught up the little-meaning sound;
Another voice has breathed it clear,
And so it wandered round
From ear to lip, from lip to ear,
Until it reached a gentle heart,
And that it broke!"

There is scarcely a verse in the whole Bible more full of solemn warning than this quiet statement, that "every idle word" we speak is noted down in God's memory. It is said that a family once started what was called "A Slander Book," in which all unkind words, needlessly said about anyone by any member of the family, were carefully put down in black and white. For the first few weeks there were a great many entries, but soon there were no entries at all. Is it likely we should keep up the habit of taking unkindly about other people if we knew every word was being jotted down by a shorthand writer, with name and date attached, where anyone might see it? How much more careful should we be if we knew every careless word would some day be published in our local paper—over our own names. And yet, how little we seem to think of our Lord's warning that "there is nothing covered, that shall not be revealed; neither hid, that shall not be known. Therefore, whatsoever ye have spoken in darkness shall be heard in the light; and that which ye have spoken in the ear in closets shall be proclaimed upon the house-tops."

But we need not wait until the Last Great Day for our unkind words to be revealed to others. Anyone who enjoys listening to unkind gossip or wicked slander is a very unsafe confidant. The idle words will almost certainly be passed on, and probably exaggerated too, and who can say what irreparable mischief may follow. There is a story told of a woman who once went to confession and told the priest she had been slandering her neighbors. He said he would give



her absolution on condition of her performing a penance. He gave her a thistle that had gone to seed and told her to scatter the seeds all over a field. When she had done this, the priest said, "Gather up all those seeds." She told him that was impossible, and he warned her that it was quite as impossible to gather up all the evil words she had spoken about her neighbors.

We may well ask God to keep guard at the door of our lips lest we offend with our tongues. Which of us does not know what a great fire of anger and strife a few words can kindle. We may regret the words as soon as they are spoken. We may feel that we would give anything to call them back, but that is impossible. The seed we have scattered is at once beyond our reach.

"The hasty word may be recalled,
The angry word repented,
And you may sometimes stand appalled
At some hot word resented,
But never need you be dismayed,
Nor blush in any day,
When you kept watch and ward above
The word you did not say."

St. James says, "If any man offend not in word, the same is a perfect man, and able also to bridle the whole body." But it can't be done satisfactorily from the outside. I mean it is not enough to refrain from evil-speaking. The tongue indicates the condition of the inner man. When a doctor sees that the tongue is unclean, he knows that his treatment must be directed towards curing something that is out of order somewhere else—out of sight. In the same way, when our words are unkind, it is not enough to control them. Unkind words are a sure proof of a want of love within the heart. Perhaps we really try to control our tongues, and find ourselves constantly failing. Let us try again, using common-sense methods instead of fighting at random like men beating the air.

Let us pray earnestly and regularly for God's great gift of Love, and then conquer unkindness in word—and, still more, in thought—not in a negative, but in a positive fashion. I mean, it will not help us much to keep from being unkind, we must lay ourselves out to be actively kind, especially to the people who "rub

us up the wrong way." The people about whom we say so easily: "I don't like him or her, we don't get on together," are very dear to the heart of the Master we profess to serve. If it makes us glad to know that He loves us and died to save us, let us try to remember that He also loves the brother or neighbor we are so quick to condemn. He is disappointed—are we?—when they slip or fall. If we exult over their failures, how very disappointed He must be in us. If we really cared for their good, we could never enjoy unkind gossip about them. We are so interested in the mote in our brother's eye that we forget all about the beam in our own—forget that while we are eagerly discussing the latest bit of scandal with a congenial spirit, the listener—who is enjoying it too, very probably—is quietly, and perhaps unconsciously, condemning us for mentioning it. We gain nothing but a sense of shame that again our unruly tongues have run away with us, again we have sinned deeply against brotherly love.

My dear friends, I am not setting myself on a pillar in this matter and looking down on other people. I am very far indeed from the condition of the "perfect man," as St. James calls him who offends not in "word." But surely I need not wait until I have conquered a sin before speaking about it in these Quiet Hour talks. I have failed to control my tongue times without number—so, very probably, have you. Don't let us give up the fight. Let us try to remember always that He who died to save the neighbor we feel inclined to gossip about, is here in the room, sadly taking account of every idle, unkind word. If that thought will not make us ashamed, then what will? Let us refuse to give room in our hearts for thoughts about evil things; obeying St. Paul's wise advice to think only about things which are true, just, pure, lovely, of good (not evil) report:—"if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise,—think on these things." If we are looking out persistently for the good that there always is in other people instead of looking (as we too often do) for the evil, then there will be little fear of our words being unkind or slanderous. Until that time shall arrive, we might do well to pray daily: "Cleanse the thoughts of my heart by the inspiration of Thy Holy Spirit; let the words of my mouth and the meditation of my heart be always acceptable in Thy sight. HOPE."



Walter Langley, R. L.

The Woman's Part.

(See article on page 1524).

Some Bible Facts.

Books in the Old Testament, 39; chapters, 929.

Verses, 23,214; words, 592,439; letters, 2,728,100.

Books in the New Testament, 27; chapters, 260.

Verses, 7,959; words, 181,253; letters, 838,380.

The middle chapter and the least in the Bible is Ps. 117.

The middle verse is Ps. 118:8.

The word "and" occurs in Old Testament 35,543 times.

The same word is in the New Testament 10,684 times.

The word "Jehovah" occurs 6,855 times.

The middle book of the Old Testament is Proverbs.

The middle chapter is Job 29.

The middle verse is 2 Chronicles 20:17.

The least verse is 1 Chronicles 1:1.

The middle book in the New Testament is 2 Thessalonians.

The middle chapters are Romans 13 and 14.

The middle verse is Acts 17:17.

The least verse is John 11:35.

Ezra 1:21 has all the letters of the alphabet.

2 Kings 19 and Isaiah 37 are both alike.

Buddha's Decalogue.

Buddha, the great religious teacher of India, has at the present time about 300,000,000 followers. Condensed into 10 short precepts, his doctrines may be given as follows:

1. From the meanest insect up to man thou shalt kill no animal whatever.
2. Thou shalt not steal.
3. Thou shalt not commit adultery.
4. Thou shalt speak no word that is false.
5. Thou shalt drink no wine or anything to intoxicate.
6. Thou shalt avoid all anger, hatred and bitter language.
7. Thou shalt not indulge in idle or vain talk.
8. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's goods.
9. Thou shalt not harbor pride, envy, revenge or malice, nor desire the death or misfortune of thy neighbor.
10. Thou shalt not follow the doctrines of strange gods.

A Highland Home.

The best thing about some dreams is the waking up and finding that they are dreams and not realities.

Some said she was not beautiful, but no woman could have eyes like hers, modest, yet dauntless, kind and true as the heavens they took their color from, and be anything but beautiful. Shortly after her marriage she accompanied her husband to Canada, and set to work to help him make a home. Hardships she had aplenty, but they failed to harden her; heavy tasks, but they failed to coarsen her. She persisted in keeping young, and warm-hearted, and gentle. A Highland lassie she continued to be when her hair was white as the lace cap covering it, and her cheeks like a bit of wrinkled silk.

Those first years in Canada were hard—no one knew how hard—and long. Everything was new and unfamiliar; night and day the longing to go home stayed with her, grew on her, would not be put aside. She yearned for the stone house on the bluff—her father's house—for hills which lay behind it, and the sea which lay before. The Indians have a saying: "It takes a man child many moons to forget his first slumber song"—it takes a man child, or a woman child, a lifetime to forget his or her first slumber song when it is the sea that sings it.

She was brave and bright, this Highland lassie, but many a night after listening to the murmur of the wind among the trees, and trying (and failing) to cheat herself into thinking it sounded like surf beating on a line of naked rocks, she cried with pure lonesomeness. She was homesick—homesick.

The little girl who came when the blue haze of Indian summer curtained a world all red and gold, must have inherited that homesickness, for she never could

**Treasure Trove.**

"Oh, Bob, just see what I have found!"
Cries Bess, excitedly,
While little Moll tries hard to peep,
And shouts, "I want to see!"

What treasure have the children found?—
I'm sure I cannot tell—
Is it alive and will it bite?
Or is it weed or shell?

A big and pleasant playmate is
The ocean, still and mild,
When gentle wavelets softly dance
Around each happy child;

But when a roaring wind comes up
And says, "I'll join the game!"

The Ocean lifts its mighty head
And is no longer tame.

The frightened children creep away,
And get well out of reach
Of their old friend, whose giant waves
Roar madly on the beach.

But when the grand and awful game—
'Tween sea and wind—is o'er,
New treasurers, better than the last,
Are strewn along the shore.

The children find all sorts of things
And boldly venture out,
Greeting once more their gentle friend
With splash and merry shout.

COUSIN DOROTHY.



Treasure Trove.

tell the time she did not want to cross the sea. When she was but a wisp of a thing her delight was to hear her mother tell of the stone house on the bluff. She could shut her eyes and see the narrow windows, the worn doorstep, the big fireplace with its ingle nooks, the path winding in and out among the straggly firs all the way to the sea wall, could hear the wild wind shrilling and the surge clamoring.

When she grew into a big-eyed school-girl she heard stories which thrilled her; it was a wonderful old house, that one by the sea. Some day she would go there—some day. It was the dream of her life.

She was a woman grown when she went. Do you think she found the people or the place strange? No, the people were her own, the place she had known all her life. She knew just where the sea loch ran into shore; knew the church half-way up the hill, where John Knox came once to preach; the stretch of beach, the trail of the clumsy fish boats going out with the tide, and the foam flashing white about the light-house just beyond the bar. Nothing was changed, she was at home; the windows threw her a look of greeting, the firs waved her a sombre welcome.

Out from the front door stepped a girl in her teens. She had wide braids of hair, a freckled face, and eyes the very color and shape of those which belonged to that other Highland lassie. The woman's heart beat quickly. She half opened her arms; surely she had always known this girl, with the sun's kiss on her soft cheek. It was lovely to be face to face with her own kith and kin. The woman's eyes were moist with emotion; the girl's wide with curiosity.

"Were you wishing to see my mother?"
"Yes," tremulously, "your mother—
you—any of you—and all of you."

The curiosity deepened in the blue eyes. "Mother"—going back to the front door—"mother, here's a lady from overseas to call on you."

A lady from over-seas, indeed!

"They were just as good as gold to me when they found out who I was," said the woman, when relating her experiences later, "but they didn't know me as I knew them; they had to make my acquaintance. At first I resented this, but reason came to my aid. It could not be otherwise, I suppose. Those who leave the old land for the new keep the old in mind, picture it, tell of it, dwell on its virtues till their children and their children's children cannot be strangers to it if they try.

It is different with the Old World folks. They only know that the one who sails away is buried alive in a colony. They cannot keep sweet familiar scenes before their own eyes and their children's eyes—they have more to keep. Canada is to them a big place, with a climate—a far-off frozen land. They do not forget, but they fail to keep in touch.

Blood is thicker than water. Of course, they have a deep affection for their kindred, but as for knowing by unmistakable signs that we are their kindred, it is out of the question. There are no unmistakable signs. They have to be told.

Once I realized this, the last twinge of disappointment was put away, and I set to work to show them what a lovable personage the strange lady from overseas was. They grew to care a great deal for me. I don't mind telling you, were every bit as fond of me as I was of them; but, first of all, they had to get acquainted.

Then a strange thing happened. Up to the time of my visit I had called this spot "home," talked of going "home,"

Short-Story Competition.

Prizes will be given for the best short story, suitable for the Children's Corner, sent in before the end of November. Stories need not be original—clippings or copied tales will do. Do not send any that have already appeared in the "Advocate." All competitors must be under sixteen years of age. The name, age and address must be securely fastened to each MS. or clipping, also the name of the paper or book from which it has been copied, unless it is original, when it must be plainly marked to that effect. The competition closes on the last day of November. Address:

COUSIN DOROTHY,
Farmer's Advocate office, Winnipeg.
The list of winners in the essay competition will be published next week.

How to Keep Young.

Keep in the sunlight; nothing beautiful or sweet grows or ripens in the darkness.

Avoid fear in all its varied forms of expression. It is the greatest enemy of the human race.

Avoid excesses of all kinds; they are injurious. The long life must be a temperate, regular life.

Don't live to eat, but eat to live. Many of our ills are due to overeating, to eating the wrong things and to irregular eating.

Don't allow yourself to think on your birthday that you are a year older, and so much nearer the end.

Never look on the dark side; take sunny views of everything; a sunny thought drives away the shadows.

Be a child; live simply and naturally, and keep clear of entangling alliances and complications of all kinds.

Cultivate the spirit of contentment; all discontent and dissatisfaction bring age furrows prematurely to the face.

Form a habit of throwing off before going to bed at night all the cares and anxieties of the day—everything which can possibly cause mental wear and tear or deprive you of rest.

Irate Father: I thought you said you were worth ten thousand a year.

Would-be Suitor: Yes, sir, I am—but I only get six hundred.

told myself and everybody else that the dream of my life was to go "home." I kept my Scotch tongue, treasured the Scotch characteristics. When people remarked that I was a typical Scotch-woman I was in a glow of honest pride and pleasure. It was Scotland forever!

But, do you know, with the big ocean rolling between me and the land where the sugar maple grows, I realized all at once that I was a Canadian; nothing else. Couldn't, wouldn't be anything else for the world. Proud, they weren't half so proud of Scotland as I was of Canada. Just to say her name overwarmed my heart.

I took as much satisfaction out of praising her as a youth takes out of praising his first real sweetheart. And when I said "home" I looked westward.

The best thing about some dreams is the waking up.—[Jean Blewitt, in Toronto News.]

Recipes.

Date Muffins.—Sift three cups of the best flour with half a teaspoon salt and three teaspoons baking powder. Beat well the yolks of two eggs, and add to them one and a half cups milk and one tablespoon melted butter. Stir well. Pour this mixture into the sifted flour; beat until smooth; then add a cup of stoned dates chopped up and well floured. Beat the whites of the eggs until stiff and fold into the batter. Bake in gem pans, which have been previously warmed from twenty to twenty-five minutes.

Sand Cakes.—Cream one cup sugar with half a cup butter; add one beaten egg; stir into the mixture one cup of good flour; roll very thin; sprinkle with cinnamon and sugar; cut out, and bake in a quick oven.



Dear Chatterers.—For this time I am going to play audience, and give the entire space up to your letters, which I am so pleased to see 'are coming in more rapidly. Of course, you were all so very busy—but really I began to fear that I should have to do all the talking, and that, to a woman, is most distressing, isn't it?

We shall begin by accepting gracefully, and because we need it, this bit of good advice, for we want our Nook to be the best possible in every way, and no member of the Nook can do a greater favor to all the rest than to point out the weak spots.

DAME DURDEN.

Definite Directions.

Dear Dame Durden,—I would like to ask those who so kindly send recipes to the Ingle Nook to give them more clearly. So often only the quantities of materials to be used are given, and what should be done with these things and whether the mixture should be baked, boiled or steamed is left to the reader's imagination. We cannot all afford to experiment a couple of times before we make a success of the cake or pudding the recipe of which sounds so nice. It would be welcome information to more than myself, I am sure, if, for instance, in giving the recipe for dessert to say how many people can be served with the quantity given. Then, in making up any of the recipes there are always some little points on which the success of the whole depends; why not tell them? In baking, to know how hot the oven should be, and how long it takes to bake the mixture, is so important, and yet these things are very seldom mentioned, thus causing the pigs and hens to receive what was never intended for them.

A NEW HAND AT COOKING.

[Thank you. We must own that some recipes are delightfully vague to the uninitiated.—D. D.]

An Adopted Daughter of Uncle Sam.

My Dear Dame Durden,—Do you permit sisters from the States to step, unannounced, into your cosy corner? Perhaps, when I confess that I was once a Canadian, and still consider it my greatest privilege to return to the Land of the Maple Leaf for an occasional summer vacation, you will not object to my stroking the sleek-looking pussy and sitting for a moment in your Ingle Nook to ask you a question. I have growing in my garden a beautiful red monthly rose, which, on account of my changing my location this winter, I shall be compelled to leave. It is too large to transplant successfully, and it is growing from one large stem, which forbids dividing the root. I am anxious to have a slip of this rose, and could you advise me as to a successful manner of slipping it? I confess to having been rather unfortunate with roses, and as this is such a favorite, I would be most grateful to you for your helpful suggestions, if I am not asking too much. Very truly yours, Kansas. JENNIE McF.

[My dear, every single Chatterer of us gives you her prettiest bow and the high handshake, and welcomes the girl whose good judgment considers it a privilege to spend vacation in Canada. As for the question about the rose, I would advise you to take several cuttings from it from the part of the stem where the new wood is beginning to harden. Cut down to a robust leaf-bud in the axil of a leaf. No cutting should be more than three inches long, and should contain two or three leaf-buds. Put the cuttings in a box containing six inches' depth of pure

white sand, and keep the sand constantly wet.—D. D.]

A Right Wise Choice.

Dear Dame Durden —With regard to the choice of traits of character, the greatest difficulty is that of knowing just what to choose out of all the gifts the good fairy is likely to bring along. This difficulty might induce us to ask for the gift of prompt decision, wise choice, or good judgment in selection, whichever name we prefer; and here, on the very threshold of the thought, the subject widens out in such a way that it seems possible that it would be the very best gift to ask for. When would it not help us? The day with its many duties faces us. Which must be done, and which may be left undone? The subject of food presents itself. What ought to be taken, and what would be better let alone? Or the selection of friends. We try to love all, but how many shall we trust, and which shall we "keep under our own life's key?" Or pleasures—which are decidedly ours, "richly to enjoy," and which shall be left in the well-filled storehouse of "someday"? Take recollections and memories. We want to dwell in thought upon the helpful ones and let the others go. Then, the all-important question so often asked in this country—shall we change, or hold on? The subject of choice calls for both wider and higher treatment, but, as at every turn we must make selections for good or evil, either consciously or unconsciously, let us venture to hope that our good fairy carries this gift with her many others.

With so much that is really valuable in the gift she leaves behind, the only thing we need ask our fairy to relieve us of would be the "spirit of doubt," which, if indulged, becomes not only second nature, but interferes with our progress at every turn. If we retain it, it will certainly hinder us in the use of our new possession, and make us think that all our decisions have been only mistakes.

Hoping to see quite a number of letters, humorous ones among them, re this interesting subject,

Yours sincerely,

Manitoba. M. E.

[We think, M. E., that you need not ask for that gift of wise decision, for the fact that you were wise enough to ask for it rather than any other gifts, is a proof that you know how to decide wisely.—D. D.]

Enter Selfishness—Exit Self.

Dear Dame Durden,—I am sure all are glad our old friend Dame Durden is having a much needed rest, and are glad to welcome a new friend as hostess in the cosy corner, which is so bright and interesting.

You ask us what good quality we would most desire to possess, and what hindering quality we would be only too ready to part with. I say deliver me from selfishness and give me the love which Paul tells us about in the thirteenth chapter of his first letter to the Corinthians. There are so many forms of selfishness, and it is so subtle, deceiving, and often attractive, that one is often in its very thralls without ever knowing it. If I were choosing friends, I would have no fear of their inconstancy if they possessed the much-coveted gift and were free from its opposite quality. Regarding friends, I think one's most intimate friends should be the nearest of kin—one's own household. The greater the intimacy between friends, the greater is the need of tact, courtesy and discretion, and thereby

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the cord of friendship will grow stronger as long as life lasts.

May I give a labor-saving plan which I have discovered to busy housekeepers who have cut flowers in bowls and vases about the house? Every day when changing the water and removing wilted flowers, instead of walking rods and rods back and forth with a couple at a time, take a larger pitcher of fresh water and a pail. Armed with the pitcher and the pail you may go from one vase to another, emptying the water out (flowers and all, if necessary) into the pail and refill with the fresh water, and it is ready for more flowers. By following this plan a dozen vases may be attended to in the same time two often take.

Here is a recipe for tomatoes which I can recommend. Take small, smooth, not too-ripe tomatoes; scald till skin will slip off easily, and sprinkle salt on them. After they have stood twenty-four hours drain off the brine and pour on a boiling hot pickle, composed of one pound

sugar, two quarts vinegar, and two teaspoons each of cinnamon and cloves to each half peck of tomatoes. Drain off the liquid, scald it and pour on them again every other day for a week; then the last time seal in airtight jars.

KATHARINE BLINKBONNY.

Egyptian Lentils.

Would some correspondent in the Household Department of your valuable magazine kindly give directions for cooking Egyptian lentils, as soup, or any other way? H. I.

Glensmith, Man.

Ans.—For any preparation of lentils, soak them over night, then put on in cold water and cook gently until soft; add butter, pepper and salt, and, if you like it, try curry powder, or a flavoring of onions. For soup, cook a little longer, pass through a colander, then add meat stock or milk and butter to make sufficiently thin. D. D.

Domestic Economy.

Hints to the Carver.—The carving knife should have a handle easy to grasp, a long, thin, sharp-pointed blade, and be of a size adapted to the article to be carved, and to the person carving. A lady or child will prefer a small knife. Be as particular to have the knife sharp as to have it bright and clean, and always sharpen it before announcing dinner. The fork should be strong, with long tines, and have a guard. Let its hilt rest in the palm of the hand, with the forefinger extending down its handle. Do not seem to make hard work of carving. Avoid scowling or contortion of the mouth if a difficult spot be touched. Do not let your countenance betray the toughness of the fowl or your own lack of skill.

To Wash Bottles.—Save your eggshells, and use them to clean bottles, vinegar cruets, etc. Put the shells away in a convenient box, and when ready to wash the bottles, crush the shells up fine, partly fill the bottles with them, pour over them hot soapsuds, shake well and rinse.

Cement for China.—Someone asks for a cement for china that will stand heat and moisture. Common white lead is the best china cement that I have ever tried, and it is the cheapest. When china is well cemented with it and thoroughly dried, it is likely to break at any other place rather than the old crack. The thinner the lead is made with oil, the longer it takes to dry. An article mended with white lead should be tied together or placed in such a position that there is no danger of its falling apart, as the lead is not very adhesive at first. It should be dried about a month before it is put to hard service.

Wash Flannels Separately.—Flannels and hosiery should never be washed with other clothes, and so many housewives wash these articles by themselves on Monday, and this rather heavy work is thus out of the way and not nearly so difficult to do as when one tries to do it with the regular washing. When left till Tuesday, they are less apt to have the treatment they require, since one is tired out and does not feel like preparing a wash water especially for flannels, which should be done if they are to look well and wear right.

Where there are set tubs, the work of washing is simplified to such an extent that it is unbelievable that anyone should own a home and not have this convenience. If, however, the ordinary wooden or galvanized tubs are used, make sure that the bench they stand upon is the correct height for the worker. Bending the back brings on all sorts of diseases, and it is this bending over sink and stove and wash tub that is to blame for the invalidism of many a woman.

Have a little stool near at hand, or a chair without a back, and on this set the

pail that must be lifted so many times, or the boiler or anything that is to be used and that one must stoop to the floor to pick up, if it is not on the chair.

Iron Rust Spots.—The iron rust spots that come so mysteriously upon clothes are often the result of poor bluing. Purchase five cents' worth of "soluble blue" powder of druggist or grocer, and after moistening it with cold water, pour on a pint of boiling water; cool and bottle, and one has a cheap and excellent blue that will not rust the clothes. These spots are caused by a little soap being left in the clothes, and the iron in the bluing, combining with the soap, makes the stain.

Boston Brown Bread.—Two cupfuls of graham flour, one and one-half of cornmeal, two of sour milk, one of New Orleans molasses, one teaspoonful of soda. Melt top from tin cans in which canned corn or peas are bought. Fill them a little over half full of the batter and steam three or four hours. A nice crust on top is gained by setting the cans of bread twenty minutes in a hot oven. Dip in cold water for a minute, and the loaf will slip out easily.

Graham Tea Cake.—One cupful each of sugar and sour cream, two of graham flour, two eggs, one teaspoonful each of salt and lemon, two-thirds of soda. Beat sugar and eggs together, then add other ingredients, and bake in a moderate oven.

Hot Tea Cake.—Beat two eggs to a froth, then add one-half cupful of sugar. Into one cupful of sour cream stir one-half teaspoonful of soda dissolved in boiling water, add eggs and sugar, with a pinch of salt, and flour enough to make a stiff batter as for griddle cakes. Bake in gem pans and serve hot.

Small Ginger Cakes.—Four tablespoonfuls of sour milk, three of butter or lard, one beaten egg, one teaspoonful each of soda and ginger. Put all into a large cup and fill with molasses. Add sufficient flour to make a stiff batter. Bake in gem pans in a slow oven. Nice warm breakfast cakes.

A Recipe for a Day.

Take a quick dash of water cold,
And then a leaven of prayer,
And a little bit of morning gold,
Dissolved in the morning air.

Add to your meal some merriment,
And a thought for kith and kin;
And then, as a prime ingredient,
Plenty of work throw in.

Spice it all with the essence of love,
And a little whiff of play;
Let the wisest Book, and a glance above,
Complete the happy day.



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STAMMERERS

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The Lady from the City.

By Helen A. Hawley.

"A week!" Sarah Langford exclaimed, in consternation.

"A week!" Letty echoed, with double emphasis. "You mean over a train or two, mother."

"No, I do not, daughters mine, I mean just what I say. I want to invite her for a week." Mrs. Langford held an open letter, from which she quoted. "Listen. Mrs. Sheldon writes: 'I am to start on the 30th for a winter in California, and one of the dear wishes of my heart is to make you a call en route. If it will discommode you in the least, please tell me frankly.'"

"Discommode!" Sarah muttered. "I should think so!"

"She says, 'a call'—that isn't a week," Letty commented.

The mother still smiled, though a little sadly. "I thought my girls were more hospitable. Betty Sheldon was my dearest girl friend. She was Betty Van Denberg then, and I was Sally Varick. How we prided ourselves on our Dutch blood, and vowed we'd never take English names—foolish young things we were!" Mrs. Langford's eyes grew reminiscent. "I have visited her once in all these years; since then we are both widows. My dearies, I'm sure a week together would be a bit of heart's-ease to us both. Mayn't we have it?"

The girls looked ashamed at this appeal.

"Why, of course, mother," Sarah said, "we didn't intend to dictate."

"We just saw the difficulties," Letty gave her mother a whimsical glance.

"Entertaining a lady from the city! You've told us many a time how palatially she lived—a dozen servants, while we've none, except the likes of these." She dropped the dish-mop and held up her hands, rosy from the ascending steam.

"More trustworthy than hers were, I'm proud to affirm," the mother answered.

"And we'd have to give some kind of a party or reception for her. Society women don't like to stay several days in a place without some fuss made over them. My! I expect her gowns would trail into the front yard; we haven't a room large enough to accommodate them!"

Mrs. Langford laughed at the exaggeration. She was a woman who ruled her own house with firm, though gentle, sway, and she understood these daughters of hers. After the first embarrassments of the situation had been freely aired, they would throw themselves heartily into her plans.

"Well," she asked, "am I to send Mrs. Sheldon a cordial invitation for a week, or shall I mail her a time-table with the quickest connection marked?"

"You dear, absurd mother! To be sure you'll invite her, seeing you want her. If she doesn't like our frugal fare, doubtless she can invent some excuse to cut short her visit." Sarah disdained what she considered the usual fashionable fib.

"The spare room has a feather-bed," mused Letty aloud. "We can't afford to buy a mattress, not even an Ostermoor, much less a hair one. Those we sleep on are too lumpy and too humpy to lend; they ache to be made over, and the ticks have come to mending. Wonder if she'll like feathers?" A hint of malicious emphasis on the "like."

Mrs. Langford's face sobered. "I hadn't thought of that," she confessed. "It is the first real difficulty. I couldn't ask her to be uncomfortable seven nights. Let me think." Mrs. Langford was a person who could find a way. The girls waited.

"I know now. I've heard of an improvised mattress, and they say it makes a most agreeable bed. There are fully two yards left of that new, wide matting—I bought enough to patch with. We'll make the feather-bed as smooth and even and flat as possible. Over that we'll lay a width of matting, and on the matting we'll spread the softest, thickest comforter. The springs are in good order. Take my word, it'll be luxurious.

"She'll be sure to find it out. The sheets won't always stay tucked in."

"What if she does? Betty Sheldon knows we're poor, and we're not going to pose as anything else. But we are going to give her a rich heart-welcome. Now, I'll write the invitation."

"Mother looks five years younger," Sarah said, as Mrs. Langford went to her desk.

"Dear mother! I really begin to anticipate the lady from the city. Do you suppose she'll wear her hair pompadour? They say that's going out. I'll be rather nice to see a live fashion-book for once."

"You frivolous Letty! You forget she's as old as mother. No matter how stylish she is, her styles won't suit us." There was a wide space between nineteen and forty-two, in Sarah's estimation.

Apparently the lady from the city had good sense. When the carriage left her at Mrs. Langford's door—for the little station was half a mile away—no procession of baggage waggons piled with Saratogas followed. One trunk of fair proportions had seemed ample for a week's wardrobe. Nor was it necessary to explain that others had gone forward by express across the continent.

Mrs. Langford took her friend in charge after the first greetings, while Sarah and Letty went to give final touches to the tea-table.

"She isn't like what I imagined," Letty said. "I expected she'd be proud and stately. Mother is as dignified as she is, and every bit as good-looking. From a brief survey, I call the lady from the city nice! I don't believe I'll be afraid to ask her about her dresses in a day or two!"

"Better look out for your own, Letty." Sarah was more matter-of-fact. "You're perilously near spilling that salad dressing on your sleeve. 'Twould be too bad to spoil your waist, besides having to come down to plain vinegar on the lettuce the first night."

Upstairs the tongues were not so glib. Eyes smiling through mists looked into each other's depths, as the two clasped hands. So much had gone into, or perhaps gone out of, these women's lives since they met last.

"What sweet, beautiful girls yours are, Sally! You are rich in them. My wealth often seems poverty, now that my husband and my boy are not with me." Mrs. Sheldon spoke with that frankness which at once established the old relation between them. Both had learned that "Man does not live by bread alone." It is a wonderfully equalizing lesson.

"Not that I mean to repine," she continued, cheerily. "How much Letty looks as you used to!"

"Yes," Mrs. Langford answered, caressing the hand she held, "yet she is really more like her father in constitution. The girls are both healthy, I am thankful to say, but Sarah has my old-time endurance."

Over-night guests were a rarity in that cottage home. "Do you suppose mother'll be afraid to have prayers?" Letty whispered to Sarah, the first thing when she awoke next morning. It was another "difficulty" presenting itself.

"Afraid?" There was a touch of scorn in the word. "Was mother ever afraid to do her duty?"

All the same, Letty watched and admired, as with her usual serenity Mrs. Langford read the Word, and offered prayer, with a kindly, special mention of her friend's presence. She watched the friend, too, and heard her low, "Thank you, Sally," as they rose from their knees. Then and there Letty capitulated to the charm of the woman whom money had not spoiled.

Their mother beguiled her guest for an hour, and when Mrs. Sheldon sought her room she found it in perfect order. By that time she knew there was no servant.

"They shall not get the start of me another morning. I know how to make a bed—or I did once," she thought; and the next morning Letty confided rather ruefully to Sarah: "She's found out the secret. She's made it herself."

"Made what?" Sarah stared.

"The bed—of course."

Just then the sweet, clear voice was heard from the sitting-room: "I never slept better; but, do you know, Sally, I was so delighted to find my bed had a feather foundation. Last night was quite crisp, and I did want to try sinking down into the feathers. It brought back the dear old home, and my room with the sloping roof. I had a good mind to call you to come and sleep with me, or lie awake and talk as we did many times when we were girls. Would it have been too silly?"

"Silly! O Betty!"

The girls listened involuntarily.

"To think I objected to her coming!" Sarah said.

"To think we objected," corrected gen-



For a delicious meal, open and dish a tin of

CLARK'S Corned Beef

As nutritious as it is tasty and labor saving. Contains no bone, no waste. The most economical meat to buy—TRY IT. If your dealer cannot supply you write me and I will see that your order is filled.

CLARK, Mfr., MONTREAL. C-2-05

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

The present moment is the worst; the lenient hand of Time is daily and hourly either lightening the burden, or making us insensible to the weight.—Burns.

If I possessed ten million plunks, I'd pack my gripsack and my trunks; Some cheap seaside hotel I'd seek And camp there for at least a week.

A case was being tried on the charge of selling impure whiskey. The whiskey was offered in evidence. Jury retired to try the evidence.

Judge (presently)—What is the verdict? Foreman of the Thirsty Jury—Your Honor, we want more evidence.

RESCUED FROM THE DEADLY CLUTCHES

One More Cure of Bright's Disease by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Mr. Theodore Young, of Smith's Falls, was Beyond the Doctor's Aid—Now He's Well and Strong.

Smith's Falls, Ont., Oct. 16.—(Special.)—Mr. Theodore Young, a well-known citizen of this place, is one of the many Canadians who have been rescued from the clutches of the much-dreaded Bright's Disease, by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"For two years," says Mr. Young, in relating his experience, "I was afflicted with Bright's Disease. The doctors told me I could get no relief. My urine was very dark and I lost considerable blood, making me so weak I could scarcely stand. I also used many medicines without getting relief.


"Hearing of wonderful cures by Dodd's Kidney Pills led me to try them, and after using the first box I found great relief. After using four boxes I was able to go to work, which I had been unable to do for some time. I recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to all who are afflicted as I was."

Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure Bright's Disease, the most advanced stage of Kidney Disease. How much more easily will they cure the earlier stages of Kidney Disease.



Rest for Mother. Pleasure for the Children
It is not always that pleasure and profit can be combined. The New Century Washer affords the children an opportunity of rendering effective help—and at the same time delight themselves. Ball-bearings and strong spiral springs reduce to a minimum all the work usually necessary. Five to six minutes does a tub-ful. If your hardware dealer does not carry them, write us for booklet. Sold by most dealers at \$3.50.
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EE EE



Steedman's SOOTHING Powders

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

TEETHING.

Please observe the EE in STEEDMAN.

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

Wonder if the newspaper people who are continually prating about needing "a new breed of dairymen" ever stopped to think that perhaps the breed of dairy writers might be improved.—[Jersey Bulletin.]

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Robert Limited
TORONTO, CANADA

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to shop by mail
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or express charges on all purchases amounting to \$25.00 or over. In our catalogue, which is sent free on request, you will find plenty of goods to choose from, so as to be able to send us a \$25.00 order. If, however, you cannot, get your neighbors or friends to join you in a combined order. The goods are then sent to one address, which saves freight expenses and benefits you directly.

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This style of overcoat has become very popular for boys from 3 to 9 years of age, and very justly so, as there is no overcoat that gives the wear and comfort, and at the same time has that stylish, cosy winter appearance.

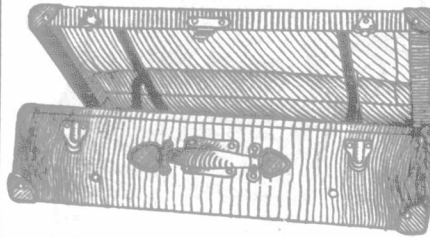
Made from rich blue-black Mackinac cloth, thick, soft-finished material, cut long and buttoning up to the throat, red-flannel-lined detachable capote on back, epaulets on shoulders, lined throughout with neat checked lining, and seams piped with red flannel. Regular \$4.00 value. Sizes 21 to 28. Our special price..... **\$2 98**

Toque 35c. Sash 50c.

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BEDFORD SUIT CASE

MADE from the finest quality cow-hide grain leather, mounted on round English-made steel frame.

Provided with heavy brass bolts and strong lock. Full linen lining, four grain leather straps; easy, rolled leather handle, and three of the best steel hinges.

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\$3.95

A SIMPSON BARGAIN

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Here is the finest opportunity to buy a big snap in waists, and at the same time save freight expenses by ordering the waist to be sent in the suit case.

Made of superior quality black silk taffeta, deep tucks on back and front, all sizes. Order number, H

\$2.39

This Coat

Same thing for the coat. Made of English Thibet cloth, in rich grey and black mixed ground showing a faint green and red overplaid. Broad, nicely-moulded shoulder and hand-padded collar. Black satin-finished Venetian lining. Sizes, 35 to 44. Lengths, 46 to 48 inches.

\$9.95

Order number, H



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

Mary Ann—I've come to tell you, mum, that th' gasoline stove has gone out. Mistress—Well, light it again. "I can't; sure, it went out through th' roof!"

"I wouldn't cry like that if I were you," said a lady to little Alice. "Well," said Alice, between her sobs, "you can cry any way you like, but this is my way."

erous Letty, ever willing to bear her share of blame.

And the party? The girls grew very keen about that, and Mrs. Langford decided it should be a dinner.

"For two reasons," she explained. "A dinner is the greatest honor to a guest—reason number one. Our garden will furnish so many of the dishes—reason number two. The evergreen corn and the tomatoes are at their best, the grapes and peaches are ripe, and the nasturtiums are brilliant."

"It'll have to be very select," Sarah said. "We can't seat more than twelve—that'll mean eight invited. Or will you allow Letty and me to appear simply as waitresses? We could ask two more then."

"Not on any account, my dear. If we have the dinner somewhat after our usual fashion, not attempting too much, there will be no awkwardness."

And thus it was. A serving table was neatly arranged at one side, while Sarah and Letty had divided their duties so they did not conflict. One or the other quietly rose and removed the different courses, which were not too many. The table was dainty in all its appointments. There was no hurry; they lingered, for the talk was good and even brilliant. It is a mistake to suppose country people are short of brains. The minister, and the lawyer, and the doctor were college-bred men, well matched as to wives.

When Mrs. Sheldon thanked her hostess for giving the dinner, she said: "It was a hundred times more enjoyable than those I go to at home. These people really cared to come; they had a good time, every minute of it, there was such genuine friendliness in it all. Sally, you don't know what this week of real things is to me. I seem to be dropping the burdens of living, in this dear simplicity."

"Near to nature's heart," Mrs. Langford quoted.

"Yes, something like that."

The day before the invitation would expire, Letty suddenly came down with a cold.

"She is rather subject to colds," her mother said, uneasily. When on the succeeding day the girl was decidedly worse, with temperature near the danger mark, Mrs. Sheldon said: "I don't want to leave you now. Let me stay and help. I used to be a good nurse." So she stayed and took her part. "You are such a comfort, Betty," the mother assured her. She stayed until the trouble was next door to pneumonia, and one hard day faint streaks of blood followed a severe fit of coughing. Letty mended after a while, but from the hour she saw that tinge of blood the troubled look settled on Mrs. Langford's face.

"Come to my room, please," Mrs. Sheldon said, one morning, "I want to talk with you."

"Letty is out of danger now," she began, as Mrs. Langford entered.

"Out of present danger—yes." The mother sighed.

"That is the very thing I wish to speak about. I ought to leave here in a few days at most. The winter will be a trying one for Letty. I want to take her to California with me."

Mrs. Langford was startled, and her first thought sprang to her lips: "I'm afraid we couldn't afford—"

Mrs. Sheldon laid gentle fingers on the lips as she interrupted: "Please don't say it! Wait! Hear me out. What is money between us two? I do not spend even my income. Her presence would be a joy to me. I wanted to invite her from the first, but feared it would be selfish to take her from you. I verily believe a winter there would establish her health. You know, dear, you said her constitution was like her father's, and you saw him fade away."

Mrs. Langford trembled. "The doctor said she ought to have a change of climate," she admitted.

"And you never told me!" There was something like a reproach in Betty Sheldon's tone. More softly she continued:

"Do you remember, Sally, when we were twelve years old, I was invited to my aunt's wedding, and hadn't any nice dress to wear? You had a pretty new white muslin with ribbons, and your mother offered it to my mother for my use on that one occasion. It didn't hurt my feelings a bit, and I was as proud as could be. Do you remember, too, that I tore it? I do. Your mother wasn't cross about the rent. She darned it neatly and hid it in the gathers. But that rent haunted me—I've always

wanted to make that dress good; wearing it was such a big event. Now won't you let me do this for Letty?" The sincerity of the words was convincing and conquering.

"Yes—yes, I will. My pride shall not stand in the way of my child's life. Dear, dear Betty!" These two mature women threw their arms about each other and cried, but the tears were not half-way sorrowful.

When, next May, Letty came home with all her roses blooming in exuberant health, she said once more: "To think we objected to the lady from the city!" And she added, softly: "She turned out to be an angel unawares!"

"The Woman's Part."

(See illustration, page 1519.)

Rather, a part only of woman's share in the harvest of the seas, but one which she undertakes gladly and ungrudgingly, in the main, tramping through the streets, heavy basket on back, hoarsely crying the name of the fish she offers for sale: "Fine mackerel! Fresh mackerel! Herrings just caught! Who'll buy my herrings?" That, perhaps, is the outward practical share which woman takes as also a breadwinner in the fisherman's home, but who can relieve her of the nights of cruel anxiety when the husband may be storm-driven into danger and she powerless to aid him? True, "Men must work, and women must weep," but to many of them it is given, perhaps mercifully, to work while they weep. H. A. B.

Judge Kennedy, of the Newton Police Court, although a model of courtesy on the Bench, never fails to nail a lie, especially if the falsifier is on trial for a crime.

An old offender was arraigned before him, charged with drunkenness. When the complaint had been read the defendant bravely answered: "Not guilty." The Judge, eyeing him sharply, inquired: "How long since you were drunk?" The prisoner answered that he hadn't taken a drink for more than a year.

"That's not true," replied his Honor. "I saw you drunk within a month on the street in Boston, and you had the impudence to accost me."

"Did I spake to you, sor?" asked the prisoner.

"You did," said the court.

"Well, thin, I must have been drunk, yer anner."

No one in the court-room enjoyed the incident more than the Judge.

FAILURE.

What is a failure? It's only a spur To a man who receives it right, And it makes the spirit within him stir To go in once more and fight. If you never have failed, it's an even guess You never have won a high success.

What is a miss? It's a practice shot Which we often must make to enter The list of those who can hit the spot Of the bull's-eye in the center. If you never have sent your bullet wide, You never have put a mark inside.

What is a knock-down? A count of ten Which a man may take for a rest. It will give him a chance to come up again

And do his particular best.

If you've never been bumped in a rattling go,

You never have come to the scratch, I know!

—Edmund Vance Cooke, in Saturday Evening Post.

Next to the problem of how to keep the young man on the farm comes the question of how to keep the older man out of town, says an American exchange. The two means suggested to check the rapid increase of retired farmers are better country schools and more and better farm help, the latter to be secured by yearly employment of the farm laborer, and a home on the farm for the married man's family. Easy, isn't it?

FOR SALE:
NEW AND SECOND-HAND
Pianos
AND
Organs
From \$25 to \$1000

Layton Bros. defy competition for advantageous terms and money value. Test it. Ten days' free trial allowed. Ten years' guarantee given. Send your name and address for Art Catalogue. Mailed free.

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RHEUMATISM
POSITIVELY CURED
BY MY NEW AND SURE METHOD
A DOLLAR BOX FREE



Write me to-day and I will send you **ONE DOLLAR'S WORTH OF MY MEDICINE FREE OF CHARGE**, also my **NEW BOOK** which tells you all about Rheumatism, also testimonials of people who have suffered 15 and 20 years and who have been cured by my new discovery for the cure of that dreadful disease called **RHEUMATISM**. I can prove beyond doubt that my **NEW DISCOVERY** cures where the most eminent physicians and all other patent medicines failed, and to prove this I will send you **ONE DOLLAR'S WORTH** of my new discovery. I am so certain of a positive cure that I am willing to send you **ONE DOLLAR BOX FREE OF CHARGE**. It matters not how old or how severe your case may be, my newly-discovered remedy will cure it. If you suffer all the agony of Rheumatism, be it **CHRONIC OR ACUTE, INFLAMMATORY, NERVOUS, MUSCULAR OR ARTICULAR RHEUMATISM**; if you suffer with **GOUT, SCIATICA, or LUMBAGO**; if every part of your body is aching and every joint is out of shape; if your **KIDNEYS, BLADDER or STOMACH** is troubled, write to me. Let me prove to you **FREE OF CHARGE** that there is at least one remedy that will cure you. So do not delay. Write to-day, and the next mail will bring you relief in the form of **ONE DOLLAR'S WORTH OF MEDICINE FREE OF CHARGE**.

PROF. J. GARTENSTEIN,
Pupil of the late Prof. Sacharin of Moscow, attendant of Alexander III, Czar of Russia.
136 Grand Ave., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Tamworths and White Wyandottes.

A lot of Choice Boars, farrowed in May; sired by first-prize and champion boar, Dominion Exhibition, 1904 (also first and champion, 1905); dams were first-prize litters, 1904.
White Wyandotte Cockerels and Pullets—the best strains. A lot of choice Western Rye Grass Seed.

JAS. GLENNIE, Macdonald, Man.

Messrs. Burns & Sheppard announce that they will sell at the Repository, cor. Simcoe and Nelson Sts., Toronto, Ont., on Wednesday Nov. 8th, a magnificent consignment of 10 Shire stallions and 20 mares, forwarded by Messrs. John Chambers & Sons, Holdenby, Northampton, Eng., who own a farm of 2,000 acres in the Shire district, and breed the very best and soundest of Shire horses, which from birth are kept in natural condition, being neither forced nor overfed for show purposes. They are anxious to test the Canadian market, even at the risk of losing money, but expect, of course, that farmers and breeders will appreciate their efforts and respond by liberal bidding. Every horse is guaranteed. Write for a catalogue to Burns & Sheppard, and arrange to be present or represented at this sale, which should afford an excellent opportunity to secure a good selection of imported Shires.

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Our Daisy Rubbers



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

Possess the good old time wearing quality
Will hold their bright, clean appearance to the end
Cost no more than ordinary rubbers

601 See that this Trade Mark is on the rubbers you buy

Alberta Pacific Elevator Co.

CALGARY, Limited CANADA.

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

ALBERTA GROWN GRAIN.

GOSSIP:

An Irish soldier wanted to get a furlough and trumped up a story that his wife was very sick and had written him to come home. The captain knew some of Pat's tricks, so he said to him that he had received a letter from the lady and that she told him not to let Pat come home, as he got drunk, broke the furniture and mistreated her shamefully. Pat saluted and started to leave the room, but on reaching the door turned and said:

"Sir, may I speak to you—not as an officer—but as man to man?"
"Yes, Pat; what is it?"
"Well, sir, what I'm after sayin' is this," remarked Pat, going close to the captain and lowering his voice, "that you and I are two of the most illigant liars that was ever made. I'm not a married mon."

A Southern planter was asking one of his colored servants about her wedding. "Yes, suh," she said, "it was jes the finest weddin' you ever see—six bridesmaids, flowers everywhere, hundreds ev' guests, music, an' er heap er prayin'."
"Indeed," commented her master, "and I suppose Sambo looked as handsome as any of them."

An embarrassed pause. "Well, no—not 'xactly, sir. Would yer believe it, dat fool nigger nebber showed up!"

THE END OF THE OLD HORSE.

Nearly 30,000 dead and useless horses are annually taken to the slaughterers' in London. Live horses brought in must be kept alive for three days, and their appearance in no way altered, lest it should prove that the animal has been stolen. The carcass of the pole-axed horse answers numerous purposes: The hide is used to make leather carriage tops, boots and whip lashes; the flesh removed from the bones is cooked in large kettles and sold to the cats'-meat vendors, while the tripe is used for dog food. An average-sized horse yields about 390 lbs. of meat. The bones are placed in a digester to remove the oil, which is sold to candle-makers, makers of lubricating oil, and to leather dressers. The residue of the bones is ground up for manure; the hoofs go to the makers of glue, and the hair of the tail and mane to the upholsterers.

A Western paper has discovered that Newfoundland is developing a new industry—exporting whale meat to take the place of beef. It seems dairying and beef-raising must go together. The last threatening report from Newfoundland was an account of a man who had domesticated female whales, which he had trained to come up to a certain place to be milked, the daily yield being counted, we believe, by the thousand pailfuls. Probably the Newfoundlanders have got tired of dairying and are going into beef (?) production instead.

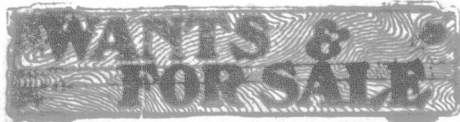
THE OFFICIAL WINDUP.

Now the Japanese and Russians, they have all the papers signed, And the envoys up at Portsmouth have been toasted and been dined; There's but one official matter that remains to peace a bar— Mister Kipling, write your poem and we'll end this dreadful war.

The ambassadors have finished, they have nothing more to do, And upon the steppes of Asia now the armies wait on you; Two great rulers wait upon you, the Mikado and the Czar— Mister Kipling, write your poem and we'll end this dreadful war.

HOW MUCH WATER FOR STOCK?

An American veterinary surgeon some years ago made investigations into the quantity of water required daily by horses and cattle. His experiments showed that a horse requires 64 lbs. to 80 lbs., or from eight to ten gallons per day. During two months—February and March—five horses, when not at work, drank each from 48 lbs. to 60 lbs. of water daily, and when in full work from 62 lbs. to 84 lbs., the greater quantity being drunk in the afternoon. Cattle drink more than horses. During the same months "dry" cows drank each 78 lbs. of water daily, when cows in full flow of milk drank no less than 112 lbs. It was noted that the cattle drank nearly three-fourths of the water in the morning, thus showing a striking difference from the horses.



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

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

FOR SALE.—A well-boring outfit and derrick complete, with augers, worms, and one hundred feet of shafting. First-class territory for business. Owner leaving country. Apply to A. E. Stockdale, Killarney, Man.

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

FOR SALE.—We have on special sale one 15 h.-p. McLachlan gasoline threshing engine, mounted on steel trucks, with new patent cooler, fully guaranteed to drive a 30-inch cylinder separator without feeder and blower. Also one 6 h.-p. double cylinder, stationary or portable, and two 2 1/2 h.-p. single cylinder, stationary. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices. W. C. Wilcox & Co., box 818, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE.—One hundred and thirty acres of land, two miles from Dominion Farm and C. P. R. station. For information apply Fooks & Probert, Bella Vista Hotel, Agassiz, B. C.

FARM to rent on shares, either to married man and wife, or to two young men, with horses. Must be sober, industrious, and thorough farmers. For further information write Mrs. J. G. Milne, Qu'Appelle, Sask.

FOR SALE.—Pure-bred Lincoln Rams and Ewes. W. T. Lytle, Bridewell Farm, Beaconsfield, Man.

FOR SALE.—300 acres, mixed farm at Arden, about 100 acres cultivated, hay, wood and good house and outbuildings, stock and implements, all fenced, good water; reason for selling, owner retiring. Apply Alex. McKenzie, Arden, Man.

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

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

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

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES, 5 miles from Swan River. Black sandy loam, 60 acres broken, log buildings. Price, \$1,900. E. J. Dartoch, Swan River.

SAVE FORTY DOLLARS.—For sale: U. S. Cream Separator, 30 gallons per hour; slightly used; guaranteed complete and in perfect working order. Only \$50. Mention to a neighbor if not interested yourself. Wm. Scott, Co-operative Society, Winnipeg.

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

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

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

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

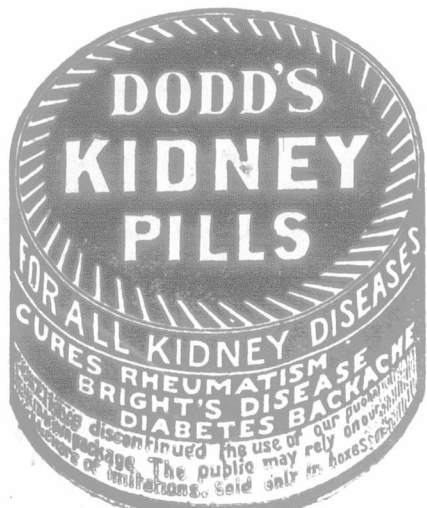
Business Chance Cream Separators & Dairy Machinery

One of the largest and oldest European manufacturers is desirous of arranging with one large first-class firm for each Province in Canada for the sale of their goods.

Send particulars and references to A. B., care of The Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg, Man.

Blobbs.—There seems to be a strange affinity between a colored man and a chicken.

Slobbs.—Naturally. One is descended from Ham and the other from eggs.



The Situation in Wheat Shipping

A correspondent of the Toronto Globe sizes up the situation in wheat-shipping circles in a comprehensive article, which will be of interest to grain-growers, in view of the fact that it is feared that if there is a wheat blockage this year it will be at the lake or seaport elevators. The correspondent says:

"With the prospect that 20,000,000 bushels will reach the Canadian elevators at the head of Lake Superior before the close of navigation, a problem in transportation is this year submitted more difficult of solution than any that has hitherto engaged the attention of the vessel men and railway men of this country.

"It is estimated that Western wheat is being marketed for rapid delivery at the rate of one million bushels every three days. A great deal of this has been contracted for for October delivery, thus increasing the embarrassment of the situation to many Western shippers, who are face to face with the probable necessity of paying top-notch rates to insure delivery.

"To handle the stupendous amount of grain that must be forwarded between October 1st and noon on December 5th, when the last vessels will clear from Port William, requires not only an immense tonnage, reasonably quick loading and unloading, but, above all, an adequate supply of cars to clear the elevators at the Georgian Bay terminals. Representatives of the Canadian navigation companies declare that they can look after their end of the work better than the railways at either end of the great lakes.

"One of the first considerations is that of elevator accommodation. At Port William and Port Arthur the capacity is about 17,000,000 bushels, and the capacity of the receiving elevators is as follows: Depot Harbor, 1,000,000; Midland, 750,000; Owen Sound, 1,040,000; Collingwood, 250,000; Meaford, 750,000; Goderich (mill house), 100,000; Port Edward, 500,000; Sarnia, 250,000; Kingston, 1,000,000; Prescott, 500,000. The burning of the Goderich and Midland elevators has reduced the capacity of the receiving elevators by about 1,100,000 bushels.

"In view of the fact that from three to five million bushels, as diverted by rates, may go to Buffalo, the elevator capacity may be considered adequate if the railroads will supply the cars during the next nine weeks. All vessels will bring cargoes down to the last possible moment, and each will hold its cargo in storage on lying up should the elevators be crowded. The ability of the railroads to work, however, depends to some extent upon the ability of Montreal and the trans-Atlantic liners to relieve up to about November 20th, when navigation closes at that port. At Montreal there are two elevators that will figure in the disposition of this season's crop. The harbor commissioners' and C. P. R. elevators have a capacity of 1,000,000 bushels each. The Grand Trunk elevator, of 1,000,000 bushels capacity, is not yet completed, but will be ready for next season. Vessel men state that Montreal can move out 1,000,000 bushels a week, or 7,000,000 before the close of navigation there. After that it is diverted to St. John or Portland, principally Portland.

IS LAKE MARINE ADEQUATE?

"In taking up the question of the ability of the Canadian lake marine to relieve the grain blockade, it is almost impossible to get clear of a long-standing controversy. Last year the Canadian vessels had no trouble in moving the crop, and at rates as low as 1 1/2 cents a bushel. This year the conditions are extraordinary, but they can hammer away at the blockade for sixty-six days yet, and every week can move 2,000,000 bushels. The following statement of vessels available for grain carriage bears out the statement:

"The blockade will be productive of high rates, and the high rates will inevitably drive much Canadian export grain to Buffalo. Some time ago the vessel men agreed to a minimum two-cent rate until Oct. 15th, and a two-and-a-half cent rate till Nov. 25th. Shippers have ob-

jected, but it looks like the working out of the old law of supply and demand, for yesterday a Toronto steamboat company chartered one of their vessels at two and a quarter cents for early October delivery—a quarter of a cent better than their own minimum. Several vessel owners assert that last year they starved, and frankly admit that they are now out for the money. One company predicted a four-cent rate before the middle of November. At that rate they will be making money. When rates drop under two cents there is little in the business.

WHAT GRAIN CARRIAGE COSTS.

"Following is the cost of operating a 110,000-bushel vessel for a standard trip of eight days: Captain, \$48; first engineer, \$32; second engineer, \$16; oiler, \$22; two firemen, \$33; two mates, \$33; two wheelmen, \$16; cooks, \$24; shovelling, \$285; trimming, \$77; four deckhands, \$25; two watchmen, \$16; provisions, \$60; oil, etc., \$10; coal, \$344; expenses, telegraphic, \$50; mates and engineers' supplies, \$4; marine insurance, \$175; six per cent. interest on investment, \$230; inspector's fees, \$7; total cost, \$1,507; cost, 1.37 cents per bushel.

"The shippers themselves can lend a helping hand by looking more closely into the storage question. By shipping from not more than two elevators they can facilitate the loading of a vessel which is now unnecessarily delayed through having to take on portions of a cargo at as many as five or six elevators. In the fall when vessels are crowding, this constitutes a very serious grievance, and work that could be accomplished in ten hours sometimes takes three days. The old grievance of overages and shortages is still a source of complaint. The Canadian Lake and Ocean Navigation Co.'s shortages exceeded their overages last season by 2,340 bushels, the loss being computed at a dollar a bushel.

DUTY OF THE RAILROADS.

"Taking into consideration the extraordinary conditions created by a crop of from ninety to one hundred million bushels, and the factors in its transportation, it would seem that the key to the situation rests largely with the railroads, which must provide plenty of cars to relieve the receiving elevators. The man who has closed a specific contract for delivery at a specified rate, speculated on unusual conditions that cannot be altered in a day. The task is too large, and embarrassment inevitable in many such instances. About December 10th, however, when the fleets of ice-coated carriers crowd the Georgian Bay harbors with the last cargoes of the season, the situation should not present all the difficulties that now seem to crowd themselves into the vanguard of Canada's bumper crop in its march eastward."

THE INTERNATIONAL LIVE-STOCK SHOW.

The International Live-stock Exposition, Chicago, comes at a time when it is convenient not only for the father to attend, but to bring the boys and mother and the girls to see and learn all about the wonderful strides being made in domestic animal production. This year it is held from December 2nd to 9th at the Union Stock-yards. Students of animal husbandry will look forward with much pleasure to the completion of the new building. There is no place where the students of Animal Husbandry can learn more in so short a time than at this show. The facilities for a close inspection and study of high-class animals will this year be immensely improved, and the stockmen of America should, and no doubt do, appreciate the liberality of the Union Stock-yards in providing such ample facilities in advance of the completion of the membership asked by them from the stockmen as a guarantee of the continuance of the show.

The proprietors of Cooper's well-known sheep dip have informed us that Mr. R. P. Cooper, who made such a creditable showing of Shorthorns, Red Polls and Shropshires at the last Park Royal Exhibition, in London, England, is a member of their family, and the fact that all but one of the many prizewinners was bred by Mr. Cooper goes to show with what regard these people care for their flocks.

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.

Legal.

A LIEN.

If I put a lien on a building, how long will I have to wait till I can sell the building, or how will I go about to get my money? G. T. D.

Ans.—You will have to file a mechanics' lien within thirty days from the date of the work done on the building, and within ninety days from the date of the last work on the building you must commence an action. You had better see some solicitor in Yellow Grass and get him to act for you.

SHARES OF CROP.

A rents a crop of 27 acres from B. A is to have half the crop for his share. Is A entitled to half the straw from the said 27 acres, nothing having been said to the contrary at time of making the contract? If so, can A take straw away from B's farm, and feed it on his own place? W. W.

Ans.—Custom usually makes law in such a matter, and if it is usually understood that a man gets the straw with the grain, it is more than probable a court would award it to him, and vice versa. As a matter of fact, we think A is entitled to the straw, as it constitutes part of the crop. If, however, there is anything in the agreement to suggest that it was not intended that he should have the straw, it would weaken his claim. We are not certain that he is entitled to draw the straw off the land, unless he returns a certain amount of manure.

NOT LIABLE FOR WAGES.

A man came to me before harvest, I told him I wanted a man for about four months, or until it froze up, and would give \$18 per month. He said he would come. Now, for a trivial thing, said he would leave at end of month, and denies having agreed to stay the four months. Stays about a week over month, as he says, to give me a chance to find another man. I could not get another man, except a harvester, and had to engage him for not less than \$40 per month. I should like to know if I am, under the circumstances, obliged to pay the first man in full? E. W. Man.

Ans.—It appears that your contract is one for four months, and if the man left before the time without any just cause, you are not liable. There has been altogether too much contract-jumping by hired men this summer, and we are pleased to note that in many cases, where the law has been appealed to, the magistrate has rightfully considered a start to work equivalent to the signing of a contract, and the leaving without completing full time a breach of contract, and the man denied the right to recover his full wages.

Lost, Strayed, Impounded.

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

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

LOST.

ADAIR, Sask.—Lost, gray mare with halter on when last seen, and with spring colt. Mare branded E H right flank, and cross on right shoulder. \$10.00 reward for information leading to recovery. Berry Crittenden.

PURPLE RIDGE, Man.—Grey horse branded D on left shoulder, nine years old; one-year-old gelding, white star on forehead. Five dollars reward for information regarding the above. E. D. Sergeant.

ESTRAY.

REDVERS, Sask.—Since early in September, from 18-6-31, west 1°, a flock of thirteen sheep, five ewes and their lambs, one has twins; two ewes, one year old, one of these has horns broken. Reward for information. C. Dauvin.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

When Blaine was a young lawyer, and cases were few, he was asked to defend a poverty-stricken tramp accused of stealing a watch. He pleaded with all the ardor at his command, drawing so pathetic a picture with such convincing energy that at the close of his argument the court was in tears, and even the tramp wept. The jury deliberated but a few minutes, and returned the verdict, "Not guilty." Then the tramp drew himself up, tears streaming down his face as he looked at the future "plumed knight," and said: "Sir, I never heard so grand a plea. I have not cried before since I was a child. I have no money with which to reward you, but (drawing a package from the depths of his ragged clothes) here's that watch; take it and welcome."

AGGRESSION.

What time I led a bachelor life,
Exempt from carking care and strife,
I had the wardrobe all
Within its precincts ample spaced
The hooks were with my garments graced,
Hung ready for my call.

I took a wife, and I agreed,
Though 'twas not written in the creed
That joined us two as one,
That she might have an even half
To store her varied female chaff—
And thought the thing was done.

She took the half and stored the stuff,
Sweet heaven knows she had enough
Of waists and skirts and such!
But then began in Russian wise
To slow extend her boundaries,
I thought, a deal too much.

In vain I strove! By day and night,
As stubborn as a Muscovite,
She pressed on my frontier;
Until one morn quite bodily she
Annexed in its entirety
The space I held so dear.

And now where once were hung my things
Her large assortment gayly clings,
And naught to change can awe her,
And I, in need of some attire,
Kneel down and search, while I perspire,
The bottom bureau drawer.

A selfish habit contracted by some
people is that "of not being satisfied
with the seat they pay for on a rail-
road train. They want to hold a whole
section by putting a hat or a satchel
alongside of them.

"A lesson was given one of this class
on a western train recently," said a
traveller. "The train was crowded, but
in the seat immediately in front of the
one I occupied sat a man who had
covered the seat alongside of him with
parcels.

"A gentleman stopped and asked, 'Is
this seat engaged?' There is no other
seat, or I wouldn't annoy you. Please
take up these parcels."

"They belong to a man who has gone
to the smoker," was the answer.
"Well, I'll take the seat, and when he
returns I'll vacate."

"At a station not much further on the
first occupant of the seat got up and
reached for the bundles. The other oc-
cupant stopped him, asking, 'What are
you going to do with those?'"

"Why, they are mine, and I am go-
ing to take them with me."
"No, you are not. You said they
belonged to a man in the smoker."

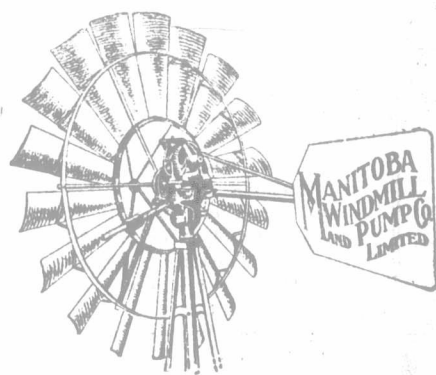
"A war of words followed, and the
conductor was called. He, too, said
that the parcels could not be removed,
and the passenger was forced to quit the
train without them."

A southern Congressman tells a story
of an old negro in Alabama, who, in his
bargaining, is always afraid that he may
get "the worst of it." On one occa-
sion, it appears, this aged darky went
after a calf that he had pastured all
summer, and asked what he owed for the
pasturing.

"I have a bill of \$10 against you,"
said the farmer, who had undertaken the
care of the animal, "but, if you are will-
ing, I'll take the calf and call it set-
tled."

"No, sah!" promptly exclaimed the
negro, "I'll do nothing like dat. But,"
he added, after a pause, "I'll tell you
what I will do—you keep the calf two
weeks longer and you can have it."

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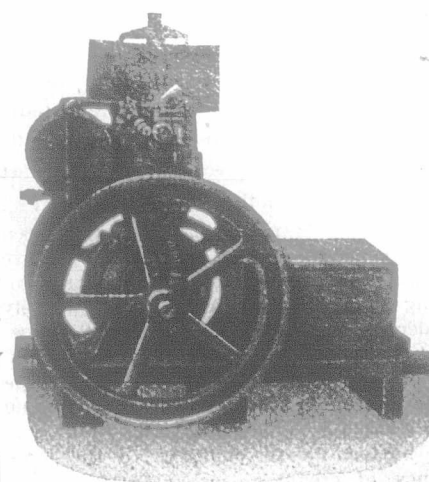
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
Please Mention "Advocate"

At the Nice casino, during the season here, I attended, said a Pittsburg woman, a concert given by Siegfried Wagner's orchestra. There were many Americans at this concert. Next to me sat an elderly American woman in a beautiful gown, and a noted Russian Countess was beside her.

The two during the intermission, began to converse. The Russian lady had visited America several times. She was conversant with American music. She said a number of intelligent things in good English, but my compatriot's replies I was unable to hear. Finally, though, I did hear one.

"Don't you think," said the Russian, "that Damrosch is the best conductor in America?"
"I dunno," said my compatriot, "as I ever rid on his car."

A private letter recently received in New York from a Russian woman, according to The Tribune, quotes the following little folk story as an illustration of the present situation and the popular attitude in Russia:

"Japan would have consented to peace with Russia some time ago if the Czar had been able to send the Mikado the following persons: Two functionaries who do not steal; two priests who do not drink; one muojik who has never been whipped; one workman who has always had enough to eat. But the Czar was unable to find such persons in his whole country, and offered instead: Admiral Alexieff, Grand Duke Sergius, General Orloff, Admiral Ouchtomsky; and the priest, Jean de Cronstadt. But the Mikado would not accept these substitutes, and that is why the war still goes on."

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

- A. & J. MORRISON, Glen Ross Farm, Home-wood, Man. Shorthorns and Clydesdales.
- A. D. McDONALD, Napinka, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns, Yorkshires and Berkshires. Young pigs for sale.
- A. D. GAMLEY, Brandon, Man.—Breeder of Leicester sheep and Roadster horses. Stock for sale.
- C. W. TAYLOR, Dominion City.—Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins, Black-headed Red Game, White Cochins.
- C. O'BRIEN, Dominion City.—Buff Orpingtons, Scotch Deer Hounds, Russian Wolf Hounds.
- ELTON & WATT, breeders of pure-blood Hereford and Shorthorn cattle. Choice young bulls now for sale. Cloverdale Farm, 3 miles north-east of Bird's Hill, Springfield Tp., Man.
- E. T. GRIFFITHS, Moose Jaw, Assa.—Breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Stock for sale.
- H. V. OLENDENING, Harding, Man.—Breeder and importer of Red Faced cattle, the dual purpose breed. H. V. Olending.
- H. W. HODKINSON, Neepawa, Man.—Barred Rocks. Winners.
- HENRY NICHOL, Fairview Farm, Brandon, Man.—Breeder of Clydesdale horses and Shorthorns, etc.
- J. COFFEY, Dalesboro, Sask. Shorthorns. Yorkshire swine of all ages and both sexes.
- J. G. WASHINGTON, Ninga.—Shorthorns and Clydesdales. Four choice young bulls. One stallion two years. Good one.
- JOHN GIBSON, Underhill, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns and Tamworths. Stock for sale.
- JOHN WISHART, Portage la Prairie, Man.—Breeder of Clydesdales and Hackney horses. Young and breeding stock of both sexes for sale.
- JAMES DUTHIE, Melgund Stock Farm, Hartney Man.—Shorthorns and Berkshires.
- LAKE & BELSON, Grenfell, Assa.—Breeders of Polled-Angus cattle. Young bulls for sale.
- L. E. THOMPSON, Deloraine, Man.—Breeder of Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Jacks and Jennets. O. I. C. swine and P. B. Rocks.
- PLUM CREEK STOCK FARM.—J. H. Kinnear & Son, Souris, Man. Breeders of Shorthorns. Stock for sale.
- R. A. & J. A. WATT, Salem P. O. Ont., and telegraph office.—Breeders of Shorthorns and Clydesdales. Imported and Canadian-bred females; also a pair of bull calves.
- RIVEREDGE FARM.—Shorthorn cattle, Deer hounds, B. Rocks, B. B. Games. A. A. Titus, Napinka, Man.
- REGINA STOCK FARM.—Ayrshires and Yorkshires for sale. J. C. Pope, Regina, Assa.
- ROBT. SINTON, Regina, Assa.—Breeder and importer of Herefords. Stock, both sexes, for sale.
- R. P. STANLEY, Moosomin, Assa.—Breeder of Percherons and Hackneys. Stallions of both breeds for sale.
- SHORTHORNS and Clydesdales. Wm. Chalmers, Smithfield Stock Farm, Brandon. Phone at residence.
- SHORTHORNS of the fashionable families. John Kennedy, Swan River, Man.—(C.N.R.), 1 1/2 miles from town.
- TRAYNOR BROS., Regina, Assa.—Clydesdales. Stallions for sale.
- THOS. ELLIOTT, Regina, Assa.—Breeder of Herefords.
- THOS. DALE, Portage la Prairie, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Young and breeding stock of both sexes for sale.
- W. M. LAUGHLAND, Hartney, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshires, and B.P. Rocks.
- W. S. LISTER, Middle Church (N.R. Winnipeg), Marchmont Herd Scotch Shorthorns. Bulls all ages from imported stock. Telephone 1004B.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
Miscellaneous.

TANNING HIDES.

Will you kindly let me know how to tan dried hides of a small size, and whether they should be done when fresh or dried?
N. N.

Ans.—The following method is considered the best known that is applicable to home conditions.

If the skin has been already dried, soak it in clean water for twenty-four hours, working it with the hands repeatedly during that time, until it becomes soft. Remove any small pieces of flesh or fat which may have adhered to it.

If the skin is fresh and has not been dried, it need only be washed to remove any dust or dirt. Now prepare the following mixture: Alum, very finely powdered, five pounds; salt, well powdered, two pounds; coarse wheat meal, two pounds. Mix the above in a large stoneware basin or wooden bucket, and add gradually sufficient sour milk or sour buttermilk to bring it to the consistency of cream.

Having previously allowed the soaked skin to drain until most of the moisture has evaporated, lay it on a table with the hair underneath, and taking some of the above mixture, rub it thoroughly into every part of the flesh side of the skin, using as much force with the hands as possible, so as to drive the mixture into the pores of the skin.

Much of the success of the operation depends upon giving the skin as much rubbing and handling as possible. When it will absorb no more, cover it with a layer of the composition about eighth of an inch thick; fold it over with the flesh surfaces together and the hair outside, and lay it aside in a cool place. Next day open out the skin, add more of the mixture, rub thoroughly, fold up as before. Repeat daily for two days more. Now wash the skin thoroughly in clean water, removing all the composition; hang up to drain, and when half dry rub in a fresh supply of the mixture, and repeat the rubbing daily for four or five days, adding more of the mixture when necessary. Now wash thoroughly in clean water, repeatedly changed. Make a strong solution of alum, without salt, and after the skin has drained, lay it out on a flat surface, exposed to the sun if possible. Apply the alum solution to the flesh side and let it dry, working it thoroughly all over. The more the skin is worked the softer it will be.

In the report of winnings at the Western Fair, Bull & Son were credited with first on Jersey cow, three years. David Duncan won first in this class with his cow, Lady Primrose; also third on heifer calf, with which Mr. Edmonds was credited. On referring to the judges' books we find that in the heifer calf section the judges' returns credited Edmonds with third prize, though the mistake was subsequently discovered, and Duncan got the money.

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IF YOU WANT A MACHINE FOR **Well DRILLING OR PROSPECTING** with either Rope or Pipe Tools, write to us describing your work, stating depth of wells and size of Bits or Drills you want. Our machines are the latest and most durable, and the greatest money earners ever made! Results guaranteed.

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A KANSAS CORN STORY.
News comes from Southern Kansas that a boy climbed a cornstalk to see how the sky and clouds looked and that now the stalk is growing faster than the boy can climb down. The boy is clear out of sight. Three men have taken the contract for cutting down the stalk with axes to save the boy a horrible death by starving, but the stalk grows so rapidly that they can't hit twice in the same place. The boy is living on green corn alone, and has already thrown down over four bushels of cobs. Even if the corn holds out there is still danger that the boy will reach a height where he will be frozen to death. There is some talk of attempting his rescue with a balloon.—[Topeka Capital.

The foregoing narrative is a close rival of the famous Niagara River pumpkin-vine story, published in these columns a few weeks ago.

BILL NYE AS A DAIRYMAN.
When I was young and used to roam around over the country, gathering watermelons by the light of the moon, I used to think I could milk anybody's cow; but I don't think so now. I do not milk the cow unless the sign is right, and it hasn't been right for a good many years. The last cow I tried to milk was a common cow, born in obscurity—kind of self-made cow. I remember her brow was low, but she wore her tail high; and she was haughty, oh, so haughty! I made a commonplace remark to her, one that is used in the very best society; one that need not give offense. I said, "So"—and she "Soed." Then I told her to "Hist," and she "Histed." But I thought she overdid it. She put too much expression to it. Just then I heard something crash through the window of the barn and fall with a thud—sickening thud—on the outside. Then I asked them if the cow was injured much.

The neighbors came to see what it was that caused the noise. They found that I had done it in getting through the window. I asked the neighbors if the barn was still standing. They said it was. They said she seemed quite robust. Then I requested them to go in and calm the cow a little, and see if they could get my plug hat off her horns. I am buying all my milk now of a milkman. I select a gentle milkman, who will not kick, and I feel as though I can trust him. Then, if he feels as though he can trust me, it's all right.

NOT EMBEZZLEMENT.
"I hear your cashier is in trouble," said the first bank president.
"Yes," said the second bank president, "he's charged with stealing."
"Oh, then he didn't get much, eh?"

SAD NEWS.
"Doctor," moaned the young wife of the aged millionaire, "please tell me the truth about my husband's condition."
"Can you bear the worst?" asked the sapient physician.
"Yes, yes. Don't keep me in suspense."
"I won't. The old skinflint will be around in another week."

Kidney Disorders
Are no respecter of persons.

People in every walk of life are troubled. Have you a Backache? If you have it is the first sign that the kidneys are not working properly.

A neglected Backache leads to serious Kidney Trouble.

Check it in time by taking

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
"THE GREAT KIDNEY SPECIFIC."
They cure all kinds of Kidney Troubles from Backache to Bright's Disease.

50c. a box or 3 for \$1.25
all dealers or
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For Sale

The Clydesdale Stallion, Activity, No. [2438] Vol. X. Dark bay, white stripe on face, off hind foot white, weight 1800 lbs.

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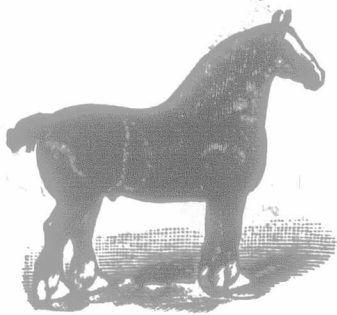
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Among them are winners in the Old Country; also winners at Toronto.

Correspondence invited.

T. MERCER, New Westminster, B. C.

A farmer engaged in a county court case, the judge of which was a very sincere man, suggested to his lawyer that things might be smoothed by sending the judge a couple of nice, young ducks. "Send the ducks and you will be sure to lose your case," exclaimed the lawyer. The suit was fought, and the owner of the ducks won. "I sent the judge the ducks," he afterwards explained complacently to the lawyer. "Sent the ducks, and you have won your case!" was the astonished reply. "Yes," he replied, "but recollecting what you said, I put the other man's name to them."—[The Argus.

Greenock Stock Farm, the property of Mr. John McFarlane, Dutton, Ont., is the home of an excellent lot of Shorthorns, Berkshires and Oxford Downs. The proprietor is now in a position to offer the public a number of richly-bred young Shorthorn females, imported and home-bred, and now in calf to Imp. Royal Prince. They also have calves by their sides, sired by this grand bull, which has been so successfully used in building up this fine herd during the past few years. He is now offered for sale, or would be exchanged for another good imported bull. The young bulls have been readily picked up, but the following are some of the younger ones still left:

A dark-red, ten months one, out of Samantha, and by Royal Prince; this one is smooth and lengthy, and gives promise of being a large animal. The second is a nine-months red, a beauty, out of Choice Lustre (imp.), and by Abbotsford Star (imp.). Another, sired by Abbotsford Star, is a pretty, nine-months red, of Strathallan breeding. Worthy of mention is a handsome, lusty fellow, out of Lady Bess (imp.), sired by Royal Prince. Tidy Lass (imp.) has by her side a model four-months-old bull calf, by Royal Prince, which is sure to make a mark yet. On this farm are to be seen some Berkshires, good in quality and pedigree as well. A few choice ones of both sexes, five months old, for sale. The Oxford Downs kept are a nice, even flock, bred from prize-winning sires. Any of above-mentioned at reasonable prices. The farm is two miles east of Dutton, on M. C. R. and P. M. railways. Visitors welcome.

WISDOM OF THE EAST.

How Musical Art is Advancing in Halifax. The Conservatory's Calendar.

A score of teachers of the highest standing in the profession are giving musical instruction this year at the Halifax Conservatory of Music, of which institution Rev. Robert Laing is principal. The calendar of the Conservatory is just to hand and indicates very clearly that the ambition of the staff to make the institution one of the foremost schools of music in Canada is likely to be fulfilled. There are for main departments, organ, voice, violin and piano, and besides this orchestral instruments are taught, and an orchestra of good ability maintained among the students. The calendar shows that the grading in the various courses, particularly in piano, has been admirably done, and the pupil progresses by easy stages from the Fletcher Primary Method to the degree of Mus. Bac., at Dalhousie University, with which the Conservatory is affiliated.

Principal Laing has shown himself anxious to provide the very best equipment for the benefit of the students, and for that reason he purchased last January two fine "Gourlay" pianos. After a test of six months or more, he wrote to the firm of Gourlay, Winter & Leeming, Toronto, to the effect that pupils and staff alike were enthusiastic over the rich tone quality of the instruments, which seemed to give fresh impetus to their interest in their work. Accordingly he desired to make arrangements for the exchange of more instruments of another make, for "Gourlays." Just before the Conservatory opened for the season on Sept. 7, the firm arrived at an agreement with Mr. Laing, and the pianos were placed in position, greatly to the delight of all connected with the institution.

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TRADE NOTE.

SHURLY & DIETRICH SAWS.—Among the most favorably known of our advertisers is the enterprising and reliable firm of Shurly & Dietrich, Galt, Ont., whose famous Maple-Leaf Razor-steel Secret-temper saws are not only supplying the best Canadian demand, but are, we understand, annually shipped in thousands to the United States, where they are sold at a higher price in competition with the best American saws. This can be done because of the superiority of Shurly & Dietrich's secret process of tempering and the general good qualities of pattern and material. The industry is one of which Canadians may be proud. It does not have to be boomed or patronized on sentimental grounds. The product is bought because the article is the best value for the money of anything of the kind manufactured. If you have never used a Shurly & Dietrich saw, you have a pleasure in store. Shurly & Dietrich's success is founded on merit, and it is a genuine pleasure to commend their saws to the public.

GOSPEL.

"I been thinkin' 'bout gettin' married," said a layman to Brother Williams. "You reckon I could git a marriage license for a dozen watermelons?" "I reckon you could," replied Brother Williams. "But my wholesome advice ter you is ter eat de watermelons!"

THAT CLYDESDALE IMPORTATION.

The feature of the Clydesdale importation trade this year, as far as Western Canada is concerned at least, was the invasion of the field by Mr. W. H. Bryce, of Arcola, Sask. Mr. Bryce had for many years kept a large herd of cattle in the Moose Mountains, and has raised big crops of wheat on his hundreds of acres on the prairie, but the Scotch love of good Clydesdales finally asserted itself, and he and Mrs. Bryce went home to invest some money in horses, "and," said the proud possessor of Old Country champions to a "Farmer's Advocate" representative, "I just spent within fifteen pounds of my allotted amount." There were ten head altogether in the consignment Mr. Bryce selected, and each one was bought because of his or her individual merit, as the illustrations on another page show. The breeding and winnings of this meritorious shipment were described in detail in our August 23rd issue, just as they were being shipped, but since then we have had the pleasure of a personal inspection. "Perpetual Motion," the first-prize three-year-old stallion at the Highland, is, as might be expected, a grand, good horse. He is of the modern type, clean-legged, about the size of Barrowman, the first-prize aged stallion at Winnipeg this year, but not so big as either the Winnipeg or the Brandon champion.

The Cawdor-Cup filly, Rosadora, carries most of her championship features in her feet and legs. Canadians who have seen the importation invariably pick some of the other fillies as the champion, because of their greater massiveness or roundness of body. But it's the underpinning that wins. Rosadora would have no difficulty in winning at Canadian shows; in fact, unless there are some extra fine things brought out, Mr. Bryce will be able to win firsts and seconds in mares, three-year-olds and two-year-olds at next year's exhibitions. Lady Rotha, the Royal winner, cannot be called a prepossessing filly. She is not docked, has heavy, ample bone, and has very much the appearance of an older brood mare, but when one comes to criticize her she scores up well. The other fillies, as the illustration shows, are of an exceptionally high average quality. Some importers have, perhaps, brought out shipments that cost more money, but for enthusiastic enterprise on the part of an individual breeder, Mr. Bryce's venture has never been equalled in the annals of Western horse-breeding enterprises. His advent in the Scottish show-yards as a buyer of the best for the first of Northwest certainly must have done much to advertise our land over the sea, and the introduction of so much well-bred stock into any community stamps the importer a public benefactor, and establishes his standards, to which others may well strive to attain.

Boog Spavin

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

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid)

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

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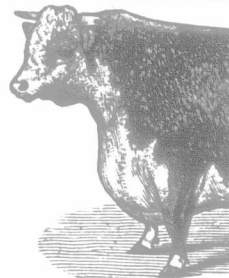
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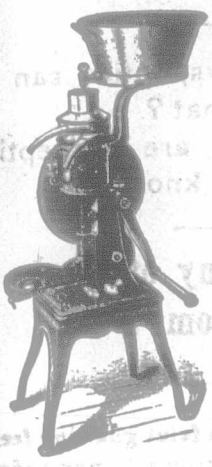
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GOSSIP.

When you have made a child glad, you have made a man good. The child can belong to God as soon as he can to the Devil.—B. U.

"Hold on!" shouted the corpulent matron in the big skyscraper. "I want you to take me and my six children to the top floor."
"Sorry, lady," chuckled the elevator boy, "but I can't do it."
"Can't do it? Why not?"
"Because I am too young to raise a family."
And tipping his blue cap, he guided the car out of sight.

THE STOLID ENGLISHMAN.

The English seem to recognize and enjoy their reputation for stolidity and taciturnity. The London Globe quotes an American as asking a waiter in a restaurant:—
"Doesn't anyone ever laugh here?"
"Yes, sir," replied the waiter. "Sometimes we have complaints about it."

A man went into a chemist's shop and bought a bottle of some patent stuff, which was advertised thus:

No more Coughs.
No more Colds.
1s. 1 1/4d. the Bottle.

Three days later he went to the chemist, complaining that his throat was stopped up, and that he could scarcely breathe. "I've drunk all that patent cough mixture," he said.
"Drunk it?" yelled the chemist.
"Why, that's an india-rubber solution to put on the soles of your boots."

Dr. William Osler recently prescribed this quaint cure for the gout:—First pick a handkerchief from the pocket of a spinster who never wished to wed; second, wash the handkerchief in an honest miller's pond; third, dry it on the hedge of a person who never was covetous; fourth, send it to the shop of a physician who never killed a patient; fifth, mark it with a lawyer's ink who never cheated a client, and, sixth, apply it, hot, to the gout-tormented part. A speedy cure must follow.

Messrs. J. Chambers & Sons, Holdenby, Northampton, England, who advertise their Shire horses in this paper, write: "Amongst the noted horses bred by this firm are Wales (6520) and Mona's Prince (9933), noted as being the biggest and heaviest horse ever shown at the London Show. Amongst others used as stud sires are Cheadle Jumbo (3024), a first-prize winner at London and at the Royal Show; Iron Chancellor 14677, one of the most noted of England's sires; Storm Signal 13622; Peleus 15771; Crowland Chief (3578); Motorchos (18933); Duke of Anglesea (19555); Northgate Prince (15762); Winchelsea (14439); Rokeby Plutus (16363); Royal Lancer (19993); Larcher Harold (19753); County Chief (17898); Nailstone Ironclad (7873); Marquis of Hartington (7608). With such a combination of blood, the breeding speaks for itself."

SEVEN THOUSAND RESCUED BOYS.

The plan followed by the State of Ohio in remaking naughty boys, has had excellent results, according to Eugene Wood's article, "A School for Boys," in the October number of Everybody's Magazine.

"Statistics show," says Mr. Wood, "that out of the 11,000 boys who have been in the Lancaster, Ohio, school since it was started, between sixty-five and seventy per cent. have made useful, honorable men out of themselves. How many of them would have done so anyhow it is impossible to tell; but the chances are that they would all have gone irrevocably to the bad, else they wouldn't have been committed. They aren't sent to Lancaster for making faces at the teacher.

"Of these 7,000 or so recued boys some have done extremely well. One man I know of is now a millionaire of very great importance in the world. He is proud of the fact that he was a boy there. He takes his friends to the place to show it off to them, and tell what it did for him. 'The turning-point in my life,' he says. There are others in very high positions in the State of Ohio and other States, men of affairs, trusted men, that say the same thing."

"Is Dr. Chase Your Doctor?"

HAVE YOU LEARNED TO CURE BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION AND CONSTIPATION WITH

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS

A medicine, like a physician, is selected because of the actual results it is known to bring about. Most people are slow in choosing either physician or medicine until they know of cases in which they have proven successful.

In calling your attention to Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, it is only necessary to point to their success in the past, for they are known in nearly every home.

By means of their direct and specific action on the liver—causing a healthful flow of bile—they regulate and enliven the action of the bowels and ensure good digestion in the intestines. At the same time they stimulate the kidneys in their work of filtering poisons from the blood.

This cleansing process set in motion by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills means a thorough cure of biliousness, intestinal indigestion, torpid liver, kidney derangements and constipation.

It means a restoration of health, strength and comfort where there has been pain, weakness and suffering. It means a removal of the conditions which lead to backache, rheumatism, lumbago, Bright's disease, appendicitis and diabetes.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. The portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every box.

Woodmere Stock Farm Neepawa, Man.

Shorthorns

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

Clydesdales

A few Clydesdale Fillies for sale.

Yorkshire Pigs

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

PLYMOUTH ROCKS A SPECIALTY

STEPHEN BENSON

Grandview Herd.

Scotch Shorthorns Herd headed by Crimston Chief = 24057—and Trout Creek Favorite. Stock for sale at all times. Correspondence solicited.

JAS. WILSON, Innisfail, Alberta Farm 8 miles south of town.

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.

Geo. Rankin & Sons, Hamiota, Man.

THORNDALE STOCK FARM

SHORTHORN herd numbers 160, headed by Challenge—30462—and Royal Sailor—3701—Sixteen yearling bulls for sale, and a lot of younger ones; also females of all ages.

T. W. ROBSON, Manitou, Man.

Scotch Shorthorns

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

P. TALBOT & SONS, Lacombe, Alta.

Drumrossie Shorthorns—Drumrossie Chief = 29632—and "Orange Chief" = 52666—at head of herd. Young things for sale at all times.

J. & W. SHARP, Lacombe Alta.

Price and Value Count

CLUBBING ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

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

FROM THIS
DATE
TO
JAN'Y 1st, 1907

ALL FOR \$1.50

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

The Telegram Home Library Chart

The premium for The Weekly Telegram is a record-breaker in presentations, and is given absolutely free to all subscribers to The Weekly Telegram for the remainder of 1906 and 1907. It is in the form of a wall hanger, 24 x 28 inches in size, consisting of six sheets. As a decorative piece of home furnishing it excels anything ever placed within the reach of the readers of the West by this or any other newspaper.

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

The Price of this Chart alone is \$1.50.

The Weekly Telegram

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

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

STUDY WELL THE GREAT OFFER!

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

Use this Coupon for your Order.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

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

Name.....

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Far Famed Okanagan

Kelowna, B. C.

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

Carruthers & Pooley

Real Estate Agents,

KELOWNA, B. C.

When Writing Advertisers Please Mention Farmer's Advocate

GOSSIP.

"What is an orphan?" asked the teacher of the class in definitions. Nobody seemed to know. "Well, I'm an orphan," said the teacher, seeking an illustration that would not reveal too much. At this a hand popped up, and the owner of it exclaimed: "An orphan is a woman that wants to get married and can't."—[Life.

A few days ago a witty but not over-industrious Celt was one of the street gang at Newburyport, and a few minutes before noon he threw his shovel into the gutter, sat down on the curbstone, and proceeded to fill and light his pipe. Just as he extracted the first puff of smoke, Superintendent of Streets Pritchard came around the corner, and seeing Pat, roared out: "Here! What are you throwing down your shovel for at this time of day?"

"To cool it, sir-r," said Pat, whereupon the superintendent dodged around the corner to get his face together.—[Ex.

Official records of Holstein-Friesian cows from July 21st to Sept. 10th, 1905, under the careful supervision of U. S. State Agt. Colleges and Experiment Stations: During the period from July 21st to Sept. 10th, 1905, records of 86 cows have been accepted; sixteen of which were begun more than eight months after freshening. All made seven-day records, 4 made 14-day, 2 made 30-day, and 1 made a 35-day record. The averages by ages were as follows:

Twenty-one full-age cows averaged: age 7 years 5 months 9 days; days from calving, 30; milk, 424.7 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.30; fat, 14.011 lbs. Six four-year-olds averaged: age, 4 years 7 months 3 days; days from calving, 39; milk, 405.8 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.62; fat, 14.717 lbs. Eleven three-year-olds averaged: age, 3 years 6 months 21 days; days from calving, 22; milk, 394.4 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.25; fat, 12.817 lbs. Thirty-two two-year-olds averaged: age, 2 years 5 months 15 days; days from calving, 27; milk, 301.5 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.32; fat, 10.013 lbs. In the aged cow list Leila Pieterje, 21.013 lbs. fat from 550 lbs. milk in 7 days, and Ybma 3rd's Pledge, 20.137 lbs. fat from 637.2 lbs. milk in seven days, and 82.135 lbs. fat from 2,672 lbs. milk in 30 days, will be noted; but just what such figures really mean requires a moment's thought. Take the statement of 2,672 lbs. milk containing 82.135 lbs. fat given by Ybma 3rd's Pledge and analyze it: 89 lbs. of standard milk per day for 30 days, over two quarts per day more than could be got into a ten-gallon can. Suppose the forty-two quarts retailed at five cents per quart, the income for the thirty days is \$63.00. If taken to the creamery there are 82.135 lbs. fat, and almost 2,600 lbs. skim milk and buttermilk for the calves and pigs. In the four-year-old class Molly Netherland De Kol, with 20.723 lbs. fat from 453.1 lbs. milk in 7 days, holds first rank; while among the three-year-olds Pontiac Calypso, 18.805 lbs. fat from 418.4 lbs. milk, and Canary Longfield, 17.142 lbs. fat from 444.9 lbs. milk are notable. Canary Longfield's 30-day record of 72,522 lbs. fat from 1,949 lbs. milk, when compared with her seven-day record is a remarkable showing of steady production. Pontiac Kate, 12.495 lbs. fat from 320.1 lbs. milk, and Pontiac Soldene, 12.386 lbs. fat from 383.4 lbs. milk, head the two-year-olds and make a fine showing for the age. The 16 records begun not less than eight months after calving show that H-F breeders are determined to prove beyond cavil the staying powers of the breed. Early in her first period of lactation the two-year-old heifer, Pontiac Columbo, produced 15.567 lbs. fat from 444.4 lbs. milk in 7 days, and 61.088 lbs. fat from 1,790.5 lbs. milk in 30 days; while more than eight months from calving she produced 10.313 lbs. fat from 300.4 lbs. milk in 7 days, and 20.543 lbs. fat from 601.3 lbs. milk in 14 days. Another heifer, Johanna Aagge 4th, made a prior record of 11.523 lbs. fat from 290.8 lbs. milk not long after calving; yet 248 days from calving she made a record of 9.184 lbs. fat from 317.4 lbs. milk: a difference of only 2.339 lbs. fat, while Johanna Hengerveld De Haan, at 345 days from calving, actually bettered her prior record by over one pound fat.

Can Eat Anything Now.

How many Dyspeptics can say that?
Or perhaps you are dyspeptic and don't know it.

Have you any of these symptoms?

Variable appetite, a faint gnawing feeling at the pit of the stomach, unsatisfied hunger, a loathing of food, rising and souring of food, a painful load at the pit of the stomach, constipation, or are you gloomy and miserable? Then you are a dyspeptic. The cure is careful diet; avoid stimulants and narcotics, do not drink at meals, keep regular habits, and regulate the stomach and bowels with **BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS**,

Nature's specific for Dyspepsia.

Miss Laura Chicoine, Belle Anse, Que., says of its wonderful curative powers:—"Last winter I was very thin, and was fast losing flesh owing to the run-down state of my system. I suffered from Dyspepsia, loss of appetite and bad blood. I tried everything I could get, but to no purpose; then finally started to use Burdock Blood Bitters. From the first day I felt the good effect of the medicine, and am now feeling strong and well again. I can eat anything now without any ill after-effects. It gives me great pleasure to recommend Burdock Blood Bitters, for I feel it saved my life."

HIGH-CLASS PHOTOGRAPHS.

For first-class and up-to-date Photographs go to E. B. CURLETTE'S New Studio in the Allan Block. Only one grade of work turned out, and that the best. No stairs to climb. All on the ground floor. Location: First door south of Post Office, Calgary, Alta.

E. B. CURLETTE.

WINDMILLS



Grain Grinders,
Gas & Gasoline Engines,
Tanks,
Bee Supplies,
Etc.

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Goold, Shapley & Muir Co., Ltd.
BRANTFORD, CANADA.

Spring Grove Stock Farm Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep



First herd prize and sweepstake, Toronto Exhibition, 3 years in succession. Herd headed by the imported 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.

T. E. ROBSON, Ilderton, Ont.

Shorthorns for Sale

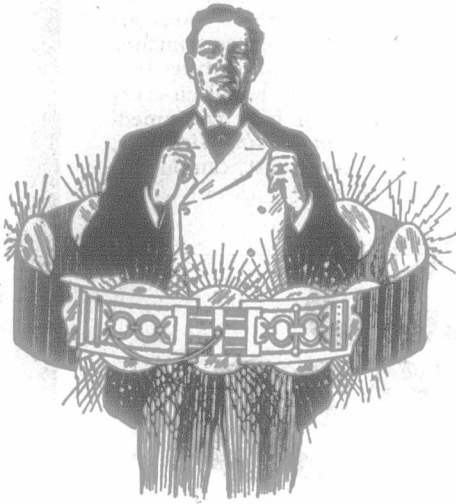
IMPORTED AND HOMB-BRED. Cows, Heifers and Young Bulls. Finest quality Scotch breeding. Prices low.

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

Advertise in the Advocate

STRENGTH---FREE TO MEN.

How to Regain It Without Cost Until Cured.



Strength of body—strength of mind Who would not possess it if they could? It is nature's greatest gift—our most valuable possession. Without this strength life is a failure, with it everything is possible. Almost every man was made strong, but few have been taught how to preserve this strength. Many, through ignorance have wasted it recklessly or used it up excessively, leaving the body exhausted, the nerves shaky, the eyes dull, and the mind slow to act. There are thousands of these weak, puny, broken-down men, dragging on from day to day, who might be as strong and vigorous as ever they were if they

would only turn to the right source. Electricity cures these weaknesses. It gives you back the very element you have lost. It puts new life into the being and renews the vigor of youth. For 40 years I have been curing men, and so certain am I now of what my method will do that I will give to any man who needs it my world-famed DR. SANDEN ELECTRIC BELT AND SUSPENSORY FREE UNTIL CURED. You pay nothing down, you deposit nothing, you risk nothing; but upon request I will furnish you with the Belt to use, and if it cures, you pay me my price—in many cases not over \$5.00. If you are not cured or satisfied, return the Belt to me and that ends it.

As I am the originator of this method of treatment and have made it a great success, there are many imitations of my Belt; but my great knowledge, based on 40 years' experience, is mine alone. My advice is given free with the Belt.

This offer is made especially to men who lack strength and vitality who have drains, losses, impotency, varicocele, etc., but I also give my Belt on the same terms to sufferers from Rheumatism, Lamé Back, Sciatica, Kidney, Liver and Stomach Troubles.

Call or write for a Belt to-day; or, if you want to, look into the matter further. I have two of the best books ever written on Electricity and its medical uses, which I send free, sealed, by mail.

DR. C. T. SANDEN

140 Yonge Street, TORONTO, ONT.

Office hours, 9 to 6; Saturday, until 9 p. m.

THE BIG TRUTH STICK

FACTS COMMONSENSE
SMASHES WORTHLESS SEPARATORS

EASY OR HARD WHICH FOR YOU

Put Facts and Common Sense to work on a Tubular Cream Separator and you know it must be easy to operate. Put Facts and Common Sense up against a back breaking, hard to wash, high can "bucket bowl" machine and you can't make yourself believe it is easy to operate. In the light of truth, the out-of-date, "bucket bowl" separators go to smash.

Which kind for you, the	
Tubular	or "Bucket Bowl"
Low Can	or High Can
Simple Bowl	or Bowl Full of Parts
Enclosed Gears	or Exposed Gears
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Catalog O-186 tells all about Tubulars. Write for it.

The Sharples Separator Co.
Toronto, Can. WEST CHESTER, PA. Chicago.

Senega Root Ship us your Senega and turn it into money while prices are high. We predict low value in near future.

THE LIGHTCAP HIDE & FUR CO., Limited

Dealers and Exporters of Hides, Pelts, Deerskins, etc. Northern Furs and Senega.

Highest Prices, Prompt Returns. 172 KING ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

GOSSIP.

Cheerfulness is an excellent wearing quality, it has been called the bright weather of the heart.—Smiles.

A splendid opportunity to procure a choice young Shorthorn bull is afforded at "Maple Shade," the farm of John Dryden & Son, Brooklin, Ont. Just to hand is their 1905-6 catalogue, giving the pedigrees of seventeen royally-bred bulls; strong, square, fleshy fellows, useful alike for producing the finest export steers or mating with the best Shorthorn females. Visitors will be met at Brooklin station (G.T.R.); or Myrtle (C.P.R.), on notice by telephone or telegraph. Write for the catalogue, and examine the pedigrees. They will bear inspection.

SCOTTISH SHEEP DOG TRIALS.

Sheep dog trials are popular in Scotland, and some very interesting reports of these competitions have recently appeared in the Scottish Farmer, from which we quote, in part, the report of the recent Hawick trial. After a vivid description of the work of several dogs, which almost, but not quite, succeeded in all the requirements, the "many in the crowd," says the writer, whispered, "Here comes Kep." And, sure enough, the tall form of Mr. James Scott, Troneyhill, was seen making for the lists. Kep was bent on making history. His master and he were on better terms than they were at Duns. Up till the third poles, Kep simply worked miracles. Here he knew exactly what was needed, but his master made him drop two inches short of the turning point, the result being that one sheep took the wrong side of the pole. Kep raised his head and turned an angry eye towards his master, which plainly said, "Noo, ye see what ye've done." But, nothing daunted, up came Kep, penned, and then took the single sheep under command as only he can. He never worked better, but the mistake of his master sent him home unrewarded. Mr. Samuel Rutherford, Overhall, now "slipped" Jim. He completed the programme almost without a hitch, showing a wealth of art and a wonderful capacity for initiative. On the single sheep he was powerful, his eyes being sentinels against which it was vain to strive. Mr. W. Rutherford, Linhope, Braehead, next sent off Bar. For some time everything was prophetic of success, but one sheep became rebellious and then all was over. He never penned. England found another able exponent in Mr. Adam Telfer, Fairnley, Northumberland. Adam and Tom made a brilliant display, and the shepherd's long arms came in very handy at the penning. Tom has a grand "eye," shows force in his every move, and can work a single sheep as he would a score. Mr. Andrew Elder, Twislop, Newcastleton, now walked with careless ease to the starting point. His dog, Hemp, went away sweepingly, and accomplished his task in a creditably short time, having shown much sagacity and resource. Mr. Adam Telfer came again—this time with Hemp. He practically repeated his former performance, for, in truth, it was hard to effect any improvement. Hemp showed a slight tendency at certain turns to raise his tail, which elevation his master was quick to check. Richard Oliver, West Woodburn, Northumberland, sent away Speed to make one further effort on behalf of the fair fame of England. He strove nobly, but was at first too firm, and afterwards too "slack." He was over anxious, and so was Richard. This was evident at the pen, and also when the single sheep was let go. At home he would have done much better. Now all eyes were turned on Mr. Adam Renwick, Crancleugh, Falstone, who crossed the ropes with Don, a dog of eighteen months, to bring the trial to a close. His English brethren gave him a cheering welcome. Away went Don, but to prove that Albion's canine sons have their full share of fire, he was too stern in his first turn. This his master quickly noted, and then slowed him down. Don was obedient. He rounded his poles beautifully, and with fine "toddlin'" motion came up to the pen. He was prompt here; and when the single sheep rushed against him he held up to it with defiant courage. Point after point he made, never once surrendering an inch of territory. When he was called up, the crowd generously applauded.

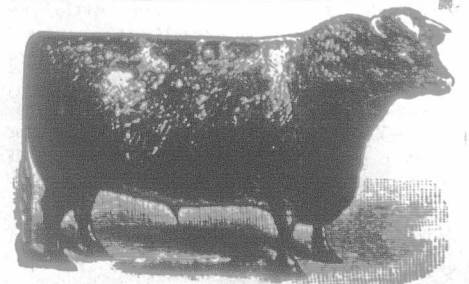
Lump Jaw

Save the animal—save your herd—cure every case of Lump Jaw. The disease is fatal in time, and it spreads. Only one way to cure it—use

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

No trouble—rub it on. No risk—your money back if it ever fails. Used for seven years by nearly all the big stockmen. Free illustrated book on Lump Jaw and other diseases and blemishes of cattle and horses. Write for it today.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
46 Front Street, West. Toronto, Can.



ARTHUR JOHNSTON

Greenwood, Ont.

Offers for sale at moderate prices:

- 4 high-class imp. bulls.
- 3 excellent yearling bulls, home-bred.
- 14 first-class bull calves.

Also cows and heifers, imp. and home-bred. Most of the above imp. or sired by imp. bulls and from imp. dams.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

- 9 heifers, yearlings.
- 29 heifers, calves.
- 4 bulls, yearlings.
- 26 bulls, calves.

All out of imported sires and dams.

Prices easy. Catalogue.

John Clancy, H. CARGILL & SON,
om Manager. Cargill, Ont.

MAPLE SHADE

Cruickshank
Shorthorns and
Shropshire Sheep

16 choice young bulls of Cruickshank breeding, from which you can select high-class herd-headers. If you wish to see the breeding we shall be pleased to mail a catalogue.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON,
Brooklin, Ont.

Stations (Brooklin, G.T.R. Long-distance telephone.
Myrtle, C.P.R.)

Pine Grove Stock Farm
Breeder of High-class Scotch Shorthorns, Choice Shropshire Sheep, Clydesdale and Hackney Horses.

Second annual sale of Shorthorns at farm, on Wednesday, Jan. 10th. Herd catalogue on application. Address: C. W. WILSON, Supt., Rockland, Ont. W. C. EDWARDS & Co., Limited, Props. om

Maple Lodge Stock Farm

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

A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS,
Strathroy, Ont.

SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES

Present offerings: 12 young bulls, of No. 1 quality, ready for immediate service; also cows and heifers of all ages. Also one imp. stallion and two brood mares. Prices reasonable. Visitors welcome. Farm one mile from town.

Brampton Jersey Herd—We have now for immediate sale 10 bulls, from 6 to 18 months old, descended from St. Lambert or imported stock; also females of all ages. In order to reduce our stock, we are making a special offer. For full particulars address B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont. Phone 68. om

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Legal.

MAN DAMAGING TOOLS.

A hires B for \$20 per month, and B damages some of A's tools. Should B pay for them? There was no bargain to that effect. O. M. B.

Ans.—It is not general for the employer to deduct anything in case of accidents, but where deliberate carelessness or destructiveness is shown, he would be justified in doing so and, we think a magistrate would award this way.

CATTLE AT LARGE.

Is my neighbor liable to any damages for injuries received from his cattle, as I'm very much annoyed with the same? He keeps two bulls in his herd and lets them run at large. (MRS.) C. M. Sask.

Ans.—Yes; the law forbids the running at large of bulls over nine months of age.

Miscellaneous.

FROZEN POTATOES.

We have a crop of potatoes which were cut off by frost on 29th ult. What effect has that on the potatoes under ground? Will they hurt to remain, or should we dig them up at once? H. L. Alberta.

Ans.—The frost would probably check any further growth of the tubers, but they would then mature. No damage would result, and after a week or ten days the crop could be dug and stored.

QUESTIONS FROM ONTARIO.

1. Which is the most desirable country for wheat and mixed farming, Saskatchewan or Northern Alberta?

2. Does the land in Northern Alberta require irrigation or special preparation for wheat and similar crops?

3. What is the earliest date advisable for settlement, for the purpose of commencing building and preparation for breaking land, etc.?

4. Are there cheap railway rates to the West for settlers who have been in the country less than a year?

5. Is it advisable to purchase horses, implements, etc., in the district to which the settler goes, or is it better to buy in Ontario and take a car?

6. When hiring with a farmer for a given number of months at a certain sum per month, is it understood to mean lunar or calendar month? H. B. Ont.

Ans.—1. The Province of Saskatchewan has generally been considered more specially adapted for grain-growing, but there are wooded districts and valleys in it that cannot be excelled for mixed farming. Conditions are also variable in Alberta. Some parts grow excellent crops of wheat, while others, because of the nature of the soil and market facilities, are better adapted for mixed farming. More depends upon the man than upon the country whether a success is made or not.

2. No.

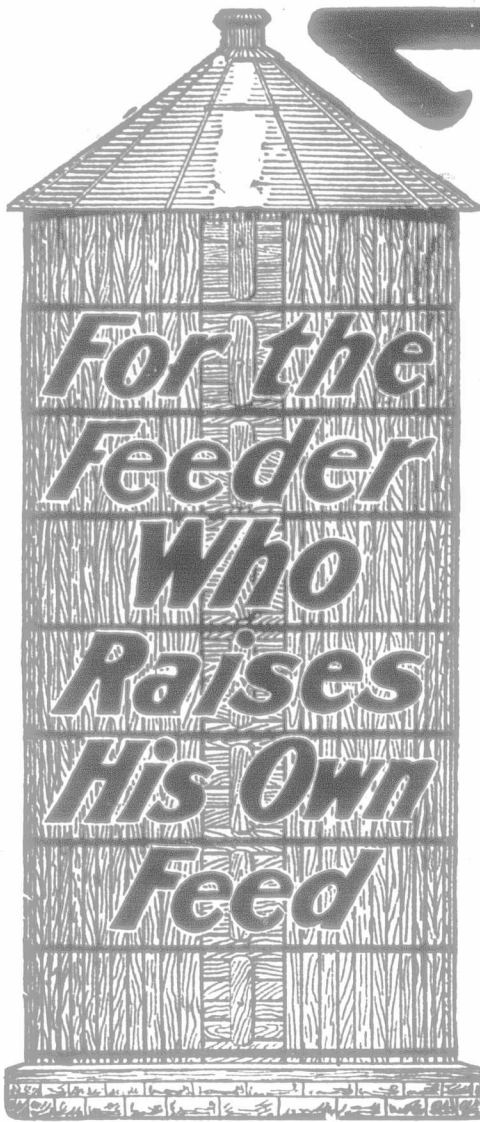
3. There is generally a cheap rate from Eastern points in March, and that is about soon enough.

4. Yes, in March, June, August and September.

5. Settlers' effects, such as horses, cows, pigs, household effects, can usually be bought cheaper in Ontario than in a new country, and if a carload can be collected, it would be better than buying everything in the West. Eastern plows, however, are not suitable for breaking Western soils. Many of the work horses used in the West are brought from the East.

6. The calendar month. If the man begins on the 8th inst., his time expires on the 8th of some future month.

The final annual report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for the Northwest Territories has just been issued. It is a comprehensive review of the work the department has carried on during the year ending March 31st, and, for convenience, is divided under the following heads: Crops, live stock, agricultural experiments, agricultural educational work, general notes on agriculture, transit and markets, Territorial industries, colonization, miscellaneous services, public health, and office work and organization.



Every stockman should endeavor to make his own fields produce the proper ration for his animals, whether fed for market or for milk. We know that the animal body contains exactly the same elements as are grown in plant life, and it becomes the business of the scientific feeder to give his animals in feed these same elements, and in the same proportion as they exist in the body of the domestic animal. Wheat, corn, oats, hay, peas, beans, etc., contain every element necessary for the proper development of the animal body, and while these foods are frequently substituted by oil meal and cotton-seed meal, and even condimental stock foods, it should not be done except when the price of these substitutes (nutritive value considered) happens to be lower than those commonly raised on every farm. Knowing that the profit is not based on the amount of food consumed, but the amount digested, the scientific feeder is interested in *increasing digestion*, which, according to the medical colleges and every experimental test, can only be accomplished by medicinal ingredients such as are supplied in

DR HESS STOCK FOOD
A TONIC

the prescription of Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) containing tonics for the digestion, iron for the blood, nitrates to expel poisonous materials from the system, laxatives to regulate the bowels. It has the recommendation of the Veterinary Colleges, the Farm Papers, is recognized as a medicinal tonic and laxative by our own Government, and is sold on a written guarantee at

7¢ per pound in 100 lb. sacks; 25 lb. pail \$2.00.

Smaller quantities at slight advance. Duty paid.

A tablespoonful per day for the average hog. Less than a penny a day for horse, cow or steer. If your dealer cannot supply you, we will.

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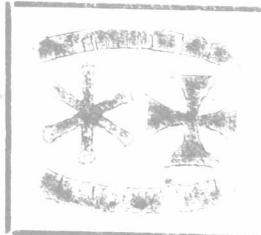
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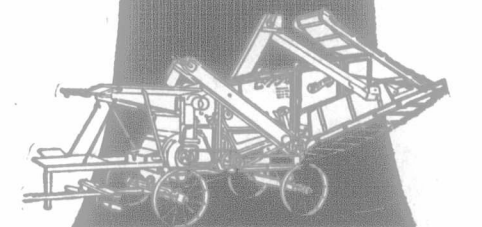
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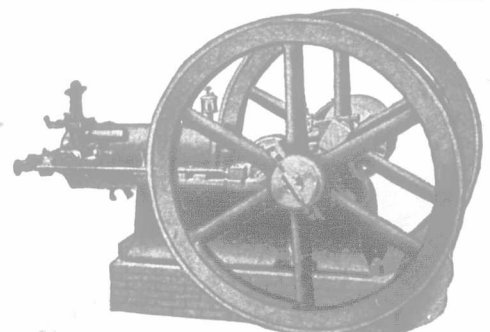
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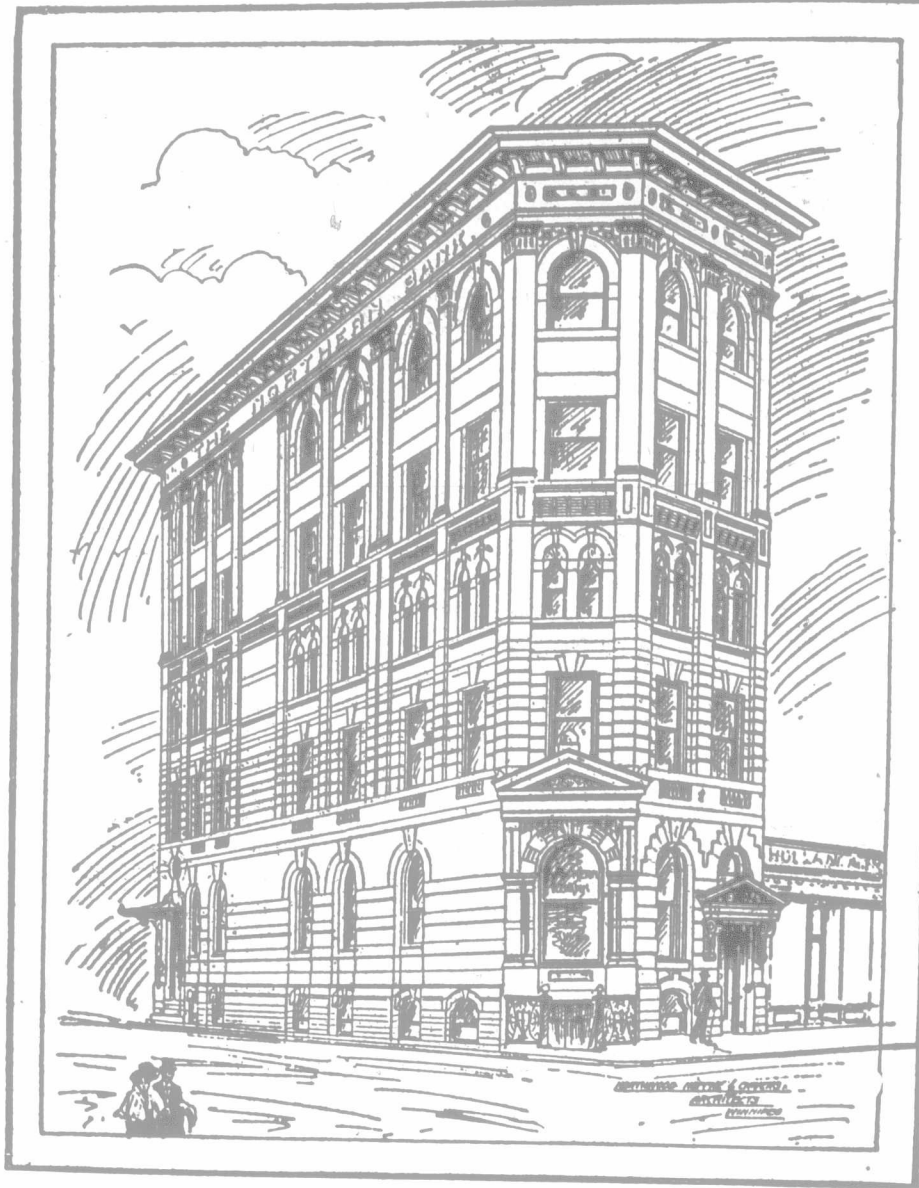
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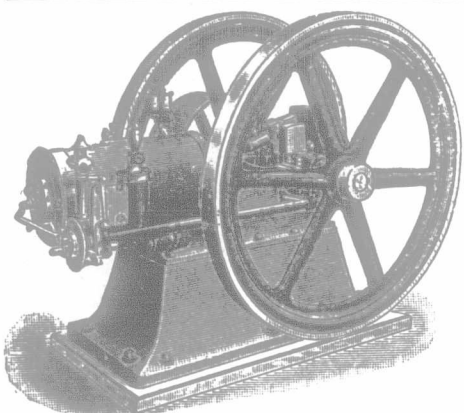
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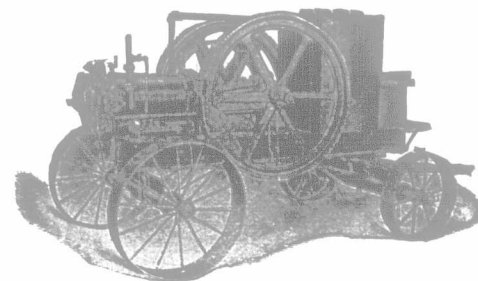
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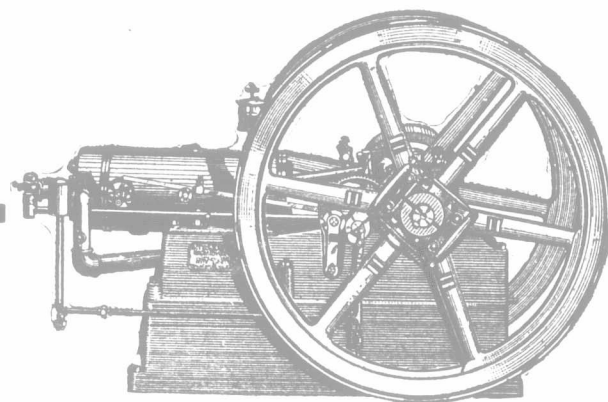
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