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## The "Windsor" Disc Harrow

is a Harrow designed and built to pulverize and level all kinds of soil.

**OUT-THROW**—It is built on the Out-Throw principle, and is specially suited for heavy work. Can be used with 2, 3 or 4 horses.

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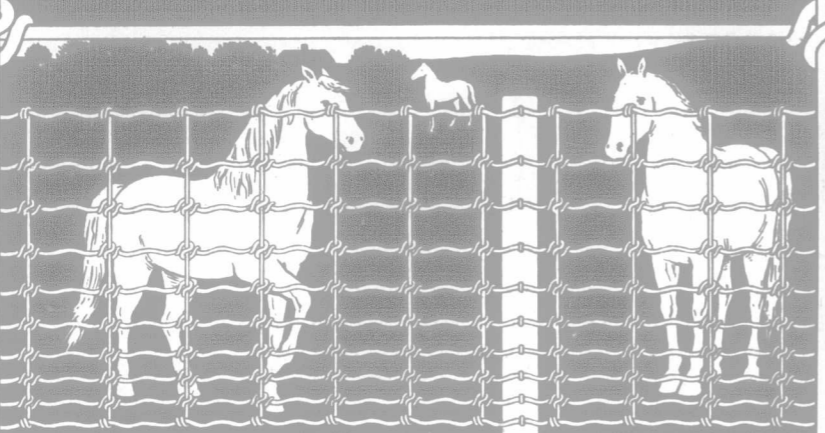
We also manufacture our "LION" DISC, a lighter Harrow for use in light or sandy soils. It is constructed on the In-Throw principle; for two horses only—examine a sample machine.

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If interested in 20th Century Machinery, write us for Catalogue "M."

**The Frost & Wood Co., Ltd.**  
Head Office and Works, - - SMITH'S FALLS, ONT.

Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, St. John, Truro, Charlottetown,  
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## IDEAL WOVEN WIRE FENCE

Will Last a Lifetime.

We want every farmer to send for our catalogue. We can't tell you all about the "Ideal Fence" in this advertisement. We can only say that it is made of best No. 9 hard steel galvanized wire throughout, with the famous Ideal lock that cannot slip; that it can't be pushed down from above, rooted up from the bottom, or buckled in the middle; that it is a good, strong fence, which will last long, always look well, won't get out of order, and save the farmer money, time and trouble. We believe it is absolutely the best fence ever built. A one-cent postal card will bring you our FREE catalogue explaining all about the "Ideal Fence." Write for it to-day.

MCGREGOR-BANWELL FENCE CO., Limited, Walkerville, Ont.  
MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO., Winnipeg, Sole Agents for Manitoba and N.-W.T.

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Dealers and Exporters of Hides, Pelts, Deerskins, etc.  
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Highest Prices, Prompt Returns. 172 KING ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

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# Poor Paint Poor Policy!

Examine the label carefully. If the package of paint bears the name of the **Canada Paint Company** it is first-class in every respect. Cut this out and ask your dealer to procure the manufactures of the : : : : :

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## VANCOUVER, B. C.

Is the most attractive residential city in Canada.



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### SINGLE FARE EXCURSIONS

BY THE

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

SELL OR CONSIGN YOUR

## WHEAT - BARLEY - OATS

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### T. H. METCALFE & CO.

Grain Merchants Winnipeg, Manitoba Box 550

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

**DONALD MORRISON & CO.,** GRAIN COMMISSION.  
416 Grain Exchange, WINNIPEG.  
Licensed, Bonded. Reference, Bank of Hamilton, Exchange Branch.

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For the production of a hardy apple and plum. If interested, write for our catalogue of hardy nursery stock. Apple, crab and plum trees, currant, raspberry and gooseberry bushes, strawberry plants, ornamental shrubs and trees, hedging and wind-break trees, etc. Trees that will grow in Manitoba and the Territories. Address: BUCHANAN NURSERIES, St. Charles, Man.

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The Garden of British Columbia, with its fine creameries, registered stock, large hop fields, and splendid market for all farm produce, and above all, the finest climate, suitable for all the conditions of mixed farming, to be found in the Dominion. We have a large list of splendid farms for sale. Communicate or call on us at once and secure the choicest properties. NELEMS & SCOTT, Real Estate, Fire and Life Insurance, and Money to Loan.

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**TO FARMERS**

And others who may be interested:

We have just received a large consignment of Strictly Northern-grown Vegetable, Flower (in 5c. packages), Agricultural and Grass Seeds, including the best-known kinds of Timothy, Brome Grass, Red, White, Swedish and Alfalfa Clover, Millets, Rape, and the sensational Early New Sweet Corn, Peep o' Day, which ripens ten days earlier than any other kind. If your grocer does not keep them, write direct, and we will furnish you with price list of different kinds to choose from, and send them direct.

**THE MACPHERSON FRUIT COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
Wholesale Fruits, Seedsmen, etc. WINNIPEG, MAN.

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Full Deposit with  
Manitoba Government.

Licensed to Transact Business in Northwest Territories.

**The Central Canada  
INSURANCE CO.**

Authorized Capital, - - \$500,000.

Fire Insurance. Hall Insurance. Pure-bred Registered Live-stock Insurance.  
HEAD OFFICE: BRANDON, MANITOBA.

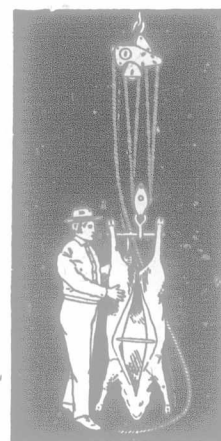
**YOU** who intend to build

will do well to use only the best material.

**E. B. EDDY'S  
Impervious Building Paper**

is the best on the market. It keeps out cold.

Tees & Persse, Limited, Agents, Winnipeg



**Don't  
Stop**

to make fast the rope. Use the

**Burr Self-Locking  
Tackle Block**

for Butchering, Lifting Hay, Wagon Boxes, Stretching Wire, etc. Does away with the labor of 2 or 3 men. Guaranteed not to cut the rope. Agents wanted.

**Munro Wire Works,  
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Box 536. Winnipeg, Man.



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Stage leaves Edmonton every Tuesday morning for the Athabasca Landing, carrying mail, express and passengers, arriving at Athabasca Landing Wednesday evening. Leave Athabasca Landing Friday morning, arriving in Edmonton Saturday evening. Good stock and conveyance. Good meals along the way. Stage connects with boats for the Lesser Slave Lake and all points north.

RATES, \$7. EXPRESS, 3c. POUND.

GEO. E. MACLEOD, P. O. Box 229, Edmonton

**Telegraphy** AND SCHOOL OF RAILROAD

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

Advertise in the Advocate

**An Invitation to Bonspiel Visitors**

Visitors to Winnipeg during Bonspiel week are cordially invited to call at our Showrooms, corner Alexander and Princess Streets. The up-to-date line of goods which we are offering to the Northwest trade for 1905 is well worthy of your inspection.

**Wheat Will Ripen a Week Earlier.**

Regina, Nov. 25th, 1904.

Messrs. Cockshutt Plow Co., Winnipeg:

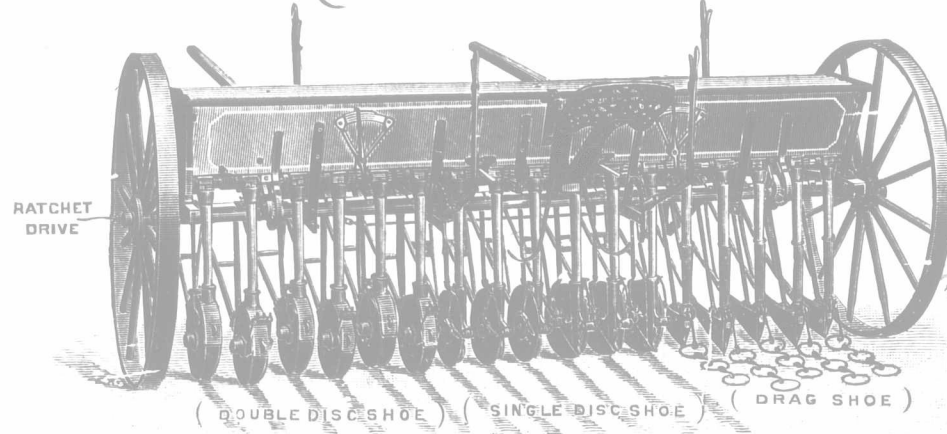
Dear Sirs,—I purchased a Disc Drill from your agent, Mr. D. A. McDonald, four years ago, and would say that it has given every satisfaction.

I find the grain will ripen a week earlier than if sowed with a Hoe Drill. Since then I bought another of your Disc Drills, and I am satisfied that the Cockshutt is the Best and Strongest on the market.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) W. A. FORBES.

**COCKSHUTT SHOE DRILL**



The most reliable seeding machine on the market. That's the kind you want. Our catalogue will tell you the rest.

OUR LINE OF JEWEL GANGS AND SULKY PLOWS FOR 1905 WILL HAVE NO RIVAL

**COCKSHUTT PLOW CO., LIMITED, Winnipeg.**

FACTORY: BRANTFORD.

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# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

VOL. XL.

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

NO. 645.

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

## Editorial.

### Farmers' Institute Meetings.

Knowledge is power. This truth applies in the professional and the scientific, as well as in the industrial world. It applies in that branch of the industrial world called agriculture in an especial manner.

By far the greater part of the knowledge of farmers is gained from practical experience. A man might study in college all about the anatomy of a horse, and how to feed and work him, and yet make a poor show in handling a team to draw a load. A farmer's son who may never have seen a college, having been brought up on a farm, can feed, work and drive his team to perfection. Practical knowledge is generally preferred on a farm to theoretical knowledge alone.

One of the mediums by which practical knowledge is disseminated among farmers is Farmers' Institutes. When two farmers meet and discuss their methods of farming, recounting their successes, as well as their failures, during the year, we have the germ of a Farmers' Institute. Increase the number to three and the lessons become more valuable, simply because the experiences are more varied, or, possibly, two or all three may have had the same experiences, which are, therefore, classed as actual facts, and, in future, should be followed or avoided as they may, respectively, have led to success or failure.

Increase the number of farmers met for discussing farm topics to twenty-five or fifty, and we have a Farmers' Institute. The success of Institute work does not depend on the ability of the speakers to make orations, but upon the plain, matter-of-fact talks that have been under notice during the season. We are more than half way through January; not more than three months remain for institute work this winter. The responsibility for doing something—yes, and for making a success of the meetings—rests upon the secretary of the institute or agricultural society. Directors of societies should be called together at once, if they have not yet taken action, and a programme of meetings arranged for the winter.

A successful institute worker of Manitoba, in a recent letter to the "Farmer's Advocate," says: "Weekly meetings, on the same day of each week and at the same hour each day, are the most successful. There is such a definiteness about such meetings that when once started they are always advertised. A good idea is for directors to arrange a programme, say, for six weekly meetings, and print the same on cards sufficient to distribute among members. The following may be taken as a sample:

- 1. Jan. 27.—Subject: How to Make the Agricultural Society More Efficient. Leading speakers: \_\_\_\_\_, Pres.; \_\_\_\_\_, Sec.
- 2. Feb. 3.—Subject: Rust in Wheat. Leading speakers: Messrs. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3. Feb. 10.—Subject: Value of Low-grade Wheat for Feeding. Leading speakers: Messrs. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

(Continue for six meetings), a  
Meetings open at 2 p. m. each day."  
Years follow each other in quick succession; if we do not take advantage of the lessons submitted to us each year, we soon get behind in the race and become mere plodders. Better far to climb higher each year, and in doing so encourage our fellowmen to climb with us. Don't let institute work become a dead issue in your district.

### Suggestions Looking to Improvement of Experimental Farms. It is not Quite Good Enough to Make a 2.

In a previous issue we discussed the mission of the experimental farms, and incidentally referred to some of the good work done, and also stated that experiments are not yet instituted that should be, and others are being continued that might well be dropped or amended.

We are convinced that the wide scope of agriculture renders it well-nigh impossible for one man to think of all that should be done at the different farms in different Provinces and Territories, and would suggest, in order to make the work more up-to-date and useful to the farmers of Western Canada, that an advisory board be constituted, to consist, say of the Minister of Agriculture (ex-officio); the Director, Dr Saunders; the Agriculturist, Mr. Grisdale, who has charge of live stock and certain field experimental work relating thereto; and the Western Farm Superintendents, Messrs. Bedford, Mackay and Sharpe, and also the Maritime Superintendent, Mr. Robertson, who would all consult together, suggest work and outline experiments to be conducted. The board named should be fully competent to advise and suggest, the different branches of agriculture being well represented. This board should personally visit and go over the farms together, taking fully into consideration the situation and its needs. The need for this can readily be understood when we remember that the system includes the immense Central Farm at Ottawa, and the four great branch farms, widely separated from each other, and under very different local agricultural conditions. Under the present method, with the burden imposed on one man, the tendency is for the experimenting to become lopsided and away from the real and more pressing needs of the farmer—a condition of things which we believe exists now, and has for some time back.

Then again, there is the question of sub-experimental farms or stations for Alberta and the Upper Country of B. C.—in both cases pressing necessities, although seemingly not thought so by the "powers that be." The Alberta country is rapidly being settled up; fall wheat is being grown extensively, but no experiments with that grain are possible at Indian Head to help out the winter-wheat producer further west. The peoples going into Alberta are more or less strange to its climate and the soil, and also to the grains and grasses suited to that part of the country. Much the same condition of things might be said to exist in B. C. Agassiz fruits are not the fruits for the Upper Country, or vice versa. The Upper Country of B. C. is being largely populated with settlers from the prairie, unacquainted with the latest methods of growing fruit, and absolutely without knowledge of the varieties suited to the sections in which they are located, and are thus severely handicapped as compared with other regions more favored that can draw on the experimental farms of the Province or Territory in which they are situated.

Because things have gone along pretty well so far, is no reason for continuance in the rut, now travelled in. The longer the travel, the deeper the rut becomes and the more difficult it is to escape, and we hope, therefore, that the Minister and the Director, and the Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons, will take the matter up seriously, so that means may be devised to bring the farms in touch with the needs of the people and enable the taxpayer to get better value for his money. In a subsequent issue we hope to suggest some lines of work, more or less untouched, which the experimental farms might begin.

How often one hears the above sentence used, with a slight change of the figures, perhaps, by wheat-buyers on this and the other market, and how pregnant with thought that sentence is. Under the present system of grading, the above statement means that because of the grain not being up to a certain mark, the owner of it is thereby penalized so many cents, in reality a sum subtracted from its real value.

Caution is a valuable quality in a man, and needs to be exercised by an inspector of grain; yet, under the grading system as it is at present, the farmer pays a heavy toll for the caution used by the inspector. It really would be a serious thing for the wheat trade if the inspectors graded the crop as marketed too high. The heading to this article contains the kernel of the main grievance of the farmers against the grading system as employed on the markets to-day. Briefly, it means that although the spread between, say, grades Nos. 2 and 3 is one of five to ten cents, and the wheat not quite good enough to go No. 2, is, therefore, made a No. 3, by which the loss is from \$50.00 to \$100.00 on a thousand-bushel car. In other words, the farmer is not only scored off because his wheat is, say, a poor No. 2, but he loses also the premium, which he is, in justice, entitled to on a good No. 3—a ruling entirely one-sided, and in favor of the grain-buyers and millers. In plain English, one of the most up-to-date methods of robbery in existence. Our experience, and that of many others consulted with, has been such as to lead to the expression of opinion in these columns that we believed the grading to be done as well as it is possible to do it, but the experiences of prominent, reputable men, with whom we have consulted lately, lead us to believe that there is room for improvement, and that a great deal more care needs to be exercised.

Just recently a case in point was brought to our notice of a car of wheat which, through a mistake, was graded twice, by two different inspectors, who issued certificates, which are in the owner's possession, for two different grades for this one car. As the difference in grades represented a loss of \$100.00, if the lower grade rules, we can quite readily understand the kick that farmers are making, and we only hope the kicking will be united and vigorous enough to bring about a change. The grain-growers at Brandon, February 8th and 9th, will have an opportunity to pronounce, with no uncertain tone, on the matter at issue.

The Liverpool quotations for wheat as published are for the three top grades—No. 1 hard, No. 1 and No. 2 northern; occasionally No. 3 northern is mentioned. All wheat below the grades mentioned is bought on sample. Such being the case, why not sold on sample? The three grades first mentioned might be made permanent, and the sample be not changed each year, as at present. The multiplication of grades has, as yet, benefited the producers little, if any, and only serves to cover up the faults of the present system, by which, under the present method, with its resulting spread between grades, the farmers are having a goodly sum of the legitimate proceeds of their work filched from them. We are reluctant to put the state of things so plainly, but the situation has become so acute that, knowing what we do, we should be recreant to our great trust if we failed to speak out. To sell on sample means the establishment of more mills in the West, and the delay of shipment at a point like Winnipeg, but the farmer could well afford to put up with the delay if he netted three to nine cents a bushel more for his

## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

WALTER E. GUNN, BUSINESS MANAGER.  
A. G. HOPKINS, D. V. M., B. S. A., EDITOR.  
F. S. JACOBS, B. S. A., ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

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

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published every Wednesday (52 issues per year). It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical, reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, and stockmen, of any publication in Western Canada.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, United States, England, Ireland and Scotland, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 when not paid in advance. All other countries, 12s.
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WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

grain. At the risk of being tedious, therefore, we would say that the grain situation can be made vastly more satisfactory to the farmers, if first the Grain Standards Board is called earlier in the season; second, if Winnipeg is made an order point and a sample market market is established.

### Foreign Bacon Selling in Winnipeg.

In another column of this issue a Manitoba hog-raiser tells the readers of the "Farmer's Advocate" the result of a little investigation of the home market for bacon products. Among other things, he makes a disclosure which may be startling to many of our readers, but which is, nevertheless, true, that foreign bacon products are finding considerable sale in this country.

When it is borne in mind that the American farmer is not in so good a position to produce high-class bacon as his Canadian neighbor, it, apparently, shows that there is something radically wrong somewhere, especially in view of the fact that the foreign product is bringing the higher price. "Hog-raiser," in his article, points out some probable reasons for this condition. It is a subject of very great interest to every farmer. Hog-raising ought to pay in this country, and yet there are very few who consider there is large money in the industry. If our hogs are as good as the American hog, our bacon ought to sell for just as much in Winnipeg, and even more, considering the duty, provided it is as well manufactured into bacon. If the hog of the Canadian West is not up to the mark, the pork-packers ought to be ready to say what should be done, otherwise, the low price of Western Canadian bacon, as compared with foreign, is, upon their responsibility. This seems like a subject which might be discussed with good effect at the approaching live-stock convention. Our columns are open to "Hog-raiser," or any other farmer who has any thoughts upon this question.

### No Tax Wanted on Fencing Wire.

Disquieting rumors have reached the "Farmer's Advocate" that when the Dominion Government starts its Tariff Commission upon a mission of enquiry it will somewhere encounter a proposal to hothouse into existence a new industry, viz., the manufacture of wire. For fencing purposes, the farmers of Canada now practically depend wholly upon this material. Putting wire upon the free list a few years ago was a sane and sagacious step, and because one or two concerns, without either the facilities or the experience requisite to supply the demand, would like to make a "preserve" of this trade, we fail to see that the time has come for a reversal of the present policy. To clap on a tariff of twenty-

would curtail production and consumption, and hinder farmers everywhere throughout Canada in making improvement upon their farms. The Canadian Government received a very decisive mandate from the people at the recent general elections, which we apprehend they will not interpret as authorizing a tax on wire. The farmer is not unreasonable. In respect to the building up of Canada and its industries, he believes in "live and let live," but he does not propose to be strangled. If the parties behind the sinister design are wise they will take the advice of the "Farmer's Advocate," and drop it until some more auspicious occasion.

## Horses.

### Some Notable English Hackneys.

As a high-class harness horse, it is hard to find the equal of the Hackney. The immense and increasing popularity of the breed, not only in England, but all over the world, is clearly demonstrated by the examination of the pedigrees of animals exhibited in harness classes at shows. It can hardly be said that Hackney-breeding has been taken up and developed as extensively as the breeding of Shires has by tenant farmers in England, but it must not be for a moment supposed that this class of the agricultural community has altogether neglected the "high-steppers." On the contrary, many of the men who have earned fame in the show-ring and through their untiring labors piloted the breed to its present flourishing condition are tenant farmers. With such men as Sir Walter Gilbey and Sir Gilbert Greenall, not to mention a host of others, taking an active and practical interest in the welfare of the breed, it is needless to say that the Hackney has shown a great all-round improvement during the past decade. Size and action are the points that breeders are aiming for, and without the latter a Hackney is worthless. No matter how good-looking when standing still, or in the show-ring, or on the road, he will always have to give way to the horse that "moves," even if the latter is a plain-looking animal. Chestnut is a very prevalent color among Hackneys to-day, but a good bay or brown always meets a ready sale, and it is rather a pity that these colors are not more common. However, we must not overlook the old saying that "a good horse is never a bad color." In connection with the Hackney Society's 1905 London show, the novel feature of classes for stallions and mares (likely to make brood mares) exhibited in harness are being introduced for the first time. This is a step in the right direction, for it is a well-known fact that when entire horses have some regular work they are not only more easily managed themselves, but their stock is also more tractable when handed over to the colt-breaker.

The accompanying photographs should convey, as far as illustrations can, some idea of the conformation of the Hackney, for they represent some of the most noted and typical specimens in the country, a description of whom, together with some notes on their pedigrees and performances, may also be of interest.

As a beautiful and typical Hackney stallion, Dissenter 7044 stands out prominently. This grand horse is a chestnut foaled in 1898, by the London champion, Connaught 1453, out of Here-say 6772, by Danegelt 174, the latter being, perhaps, the most noted sire the breed has produced, for he more than repaid the sum of £5,000, given by his owner, Sir Walter Gilbey, by siring many noted winning mares and stallions.

Dissenter, though perhaps a shade on the small side, is a well-moulded horse of exquisite quality. His intelligent head and beautifully-balanced quarters, stamp him as a very high-class sire, and his high, true, all-round action has helped to carry him to the fore in many a show-ring.

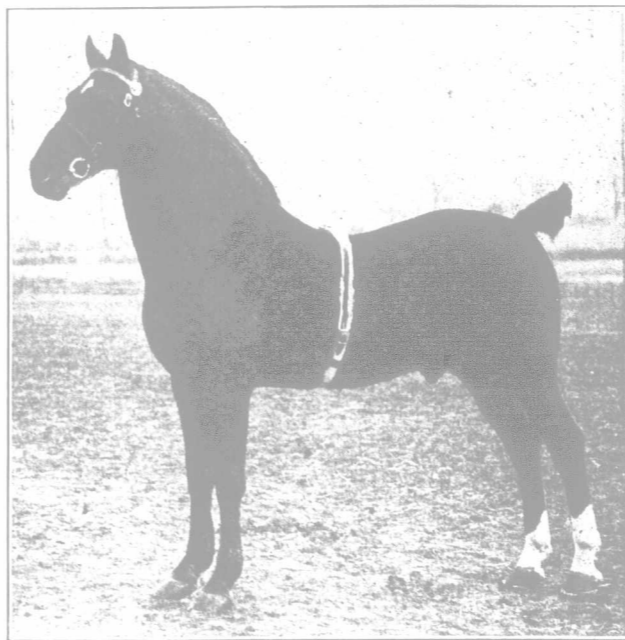
His Majesty 2513, owned by Mr. J. Jones, White Gate Stud, Wrexham, after winning at London, and other important shows, has made an extensive reputation for himself as a sire, and his services are in considerable demand at the present time. The special features that he stamps his stock with are size and action, which, as previously mentioned, are just what horsemen are striving to secure. Amongst the most famous of His Majesty's progeny are Forest King, sold for £4,200, and champion harness horse of the world, and Diplomatist, winner of many prizes, including reserve for the stallion championship at the London Show, 1904. His Majesty is very stoutly bred. He is a magnificent type of Yorkshire, too, grandly built, on hard, sound limbs, a fine topped horse, and last, but not least, a mover, for though getting on in years he can go with all the dash and fire of youth, bending his knees and getting off his hocks in brilliant fashion. His height is 15.2 hands high.

We now come to a remarkable horse, who has twice weathered the Atlantic voyage, the game old Bonfire 2381, a chestnut, bred by Mr. Coke, of Litcham, Norfolk, and by Wildfire 1224, out of



A Typical Hackney Head.

five or thirty per cent. would simply mean a tax of about \$150 extra on the fencing required on a medium-sized farm, for a very moderate tariff would advance the cost of fencing from ten cents to fifteen cents per rod. If anybody were now making the wire required, and had the plant and process that would enable them to supply farmers and the large number of establishments now successfully engaged in the manufacture of wire fencing, there might be some excuse for a policy that would conserve a home industry and compel United States concerns to set up their plants in this country. But this is not the case, and it would simply dislocate a genuine industry, hamper farmers in the older sections, and seriously embarrass the settler. We have a modest tariff of fifteen per cent. upon manufactured fencing, and despite the fact of a high rate of wages for labor, etc., prices have been tending downward, because of competition and in sympathy with the declining cost of wire in the States, ever since the organization of the U. S. steel trust. Barbed wire is free under the tariff, and also Nos. 9, 12 and 13 smooth galvanized wire, the sorts chiefly



His Majesty.

used in wire-fence manufacture, while on Nos. 7 and 11 there is a duty of twenty per cent. In our opinion, this should be wiped out also, and the revenue would not suffer, for these grades are not extensively imported, but if they were free farmers would be enabled to get a very much stronger and more satisfactory style of fence without enhancing the cost. Under present conditions a wire tariff would be injurious to the interest of the farmer. It would demoralize the fence-manufacturing industry for which wire is a raw material, and by forcing up the cost of fencing

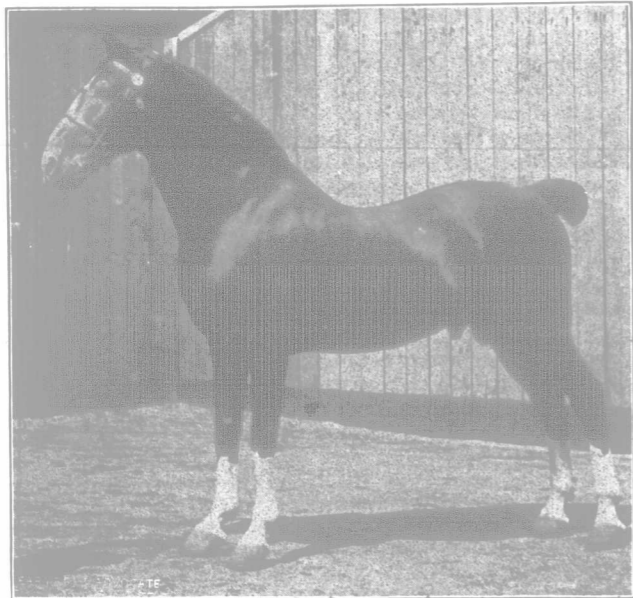
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Kilwick Lass 174, by the renowned Denmark 177. He is a chestnut in color, and stands 15.1 hands high. As far back as 1892, he secured the championship at the New York Horse Show, in addition to other distinctions in the show-ring. Shortly after this victory he was purchased for £2,950, and brought back to England, where he now stands in the possession of Mr. E. D. Mac-Naughton, of Parkside. Bonfire has been a very successful sire, particularly of mares and fillies. A very interesting fact in connection with Bonfire is that while in America he was trained for trotting, and earned a mile record of two minutes forty seconds, a really wonderful feat for a high-stepping horse.

It is hardly fair to criticise the points of an old horse, who has had a long and eventful career, but it will be seen from the accompanying photo, taken in his sixteenth year, that the son of Wildfire is by no means a disgrace to his breeding on the score of looks.

Belenie Princess Royal 14129 represents a fine class of Hackney mare, being symmetrical, roomy, showing a lot of quality, and moving with plenty of dash and vigor. This handsome mare is a chestnut, four years old, by Bonfire 2381, out of Crazy Jane, by Consul 1266. She has won numerous prizes at the London Hackney, Royal Lancashire, and other leading shows.

The object of Hackney breeders is to produce a high-class harness horse, and in Betchton Royal we have an excellent example of the finished article. He is a chestnut, five-year-old son of Dane Royal and Venus, by the noted old sire, Star of the East. He has won upwards of twenty first and other prizes in saddle and harness, and was afterwards purchased by a continental buyer for the highly satisfactory sum of 300 gs., along with his own brother, a year younger. Betchton Royal is a very showy, beautifully mannered horse, who, when exhibited in leather, carried himself in magnificent style, and



Bonfire.

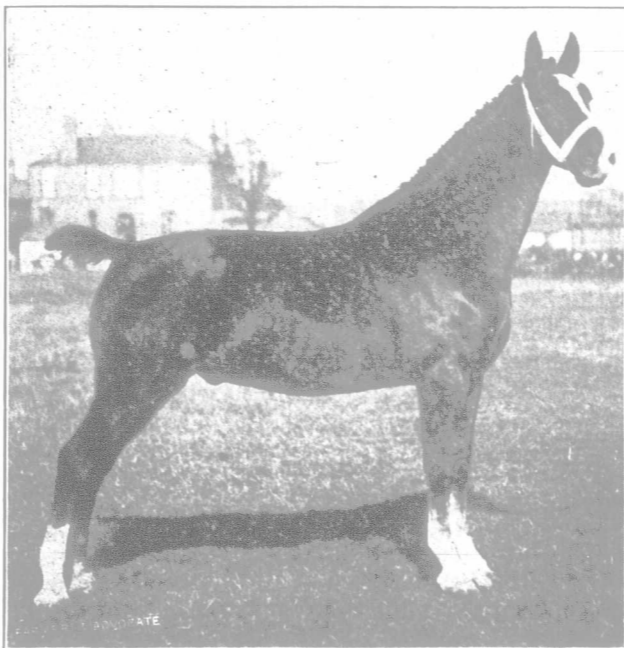
on being set going his fine action never fails to attract attention, for the further he goes, the better he goes.

No article on the Hackney would be complete without reference to his near relative, the Hackney pony, who is bred on the same line, the only difference being in height. Good Hackney ponies are as much sought after, and fetch very often as much money, as bigger horses, provided they are bred on the right lines and have plenty of action. Sir Horace 5402 stands out head and shoulders above his rivals as the most successful pony stallion of modern times, not only because of his record in the show-ring, but also on account of the great name he has made as a sire.

On almost equally high pinnacle of fame as Sir Horace stands champion Cassius 2397, who is still in the land of the living. He holds the proud record of never knowing defeat, winning first and champion at both London and the Royal in his day.  
G. H. PARSONS.

**Working Stallions.**

In England there is considerable discussion going on at present upon the subject of working stallions. The question was precipitated by the decision of the authorities of the London Hackney Show to arrange classes for stallions in harness. The subject of working stallions is one that might be debated with some profit in this country. It is a remarkable circumstance that we are attempting to produce animals for heavy draft purposes from sires and quite frequently from dams that have never spent an hour at draft work. The question might aptly be raised if this is the most rational system of handling heavy draft breeding stock. In breeding, we are not to be satisfied with producing colts having simply the semblance of their sires. We raise



Betchton Royal—Hackney Gelding.

horses for the work they can perform, and it is only to be expected that when a sire displays an ability to stand hard work, and a natural aptness at such work, he should be a more satisfactory sire, other things being equal, than one that had never been put to any test and whose muscles had never been strengthened by hard work.

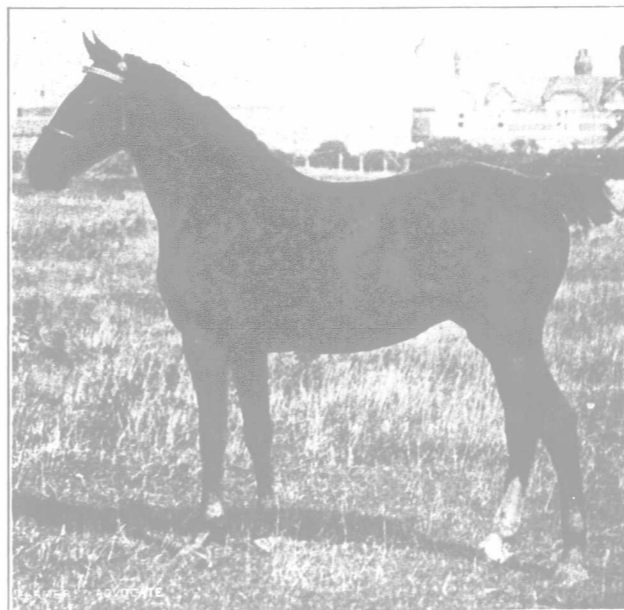
Breeders of road horses would never think of using a sire that had never been tested to see what he could do, and during the interval between seasons most of these stallions are given constant work, much to the benefit of their health, and the development in them of those characteristics which are most desirable in their offspring.

Generally, it is urged against a practice of working stallions that they are restless in harness, awkward to manage, and that when continually worked it robs them of that spirit and courage that should characterize an impressive sire. As for the first two objections, we believe that training would very largely overcome them, as it does in the case of a green colt, and as for the latter, it is just an open question whether or not a horse whose spirit falls and courage fails when put to a reasonable amount of work is the kind of sire that will get colts with sufficient spirit to make them really valuable.

**Selecting Horse Judges.**

That the difficulties connected with the selection of judges to officiate at our horse shows is not confined to Canada, is seen by the following from the "Field," an English journal. Perhaps the decision of the Clydesdale men at the Highland and Agricultural Society's Shows might be worth considering in this country:

"Exhibitors of Clydesdale horses at the Highland and Agricultural Society's shows are apparently not satisfied that the system of selecting judges and publishing their names months before the show is altogether free from defect. At all events, it is significant that the directors of the Scottish National Society have been induced to depart from their usual custom in the case of the Clydesdale judges to the extent that, while the requisite number of judges are chosen at the ordinary time, the ballot on the morning of the show shall decide who shall officiate in the different classes. The object of the departure, obviously, is to prolong to the eleventh hour the uncertainty as to who shall award the prizes in



Belenie Princess Royal—Hackney Mare.

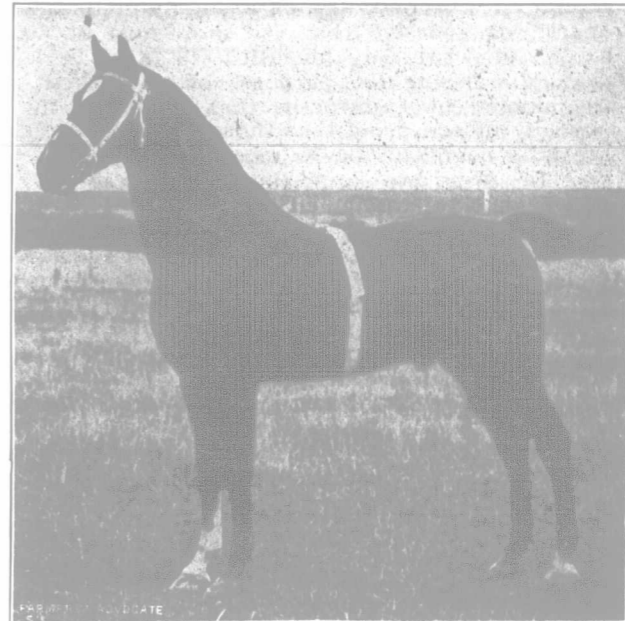
Sire Bonfire.

the various competitions, and thus to prevent the chosen judges from being subjected, as the leader in the movement put it, to little politenesses at the hands of the exhibitors from the time of their appointment till the show was over. Perhaps this form of politeness is not peculiar to Clydesdale circles, although it is, perhaps, less prominent among supporters of other breeds. In this connection mention may be made of a little incident that happened some few years ago at a show in the west of Scotland. A well-known exhibitor of Clydesdales was entertaining the gentlemen who had just completed their duties in the ring, when another equally prominent exhibitor happened to pass. The first exhibitor, having noticed the passerby, jocularly remarked, 'Ah, you see, A., I am entertaining the judges.' 'Yes, so I see,' rejoined the other; 'I did that last night.' "

**Stock.**

**Where They Prefer Fall Calves.**

In what is known as the corn belt of the U. S., the most progressive farmers prefer to have calves dropped in the fall instead of spring-time. While passing through that once famous cattle country, a representative of the "Farmer's Advocate" editorial staff was told that the fall calves always gave the corn-belt farmer the most money. One enterprising "Yank" described the reason in this way: "You see," said he, "when the calves appear in October or early November, they are big enough to go away and enjoy the grass when it comes in the spring. For the first five or six months a calf depends upon its mother anyway, and when it is dropped in the spring it is just ready to help itself when winter appears,



Dissenter.

and the period arrives when stall feeding, which is always expensive, begins. Grass is the cheapest feed which the stock-raiser has, and when he is obliged to keep a calf until it is a year old before it is permitted to or old enough to partake of the cheap food, it will be easily seen that there is not much profit in calf-rearing."

This argument at first impressed our representative, but upon further consideration it was remembered that the fall calf for the first six months of its life was nurtured by a mother that had to be fed on high-priced feed, as compared with grass, while the spring calf was cared for by a mother that had her milk supply kept up by an abundance of cheap fodder; so that it appeared to be still a question whether the fall calf had much advantage in regard to cheapness, even in the corn belt.

In the Canadian West, the average farmer will not consider the question of fall calves very seriously for a time yet. It may be advisable to have the little fellows arrive before winter sets in, where the buildings are very warm and the supply of succulent fodder is plentiful, but ordinarily the spring arrivals will be most satisfactory.

Dear Sirs,—Herewith I send you express order for \$4.50 for my arrears and one new subscriber. I do not consider I should pay 50c. less simply because I allowed myself to get in arrears. Your paper is worth more than \$1.50. Yours truly,  
Lethbridge, Alta. W. B. BURNETT.

Dear Sirs,—We have enjoyed the sample copies of your Magazine, and enclose \$1.50 for one year's subscription. Yours,  
Telfordville. POSTMASTER.

### The Tamworth Pig.

It is only within the last few years that farmers in Manitoba and the Territories have had their first introduction to Tamworths. Having been educated to believe that the Berkshire was about perfection among the blacks, and the Yorkshire among the whites, a first inspection of Tamworths, reds, generally produced a smile. No one could believe that an extra long nose, long bare shanks, or even a long well-tasseled tail possessed food properties. It is interesting, however, to study the Tamworth, for it brings into pig life many valuable properties. The breeds which we have been accustomed to patronize have, by systematic crossing and intelligent selection, been distinguished by their short and dished faces and small bones; they are all meat as it were, though with a tendency of going too much to fat for present-day taste. The Tamworth is distinctive in character; a type of breed which inherits a vigorous constitution, is a good rustler and very prolific. Tamworths are to-day found in all districts of Manitoba and the Territories. A few years ago they were lauded as the best type of bacon hogs. So far as I know they have been favorably received, and are doing well with us.

I was interested a few days ago in reading something about Tamworths. As others who raise Tamworths or a cross may like to know something about the breed, I pass the comment along as follows:

One of the most successful breeders in England, Mr. H. C. Stephens, Cholderton, states: "I trace the varieties of Tamworth to the wild boar of Europe, in that it possesses length and straightness of skull, and a muscular and virile appearance. Its manners and character do not belie its looks, for it is active, predatory, and very prolific. In regard to its prolificacy, that seems to be a feature which it is difficult to preserve along with correct breeding. Purely-bred animals of any kind tend to become less and less prolific. The real use of a highly-bred animal, apart, of course, from its show-yard and stud career, or what may be called its fancy price, is that of crossing for purposes of commerce, and the number of Tamworths that are sold to go abroad affords proof that those who send us bacon are fully cognizant of its merits in this respect."

"In order to appreciate the nature of the breed, it is necessary to know something of its previous history. It is known that large droves of these pigs were sent into the woods and forests in those portions of the Midland Counties where considerable numbers of oak and beech trees were grown; there they spent the chief part of the autumn and early winter, finding the major part, if not the whole of their food. The system of allowing them to rove from place to place in search of their food, and the open-air semi-wild life which they led, no doubt developed the strong constitution with which they are now credited. They possess a rapid blood circulation, with fat and flesh of fine flavor, and in admixture, far more evenly diffused about the frame."

Mr. Stephens lays special stress on the excellent bacon provided, and constitution engendered, by these pigs being given so much open air exercise and fed on sweet, natural green herbage. He aims at rearing an animal with thin, pricked and finely-fringed ears, long muscular neck, deep sides, and a framework on which it is easy to see bacon can be judiciously laid, with free and clean action.

The following is the standard of excellence adopted by the National Pig-breeders' Association of England for the Tamworth breed:

Color.—Golden-red hair on a flesh-colored skin free from black.

Head.—Fairly long, snout moderately long and quite straight, face slightly dished, wide between the ears.

Ears.—Rather large, with fine fringe, carried rigid, but inclined slightly forward.

Neck.—Fairly long and muscular, especially in boar.

Chest.—Wide and deep.

Shoulders.—Fine standing and well set.

Legs.—Strong and shapely with plenty of bone, and set well outside body.

Pasterns.—Strong and sloping.

Feet.—Strong and of fair size.

Back.—Long and straight.

Loin.—Strong and broad.

Tail.—Set on high, and well tasseled.

Girth.—Deep and full round heart.

Sides.—Long and deep.

Ribs.—Well sprung, and extending well up to flank.

Belly.—Deep, with straight mid-rib.

Flank.—Full and well let down.

Quarters.—Long, wide, and straight from hip to tail.

Hams.—Broad and full, and well let down to hock.

Coat.—Abundant, long, straight, and fine.

Action.—Firm and free.

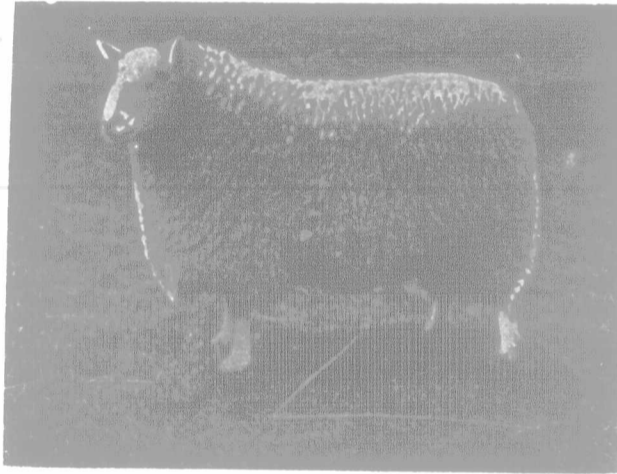
Objections.—Black hairs, very light or copper hair; curly coat; coarse mane; black spots on skin; slouch or drooping ears; short or turned up snout; heavy shoulders; wrinkled skin; inward knees; hollowness at back of shoulders.

| SCALE OF POINTS.  | Points. |
|---|---------|
| Formation and setting on of fore legs.....                | 10      |
| Formation and setting on of hind legs.....                | 10      |
| Length and general formation.....                         | 10      |
| Head, ears, jawl, and snout.....                          | 10      |
| Breadth of neck.....                                      | 5       |
| Breadth and depth of shoulders.....                       | 10      |
| Width of loin, depth of sides, and springing of ribs..... | 15      |
| Depth and breadth of hams.....                            | 10      |
| Straightness of back.....                                 | 5       |
| Color.....  | 5       |
| Fineness of bone.....                                     | 5       |
| Hair and quality of skin.....                             | 5       |
|   | 100     |

BREEDER.

### Cheviot Sheep.

The Cheviot is named from the range of hills on the Scotch and English border, its native district, where it has been bred from time immemorial. The original was a less compact and handsome sheep than the present-day type, improvement having, it is said, been effected many years ago by the use of Leicester and Lincoln blood. The points of a good Cheviot sheep are, in many respects, similar to those of other good breeds. The head, while not too heavy, should be bold and broad, well set off by a bright, dark eye, and erect ears of moderate length, covered with clean, hard, white hair. The nose is Roman in type, the skin around the mouth and nostrils black, and both sexes are hornless; in short, they are a hardy, upstanding white-faced, white-legged hornless, fine-woolled sheep, capable of standing severe winter weather and thriving on short, scarce pasture. The wool is moderately long,



Cheviot Ram.

dense, straight, and free from kemp (or the short, coarse hairs that go by that name), and covers well all parts of the body, the belly, breast and the legs down to the hocks. The fleece weighs from five to seven pounds in the ewes, and the rams a half more. Matured ewes weigh about 160 pounds, and rams about 250. Importations have been made at various times to the United States, and small flocks are found in New York, Pennsylvania, Iowa, North Carolina, and in all these widely different and distant localities are doing well. We are not aware whether any flocks exist in Canada at present, though it is possible there may be some.

### The Man Who Succeeds.

When a man engaged in what the public consider a successful business happens to fail, the idea generally goes abroad that the particular business or industry with which he was identified is not one that pays. At the same time a careful examination of the situation usually reveals the fact that there still remains identified with that particular business or industry some who are able to continue, and, apparently, make money. It is the very same in the live-stock business, when someone who has been in the ranks decides to give it up, and says that there is no money in it, those who have not given it a trial are satisfied to enjoy the other fellow's opinion and keep off dangerous ground. While there are hundreds of farmers who are keeping more or less live stock that does not pay, there are undoubtedly hundreds who could make it a success if they tried, who are not to-day known as stockmen. One of the chief essentials to success or failure in the stock business is attention to detail. "Show me the stockman who is seldom at his stock farm, who leaves the carrying out of the detail to others, and I will show you a man who is not a success." The man who can find plenty of time to sit around the corner grocery and talk about what he is doing, is not generally doing much.

Stock-breeding, more than almost any other thing, requires attention to detail, and those who do not know how to or who do not care to give it, usually go out of the business, either by common consent or necessity.

### Convention Week.

#### LIVE-STOCK JUDGING THE FEATURE.

From information available at this writing, the programme to be presented at the annual gatherings of live stock and dairymen promises to be more than usually attractive.

As previously announced in these columns, the executive of the Association being unable to carry out their cherished desire to inaugurate a winter fair, decided to provide a first-class short course in stock-judging, placing particular emphasis on heavy horses, the beef breeds of cattle and bacon swine. Attention will also be given to dairy cattle, light horses and sheep.

The place of meeting has not yet been definitely fixed, but the secretary advises us that convenient and comfortable quarters will be provided.

The convention opens on Monday, Feb. 20th, at 8 p. m., and continues throughout each day till Friday evening. Reduced rates, probably single fares, will be available from all points to Winnipeg, on the standard certificate plan.

During the week the annual meetings of the Cattle Breeders, the Horse Breeders, the Sheep and Swine Breeders, and the Dairy Associations, will be held; also the Veterinary Association, and in all probability a meeting of representatives of the agricultural societies will be held, for the purpose of developing the educational features of their work, improving prize-lists, and arranging a better system of stock-judging.

The executive committee, who have in charge the providing of the stock for illustration purposes, expect to introduce some fine specimens of typical Shorthorns, Herefords and Angus cattle. One or more representatives of the dairy breeds will also be forward, and a special study will be made of the draft horse.

The following well-known experts in stock-judging have consented to assist in the work: J. H. Grisdale, of the Dominion Experimental Farm; C. D. McGilvray, D. V. M., Binscarth; A. P. Ketchen, B. S. A., editor of the Northwest Farmer; W. J. Black, B. S. A., Deputy-Minister of Agriculture, and A. G. Hopkins, editor of the "Farmer's Advocate."

A new feature to be introduced this year for the first time will be that of carcass-judging and meat-cutting. Andrew Boss, Prof. of Animal Husbandry, of the Minnesota Agricultural College, will, it is expected, take charge of this departure and make it of special interest, as he has done a useful work along this line at his college.

A number of prominent speakers are being secured for the evening meetings, and a detailed account of the programme may be looked for in our next issue.

#### STOCK-JUDGING AT NEEPAWA AND BRANDON.

The week following the conventions at Winnipeg, stock-judging institutes will be held under the auspices of the local agricultural societies. Several of the same lecturers as above indicated will participate, and an interesting and profitable time may be looked for.

### Meat Products, Prices and Consumption.

Farmers in Manitoba and the Territories are so occupied with production of wheat, grading of wheat, and price of wheat, that they almost completely ignore conditions that exist regarding many other products of the farm. We direct attention this week to a product which is an essential of mixed farming, namely, pork. The views given are from the standpoint of view of a Winnipeg citizen going into the Hudson's Bay stores or Nixon's in Winnipeg, or any grocery which caters to customers who buy the best that is in the market, and you will find home-cured bacon and hams for sale at from 17c. to 18c. per pound. Griffin's "Extra" special cured sells at 20c. You will also find "Swift's Premium" and "Armour's Star," which sell at 25c. a pound, as well as "Belfast" bacon at 30c., and "Wiltshire" bacon at 35c. a pound.

The duty on Swift's and Armour's is two cents a pound, and freight one cent per pound. Why is there such a difference in price? We believe that Manitoba farmers can, and do, raise and feed as fine hogs as Swift or Armour can purchase from farmers in the States, and we are not aware that Swift or Armour has ever gained a great foothold in the Eastern Canadian cities, such as Montreal and Toronto. What is the trouble? It must be in the curing. Examine the packages in stock, and you will find the imported bacon done up in neat packages, square cut at ends, no waste; while the home-cured is rougher, ragged ends, not so nicely put up, heavy slabs, as it were. Consumers claim that the imported, for which they willingly pay seven to eight cents a pound extra, has a more delicate flavor, is more palatable. They want the best, and are willing to pay extra for it. Grocers would prefer handling home-cured bacon and hams, but cannot secure the quantity, and they must cater to the taste of customers.

It is evident that Winnipeg packers are behind the times. There is no good reason for saying

that "anything will do," though they may think they have the trade to themselves. The money paid for all such products should be kept in the Province, and farmers should get the benefit of the high-priced goods. If buyers can, and they should, distinguish the kind of live hogs which make the finest quality of bacon, they should pay an extra two or three cents per pound live weight. Buyers have not confidence in themselves to do this, and it would appear that no attempt is made by factories to select the finest hogs and cure the same to produce a quality equal to the best of Swift's or Armour's.

**HOG-RAISER.**

If any other explanation of this anomalous state of things—selling imported bacon retail in Winnipeg at from seven to eight cents per pound more than home-cured is sold for—we shall be pleased to give space to the explanation.

**The Outlook for Shorthorns.**

An Address by Mr. W. D. Flatt, Before the Annual Meeting of the Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

Being one of your younger members, I possibly cannot judge so well of the past and probable future of Shorthorn cattle in this country as many older members of this Association, but it is only reasonable that one should look well into the past history of Shorthorns, and also the future, in so far as we can, before starting a herd. In looking over the past, history teaches us that Shorthorns go up and down in price, the same as any other commodity, no matter how staple, and if we are to be guided in our breeding operations by the line pursued by the shrewdest, most far-seeing men of the day in transacting general business, it must teach us that when prices are at their lowest point is the opportune time to improve and build our herds up to the highest standard, and this is the most favorable time for those who contemplate starting herds to purchase. The last period of low prices previous to 1899 was largely caused by a general dairy craze sweeping over our Dominion, and also through many parts of the United States. There is no question about this. We can see traces of it throughout the land to-day. It was a great mistake, all classes admit, but for a time there was little demand for bulls of beef breeds, and little value placed upon the females. The agriculturists have learned that if they are to make a success of purely dairy farming it is necessary for them to keep the best dairy cows obtainable.

Those who are engaged in general farming have learned that they cannot farm with success without keeping live stock to maintain the fertility of the soil, it being their chief asset, and that it pays to feed on the farm, and to only feed animals that will give the greatest gain per day. It has been proven that no bull of any other breed will make the same improvement on grade cattle on ranch or farm as the Shorthorn bull, and if attention has been paid to the milking qualities he will prove profitable for the dairymen to use. The greatest dairy herds in Great Britain are grade Shorthorn cows, and Shorthorn bulls are used on them each season. Shorthorns were profitable in Canada in 1898, 1899 and 1900. They were entirely too high in price during 1901 and 1902. They have been selling at profitable prices during 1903 and 1904. It is, indeed, unreasonable and detrimental to the breed for any breeder to wish that they had remained up to the high point of 1901 and 1902, and the only reason to-day why Shorthorn cattle will not continue to pay, at least, with reasonable luck, would be a lack of confidence in the breeders in general.

Let us depart from the past, and look squarely into the future. We are all agreed that live stock must be kept on the farms. We also fully agree that it does not pay to feed the scrub. We also know that our country is developing fast, thus affording us a much larger home market than ever before, both for fat and breeding cattle. Cattle transportation facilities are being so improved that we can ship to any point of the compass, and we can always rest assured that our good cattle will command profitable prices, both at home and abroad.

Are we breeding the class of cattle that are liable to be supplanted by any other breed in existence? The unprejudiced answer must be, decidedly, no. Shorthorns have been bred for centuries, and they have more followers by odds to-day than all other breeds combined.

The Shorthorns originated in our mother country, Great Britain, and if any Canadian were in doubt about the future of the breed, that doubt would have been forever dispelled had he witnessed the recent sale at Uppermill in October last, when the late Mr. W. S. Marr's herd was disposed of, owing to his sad and sudden death, the average of one hundred and thirteen head being over \$780.00, a total of \$88,290.00. Every animal sold separately, except in one instance. The same afternoon, Mr. Duthie disposed of his season's crop of bull calves, eighteen in number, at an average of over \$1,132.00 per head; total

for the eighteen, \$20,495.00. Some of these cattle were purchased by Argentine gentlemen. The bulls are taken there for use on Shorthorn cows, with a view of producing bulls to use on their ranch cattle, but the greater number were purchased by the canny Scot, the hard-headed Englishman and the cunning Irishman. These people know the value of Shorthorn cattle, and have a growing and abiding faith in the breed they originated.

We have a climate that will assist us in breeding Shorthorns, we can grow suitable feed to develop them, and, best of all, we have the men that will build up great herds in our favored land, and thereby assist in improving the cattle of our Dominion.

Considering all these things, the outlook is bright, and we must not forget that the Canada of to-day is a figure in the world, and the world may as well be aware of it. There is a rising national spirit such as never existed here before, and a feeling of confidence in the future of Canada that cannot be shaken.

**Farm.**

**The Handling of Western Wheat.**

"The story of a grain of wheat" was one of the fascinating tales of our childhood. In the Canadian West, with its millions upon millions of acres of wheat land, the individual farm, not to say the individual grain of wheat, loses its significance in the immensity of the whole, but the story of the handling of a single load of wheat is, after all, very nearly the story of the crop.

It is one of the most frequent complaints of travellers, that the strings of elevator buildings at every little station are blocking up the landscape, but that is because they are strangers. They have not got in touch with the inner life of the great West. These tall, plain, red buildings, with huge white letterings, reading 25,000, 50,000, 60,000, 100,000 bushels capacity, are really part of the marvellous changing picture put upon the canvas by the magician's wand, called "Western enterprise." If elevators had no other use, they are magnificent points of vantage from which to view the surrounding country. It's a stiff climb to the top of a 100,000 bushel elevator, but once there, especially if the visit be upon a day in early August, when the wheat, just turning a pale gold, is rippling and whispering in the blaze of harvest sun, the picture spread for a radius of 20 miles is one to fire the spirit of a poet, and no artist has yet lived who has been able to reproduce the glories of that picture upon canvas. Kipling wrote of "The far-flung fenceless prairies," and it is the best description that has ever been given of the wheat plains of the West. Fences have been introduced, but when the picture is viewed from the top of an elevator, the thin wire and slender posts are lost to sight below the heads of the nodding wheat. Talk about the prairies being monotonous—there never was a greater mistake. Whether you look at them on a day in winter, when a gentle wind makes, light and shadow with the moving snow, or when a fierce Northwester is blowing a hurricane, or in the spring, when the "league-long furrows" lie brown and rich in the April sun; or when the

showers of June have made a waving green carpet of the whole; or in July, when the borders of the wheat fields, if they can be said to have any borders, are ablaze with scarlet lilies and blue wind flowers; or in August, when the wheat is golden and the clear shrill song of the reaper comes on every wind; or, last of all, in September, when against the skyline you see the clouds of straw from the cyclone blowers of the threshers, the long lines of stacks, the miles of wheat in stook in the foreground, the splendid teams with their loads piled high driving to machine or stack, the picture is ever changing, ever beautiful, ever full of promise, and the children who are born and reared upon the prairies have a breadth of outlook and an idea of largeness, of growth and progress, that the child reared in more circumscribed surroundings must ever lack.

It is hard to be quite sane and sober when speaking of Western wheat fields. The present realization is so grand, the promise of the future so overwhelming, that sober, every-day English seems to fall short in descriptive powers. The growing of wheat on the prairie lands has not been without its drawbacks, its failures, its disappointments, but in the thirty years that wheat-growing has been carried on there has never been a total failure of crop. There are elements of chance in wheat-growing, as in every other business, but the farmer who has plowed faithfully, sown carefully, reaped diligently, has never lacked bread and seed and something for profit. No wheat-growing country in the world has as fine a record as the Canadian West.

But this is getting away from the load of wheat. The first load of wheat that comes from the thresher at the close of the harvest is the open and visible fulfilment of the old Biblical promise, that seedtime and harvest should not fail. In the early days of the West the farmer had to provide his own storage for his wheat, but very early—in fact, as soon as the railway companies got past Winnipeg—public storage for wheat in quantities began to be considered and provided for. The first elevators were owned by the milling companies, then the railways owned all the sites suitable for the erection of such buildings, and leased them to various private individuals and corporations, with such restrictions as to size and structure as they deemed in their own interests. As the handling of wheat through elevators was much more convenient for the railway companies than any other form of shipment, for a long time they would not grant permits for the erection of flat warehouses, nor would they provide loading platforms, so that for years much of the farmer's labor was lost to him, as he was completely at the mercy of elevator owners, was obliged to sell to them, taking what prices they were willing to pay, and the competition between various elevator companies was his only safeguard, and in time the various companies combined, agreeing on what prices were to be paid at the different stations. Then indeed the man with the load of wheat was, to use a slang phrase, "up against it." No matter how faithfully he had worked all season, and no matter how well his grain was cleaned, once he mounted his load of bags he did not know whether he would get the value of his year's labors or not; but like many evils, this cured itself, and having been given too much liberty the elevators ran in-



Judging Horses on Fair Day—Snap-shot at Portage la Prairie.



to license. Now, the farmer is fond of kicking. He generally has a grievance, and sometimes it is an imaginary grievance, but there was nothing imaginary about the unsatisfactory handling of grain in elevators—the abnormal amount of dockage, the unwarranted variations in price, the mistakes as to grade, and, finally, the much-enduring farmer rose in his might, and immediately there was "something doing." One of the first moves was the appointment of a Royal Commission, to inquire into the whole question of elevators, grain handling, grain weighing, and grain inspection. This commission held sittings all over the West, and accumulated a vast amount of evidence, pro and con. The farmer did not prove an easy witness. Many of the statements made before the commission were vague and unreliable, the result of suspicion, rather than of definite inquiry, but when the evidence had been shorn of all this verbiage, the commission found that the farmers had a very substantial grievance, and the findings of this commission were the foundation for the present "Amended Grain Act," which, though not a perfect document by any means, is a marvellous stride from the uncertainties of 1889. This better state of things was not arrived at all at once, nor was it arrived at easily. All elevator men were not sharks, all farmers were not the innocent victims they would have liked the public to believe. The railway companies were not entirely selfish in their desire to handle grain through elevators only.

That the farmers are not yet satisfied is evidenced by the coming convention of the Grain-growers' Association, at which resolutions will be presented from local branches, asking for most radical changes in the matter of grading, and in one case even going so far as to ask for the abolition of all but standard grades; that is, of all but No. 1 hard and Nos. 1 and 2 northern. It is the passing of such resolutions that brings forcibly to mind the great improvement in the condition of grain handling which has come to pass in the last six years. The man with the load of wheat has now three modes of disposing of it. He may sell it to the elevator; he may store it in a flat warehouse; or he may, if he chooses, order a car of his own and load directly into that car from the thresher. With these three strings to his bow, the complaints of undue dockage and general irregularities of elevators have been largely eliminated. Up to last year, however, there was very great complaint as to the unequal distribution of cars. More legislation was sought and obtained, and during the past season the number of complaints from this source were comparatively small. There is one point in the loading of cars direct by the farmers which they themselves frequently overlook. The car is only profitable to the large farmer who has at least 1,500 bushels which he can dispose of. He is allowed 24 hours in which to load a car, and he avails himself of every minute of that time. The wheat in the elevators is farmers' wheat, but the elevator must take its turn, and can only get an additional car when every farmer who has ordered a car after the elevator's first order went in has been supplied. The elevator owners safeguard themselves against not being able to get wheat out before the close of navigation, by beginning unduly early in the season to pay only May prices for wheat. This works a very real hardship for the smaller farmer who has not a carload to ship. If every farmer were to ship his own wheat it is doubtful if ten million bushels would be moved between harvest and the close of navigation, in the place of 25 million bushels moved in 1904. The reason for thinking that farmers do not fully appreciate this phase of the situation is that last fall men were known to put down the names of farmers as requiring a car for wheat when no such car was required, and in this way blocking the elevator companies. The most ordinary country elevator can load a car of 1,050 bushels in a few minutes, and it is aggravating, to say the least of it, to see cars standing on the track for full 24 hours when they might be loaded in that many minutes. The absolute right of the farmer to load his own wheat no one disputes for a moment, and that his ability to do so has been a needed and healthy check on the elevators no one can deny, but the big farmer should remember that any delay on his part in the loading of cars is an injury to the small farmer who must sell through the elevator, and he should govern himself accordingly.

The grievance of the need of loading platforms and flat warehouses and car distribution having somewhat abated, the fight this year has raged fiercely around the question of grades: 1904 will be known both to the growers and shippers of wheat as a very decidedly "off" year. By careful legislation the Canadian West has arrived at a grain act which provides for four fixed grades of wheat, namely: No. 1 hard, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 northern. The act further provides for a "standards board," composed of farmers, grain dealers, and representatives of the Grain-growers' Association, and it is the duty of this board to meet, and having samples of wheat from all parts

of the country before them, to decide on various additional grades, to be known as commercial grades. Until 1904 the commercial grades have been No. 4 wheat and two grades of feed. Provision is also made for wheat to be known as rejected 1 and 2, and wheat which, being tough or damp, is given the general term of "no grade." During the autumn of 1904, when this board sat, it was decided that, owing to the presence of rust in the country, additional grades were necessary, and no members of the standards board were quite so eager for these additional grades as the representatives from the Grain-growers' Association. The grades thus decided upon were to be known as No. 4 extra and No. 5.

The system by which our wheat is graded was fully dealt with by Chief Inspector Horne, in a paper read by him at a conference of the Grain-growers and the Winnipeg Exchange, held in February last. This paper, which is intensely interesting, appeared in full in the "Farmer's Advocate" not very long ago, and must have conveyed to the minds of everyone who read it the extreme care which is exercised in the grading of grain. It would be needless repetition to quote any of the process here. The fact remains, however, that this year the grading of grain has given rise to simply unending complaint. Buyers at stations, although as usual provided with the samples of grades, have found the greatest difficulty in properly grading wheat when buying. Farmers selling to elevators have been thoroughly dissatisfied, and farmers shipping direct and having their wheat inspected in Winnipeg have been no better pleased, and with this general dissatisfaction has arisen the clamor for fewer grades, for grades to be abolished altogether, and for wheat to be sold on sample. The friction between the seller and buyer has been as great this year as it ever was before the passage of the Grain Act. A very serious ground of complaint has been the wide spread between the various grades, and the Grain-growers' Association, apparently forgetting that it was their representatives who asked for an addition of grades, are now claiming that the dealers are purposely and unnecessarily widening the spread, and in this way cheating the grower out of his justly-earned returns for his labors. When the Grain Act was finally amended in 1903, those who had the matter in charge felt that they had achieved a point where almost every interest of the farmer had been carefully safeguarded. They had succeeded in doing away with the lowering of grades by mixing, the certificate of inspection at Winnipeg was final, every farmer had a right to order a car for himself, and the railway companies were bound to give him that car in his order; the building of flat warehouses was compulsory, and the handling of wheat through country elevators was worked out in elaborate detail. Yet the discontent of the present year is but one more instance of how the best laid schemes of mice and men gang aft a-gley. No grain act, however elaborate, could provide for rust, and rusted grain is such an absolutely unfamiliar thing to the Western wheat man that farmers and buyers alike seemed to have been entirely at fault. It is a great pity if after attaining such a degree of success in the matter of wheat handling, anything should be done in the irritation of the moment to undo any of the past good work. No one for a moment supposes that the Grain Act of 1903 was perfection, or that it will not need amending from time to time, but it were indeed a pity if the changes should take the form of a retrograde movement. It is a marvellous thing to think that a farmer can haul a load of wheat to the elevator, dump it, have it cleaned and loaded into a car, have the money in his pocket and be on his way home for another load within the half hour; or that, should he choose to do so, he can have a car placed to his order at the loading platform, and haul his wheat direct from the machine or from his granary, load it into that car, ship it if he wishes to some dealer in Winnipeg; or should he so desire, ship it direct for storage to Fort William; and the entire machinery of the railway, the inspector's office, and the terminal elevator at the lake, is evoked for the protection of his interests in the handling of that car. If he is not satisfied with the inspector's ruling, he has but to evoke the services of the Survey Board, and three members of that Board must, on the instant, drop everything they are doing and give the matter of that car of wheat their undivided attention until it is disposed of. At Fort William it cannot be weighed into the elevator until a Government official has seen that everything is correct. A Government weighmaster attends upon its weighing, and the railway company is bound to keep it insured, and at the end of one month, or two months, or ten months, upon the order of the farmer, and in the presence of a Government weighmaster, must deliver the exact number of bushels of the exact grade weighed in, and if this is not done the farmer has recourse against any or all of the officials who in the smallest point fail in attending to his behests. The man who grows the wheat when the final word is said is the King of the Golden West, and

when he lifts his hand elevators and railway corporations—yea, even the Government of the Dominion is obliged to take heed.

E. CORA HIND.

### How Shall the Farmer's Son be Educated for the Farm.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—As one raised with practical experience on the farm, and having had the benefit of both a high-school and agricultural-college education, with practical experience on the farm ever since, I have been particularly interested in the discussion of this subject.

Circumstances alter cases so much that one should not presume to offer advice, except in a general way. So much depends on the amount of capital at the young man's disposal. But he should not forget that knowledge is power, and that success in any pursuit depends relatively on the amount of real information which he can obtain about that pursuit. A man may possess prodigious physical energy and, apparently, boundless enthusiasm, but unless he works intelligently, using the information which he has pertaining to that pursuit, he can never achieve success. Our imbeciles or lunatics are glaring examples of this fact. That farmers, as a class, have lost, and are daily losing, both money and power from lack of education and the breadth of thought and culture which it brings to the recipient, I have no doubt. The question, then, is how shall the young farmer obtain this maximum of education at the minimum of expense.

If I were a young man of fourteen starting out to be a successful farmer, besides the experience on my father's farm, I would spend at least one year with some successful practical farmer. In the meantime, or as soon as possible, I would endeavor to get an intelligent mental grasp of the theories and principles of agriculture. This I consider very important, as without a knowledge of first principles a man is working largely at haphazard, which is inimical to success in any calling. As to how I would obtain this information would depend on my capital and tastes. If I had considerable capital, and wanted a "change," I would attend the O. A. C. Otherwise, I think a correspondence course would be equally efficient, especially if I could obtain personal assistance occasionally from some student or other capable person who could explain the scientific technicalities. This, in connection with practical work, and a little experimentation on my own farm, would be a fair mental equipment for actual production on the farm. But the business side of farming is too much neglected by the average farmer. I do not think it necessary to take a commercial course, but I would want to have enough knowledge about bookkeeping to keep a simple set of books, in order to know what I was about. This, too, may be well learned by correspondence. Then, if I were specializing (and the tendency is to emphasize some particular branch), I would want a special short course in that branch. The foregoing is the amount of education which I consider economically necessary for a farmer under modern conditions. If he has not capital to afford that much education, he had better not engage in farming at all—stay at something on wages or salary. As for the O. A. C. course, I look upon the last two years (B. S. A. degree) rather as an accomplishment for the young farmer; desirable if one can afford it and is willing to spend something for polish, but not necessary to financial success. The associate course is excellent, and for many may be preferable to the correspondence method, but anyone taking it should first get all he can out of the public school. I do not think that the public school should be made a place for teaching agriculture or any other subject pertaining directly to any particular occupation, except so far as it may assist the teacher in imparting the underlying principles of general education. Let each scholar study his chosen occupation after he leaves the public school; otherwise it would not be a public, but a special school.

The special courses at the agricultural college are not sufficient, because they largely ignore theory, and anyone engaged in any rural pursuit needs a knowledge of the underlying principles of agriculture.

J. H. BURNS. (A. O. A. C.)

### Is the Soil Deteriorating?

There is not the least doubt, the wheat is not the splendid quality it was some ten or fifteen years ago. But I don't think we should blame the land for the lost grade. If the old land is deteriorating, why does not the new land, "broken two or three years ago," produce No. 1 hard. It does not, or no better than the old lands. Therefore, we must look to the climatic causes. Perhaps we are not getting the same amount of nitrogen and oxygen in the atmosphere? No doubt a chemical analysis of the soil would prove the trouble. I, for one, would like to see the soil tested by the Dominion chemist. W. E. Wapella.

**The Big Clover Trial.**

Next spring will see hundreds of Manitoba farmers sowing an acre or more of clover who never gave it a fair trial before. The reports from agricultural societies throughout all the Province indicate a positive determination to give this valuable legume a test that will settle in some degree whether it is to play the part in Western agriculture that many prominent agriculturists believe it should.

In addition to the tests by farmers, it would be a good thing for the Province if the Director of Dominion Experimental Farms could be induced to have several acres instead of a few plots sown at the Brandon Exp. Farm. Nothing would convince the average Manitoba farmer quicker than clover was a great plant for this country than by seeing several acres of good clover hay being cut or in the cock.

The day has passed when Manitoba can afford to deal with such an important matter on a small plot scale.

**Japan's Little Farms.**

The size of farms in Japan runs from less than two up to about three and three-quarter acres apiece. Even these diminutive farms are often in several separate pieces, the average size of which is about one-eighth of an acre. During the past four years a law has been in operation for the rearrangement of these scattered farms. The owners are to exchange fields, in such a manner as to make their possessions more compact. The spirit of scientific progress is behind the movement, the Government wishing to enlarge the cultivated fields so that agricultural machinery may be used. With all his primitive ways, the Japanese farmer manages to make his soil very productive, by thorough cultivation and fertilization.

**Dairying.**

**Western Ontario Dairymen's Convention.**

The Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario held its annual convention at Stratford, Ontario, on January 17th, 18th and 19th. At the first session of the convention, Mr. J. H. Grisdale, of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, emphasized the necessity of raising the average productiveness of our cows. There is more for a cow to do than to convert a certain amount of rough feed into milk or flesh. When keeping cattle we might just as well care for large-producing cows as for the very mediocre animal that is too common on our farms. There are a lot of good cows in the country, and farmers should cultivate an instinct for recognizing them. Mr. Grisdale illustrated the value of knowing each individual cow's tastes, and of giving each cow just what her peculiar tastes demand. In the speaker's experience, the great majority of cows are underfed. They should not be fed to an excess, but the standard of a cow's ration is generally too low. Records should be kept, and when once a man begins to keep them, he not only learns the value of his cows, but increased interest is lent to the business. It is a continual competition between the different cows of the herd. It also calls attention to variation in production, and starts investigation into the same, which is sure to result favorably. Ontario has about one million cows, and there is nothing formidable in the task of raising the annual returns of these cows by several dollars each. At Ottawa, at 5.30 a. m., the cows are given a feed, about fifty pounds, of ensilage, roots, straw and meal (bran, oil meal and oats). After this they get a small feed of clover hay. Then, nothing more is given until about 3 p. m., when they get the second feed. This system has been found both more satisfactory and more profitable than feeding oftener each day. It has also been found, by alternate experiments, that a dry-food ration returned about twelve per cent. less milk than did a succulent ration. Professor G. L. McKay, of Iowa, was one of the speakers, and said: Success in dairying, as in any other business, depends entirely upon the exercise of intelligence and hard work. A young man must first know what he is best qualified to do, and then he should devote himself energetically to his work. In Iowa, most dairymen follow butter-making as a profession, in preference to cheese-making. Wages in Iowa vary from fifty to one hundred and twenty-five dollars per month.

The Danes skim a thin cream, heat it to 195° F., cool it down to about 65°, and add from a five to a ten per cent. starter. The cream is churned until it is about the size of a clover seed, and the working does not extend over one and one-half minutes per churning, and their butter contains a large percentage of moisture. And the system of manufacture is uniform all over Denmark. It has been demonstrated that excessive churning incorporates too much moisture and too much casein. In Iowa, Prof. McKay, in co-op-

eration with large creamery men, has completely solved the moisture problem. They have established a relation between working and moisture. There they churn until the granules are as large as grains of corn. They then draw off the buttermilk to get rid of the casein. Water is then added to make quite a thin slush, and a given number of revolutions of the churn incorporate a certain percentage of moisture with the butter. The water is then drawn off, the salt added, and a certain number of revolutions of the worker incorporate a certain percentage of salt. So carefully have they studied the question of butter-making that they can tell in making to within a half of a per cent. how much moisture and how much salt there will be found in butter on chemical analysis. The method of making outlined has frequently been objected to because it is supposed to destroy the body of butter, but it has been found that butter will stand a lot of working without injury.

**VISITING FARMS AND HOW TO CARE FOR CREAM.**

This was the subject of an address by Mr. Fred Dean, one of the creamery instructors in Western Ontario. His experience has been that a few patrons who do not take proper care of their cream are responsible for many of the defects in our butter, and at farms where this cream is produced the instructor is seldom met with a cordial reception. Cleanliness and low temperature are the two main factors in the care of cream. Creamery utensils should be well washed, scalded and placed in the sun. Patrons as a rule do not realize the necessity of cleanliness, of feeding good food, of keeping stables clean, of straining milk thoroughly, of immediate separation and of keeping cream cool. The objection to better care is usually that poor cream brings as big a price as the best cared for. Cream kept in a sap bucket, on cellar floors, in pantries, or in the kitchen where the house work is done, cannot be expected to produce good butter. In other cases the cream is skimmed in from 12 to 24 hours, then left outside or beside the kitchen stove to get sour, so that a good test can be obtained by the oil test. Cream is also kept from week to week in the same crocks or cans, because it saved the cream. In many cases the cream is neither stirred nor cooled, so that when the driver calls he finds it in a thick, sour, foaming mass, utterly unfit to make the poorest grade of dairy butter. Very often where separators are used the machines are washed, but once a day and this very carelessly. Keeping separators in stables is most deplorable, as it is invariably responsible for covey flavors. The cream from each skimming is not sufficiently mixed, and not always kept in clean cans. Skimming too thin is also a serious defect in our system. The average oil test is from 60% to 110%, or from 13% to 25% by the Babcock, while a better test would be from 110% to 160% by the oil test, or from 23% to 25% by the Babcock. Much remains to be done to raise the quality of our cream, and patrons are asked to give more attention to the care of utensils and product.

**THE AMERICAN PLAN.**

Prof. Mackay, of Iowa, reported upon the butter exhibit, and said one of the most adverse criticisms he had to offer was that of winter or stable flavors. There were also some mottled butter, due to the improper incorporation of salt. Some fishy flavors were found, but could not say definitely from what source the flavor comes. At some of the large American creameries they have abandoned the plan of pasteurizing to 184° F., and have adopted the scheme of heating to 130° for a greater length of time, in order to drive off flavors, then depend upon a heavy starter to control the flavors due to bacteria.

**PRESERVATIVES.**

An exhaustive paper upon the nature and character of preservatives was given by Prof. Harcourt, of the O. A. C. Preservatives must necessarily be non-irritant, non-intoxicant, and should not impart an undesirable flavor to the products. In the British market the use of the boric compounds is encouraged. The action of a preservative is to retard the action of ferments, that tend to cause decay, but they also act upon desirable compounds in butter. The amount of any preservative used must be modified by its effect upon the system, and of course there are great variations in the vitality of the human system. Up to the present time it has not been demonstrated to what extent it is safe to use preservatives, but certain it is that goods in which they have been used should be labelled.

Prof. Dean continued the discussion of preservatives with regard to the actual use of these substances. The fact that the British market is demanding saltless butter makes it necessary to use some preservative. Accordingly, experiments were conducted to determine the action of preservatives. Sodium fluoride and salicylic acid were found to be unfit for use. When 1/4 a per cent. of preservative was used it gave a preservative flavor, and when 1/2 of a per cent. was used it was found sufficient to hold butter any reasonable length of time. In a comparative test it was found that chemical preservatives did not control mould as well as did salt. Upon some systems preservatives have a more injurious effect than upon others. The question of preservatives has become so important that it is recommended that the Government regulate their use.

Prof. Harrison is strongly opposed to the use of preservatives in cream, as it would positively result in giving to cream a combination of numerous flavors.

**The Source of Fat in Milk.**

A series of experiments at the New York Station to ascertain the source of fat in milk resulted in the following conclusions:

1. A cow fed during ninety-five days on a ration from which the fat had been nearly all extracted, continued to secrete milk similar to that produced when fed on the same kinds of hay and grain in their normal condition.
2. The yield of milk-fat during the ninety-five days was 62.9 lbs. The food-fat eaten during this time was 11.6 lbs., 5.7 only of which was digested, consequently at least 57.2 lbs. of the milk-fat must have gone some other source than the food-fat.
3. The milk-fat could not have come from previously stored body-fat. This assertion is supported by three considerations: (1) The cow's body could have contained scarcely more than 60 lbs. of fat at the beginning of the experiment. (2) She gained 47 lbs. in body weight during the period of time, with no increase of body nitrogen, and was judged to be a much fatter cow at the end. (3) The formation of this quantity of milk-fat would have caused a marked condition of emaciation, which, because of an increase in the body weight, would have required the improbable increase in the body of 104 lbs. of water and intestinal contents.
4. During fifty-nine consecutive days, 38.8 lbs. of milk-fat were secreted, and the urine nitrogen was equivalent to 33.3 lbs. of protein. According to any accepted method of interpretation, not over 17 lbs. of fat could have been produced from this amount of metabolized protein.
5. The quantity of milk secreted bore a definite relation neither to the digestible protein eaten nor to the extent of the protein metabolized. In view of these facts, it is suggested that the well-known favorable effect upon milk secretion of a narrow nutritive ratio is due in part to a stimulative, and not only to a constructive function of the protein.
6. The composition of the milk bore no definite relation to the amount and kind of food.
7. The changes in the proportion of milk solids were due almost wholly to changes in the percentage of fat.

**Poultry.**

**An Expert Speaks on Barred Rock Breeding.**

E. B. Thompson, a noted breeder of the above breed of fowl, has the following good advice in the Reliable of a short time ago:

**HOW TO MATE THE COCKEREL-BREEDING PEN.**

The general rule in mating for cockerels is to use a male of exhibition color, with dark females. This male should be of the highest quality possible, and of a medium dark blue shade in color, clear on the surface, and barred to the skin, with well-barred wings and tail. His surface barring must be even and sharply defined. I like to see the dark bars on a Barred Rock cockerel or pullet have the appearance of being painted on, or to seem to stand out further than the light bars, thus giving a sharp, clean-cut effect.

The male heading a cockerel mating should be of good bone and sturdy build, with legs well apart. His size may be as large as is consistent with good shape and graceful carriage. Comb must, of course, be well serrated and set well on the head; legs yellow, and eyes a nice bay color. The hens or pullets in this mating must be dark in color, and barred to the skin with narrow bars; combs small and firmly set; eyes bay. These females must be cockerel-bred for years back, and have lots of exhibition-cockerel blood in their veins. In selecting them look for size, bone, broad backs, and sturdy build, with the deep, narrow barring and other points above mentioned; then let the legs and beaks be as yellow as they will come, with surface color and wings as clear as can be had. A wing that is dark and a little cloudy will often produce a splendid wing on a cockerel.

**HOW TO SELECT THE MOST SUITABLE PULLET BREEDERS.**

All the birds, both male and female, in a pullet-mating, must be pullet-bred for years back, and of the best line of blood. High-class exhibition hens or pullets, of course, make the best pullet-breeders. They cannot be too good, and the standard female fills the bill for pullet-breeding. To the best females available mate a fine looking cockerel that is bred from an exhibition hen. Let him be clean and bright in color, and medium light. Be sure that he has yellow legs and beak, and bay eyes, with clean barred wings. Size and shape must be of the best, and under-barring in plumage as good as the best pullet-bred males usually come. I consider bright, even surface color in a pullet-bred cockerel of more importance than deep barring to the skin. As a matter of fact, females of both cockerel and pullet matings are generally deeply barred to the skin. We see a great many pictures of males that

are so faulty in shape that the birds would hardly be taken for Barred Rocks, except for the barring. The true shape of a Barred Rock male is on the blocky type, yet longer in body than a Wyandotte, with full breast, broad back and legs, and thighs of medium length. The bird with long thighs, long sloping breast and narrow back is not typical of the breed. It is not a bad fault in a male to be too short in leg. Such a bird usually has good body shape, is broad in back, with medium short tail. Where one cockerel is bred too blocky in shape and too short in thigh and leg, many are found too long in these sections, with narrow backs and long, slim tails.

I breed strongly for close, narrow, clear bars, and to the skin, and for clear, distinct blue surface color, with the "Ringlet" barring. At the same time, I want elegant shape. Beautiful in anything pleases the eye, and a Barred Rock, male or female, to be what it should be, must have the shape of a typical specimen of the breed.

Mating may be made up of four to ten hens and a male. Their care is always important. They should be well fed, and kept in good, thrifty condition, so the eggs will hatch well. The runs or yards should always be large, and the more grass in them the better. In the winter and early spring I feed cabbage and mangel-wurzel beets. Clover meal is a good green food in winter, but I prefer cabbage. I recommend feeding the male birds separately during the breeding season. This is necessary, as many males will not eat all they need when fed with hens. I have a pint cup fastened in each breeding pen, just high enough so the male can reach it and the hens cannot. These cups are all partially filled with corn or wheat every morning. By this simple method the cockerels are always in good flesh and vigorous breeding condition.

After the birds are mated, too much care cannot be taken in rearing the young chicks. They should have free range over grass, and be fed a variety of food. It often occurs that a flock will thrive on a kind of food that another flock will not seem to do well on, therefore the chicks should be watched closely, and if the food does not agree with them it should be changed. I would like to give at least one feeding of mash or soft food each day. This can be made of ground grains scalded and mixed in reasonable proportions, so as to remain crumbly. Growing chicks should have some meat, either beef scraps or green cut bone, if raised in large numbers. If only a few are raised on free range, they will obtain all the worms and insects necessary to furnish animal food. Ground oats is a good feed mixed with hominy or corn meal. Oats make bone and muscle, but unless mixed with other grains, are not crumbly enough. Of course, cracked corn, whole corn and wheat are standard chicken foods. The best way to feed these to chicks in large numbers is in self-feeding troughs and hoppers. The commercial chick foods now on the market are certainly good, and fill a great want. I have used some of them with good results. They are of mixed grains, and just the right size for young chicks.

### Manitoba Poultry Show.

The Manitoba Poultry Association is making preparation to hold their big annual exhibition of poultry during live-stock convention week, February 20th to 24th, in Winnipeg. By holding it at this time it is hoped that a large number of the best farmers of the country who are attending the convention will be led, through the exhibition, to be more greatly interested in poultry. The Poultry Association undoubtedly can do a great deal to develop the industry, so long as its members recognize the fact that the farmer is the man to be interested.

## Horticulture and Forestry.

### How to Grow Red, White and Black Currants.

It is very easy to grow currants here, for there is no country under the sun that will grow such fine fruit and bear so heavily as the N.-W. T. Every farmer or farmer's wife should plant out about two hundred bushes. They will never regret it.

The best way to plant out a garden with currants is to prepare the ground before you get the plant, by plowing in a heavy coat of well-rotted manure, and then work the land down well. The fall of the year is the best time to prepare the land, but the spring will answer the purpose.

About the beginning of May procure the required number of bushes, and plant out 8 feet apart each way. For best results, the plant must have lots of room. By giving a lot of room, it will enable you to cultivate the land between the plants with a horse hoe, to keep down the weeds, and stir up the soil. In planting, take care that you make the pit or hole big enough so that

you can spread out the roots. Do not plant too deep; about three inches deeper than they grow in the nursery beds. Sprinkle fine earth over the roots, and tramp down very firm. If the soil be very dry at the time of planting, give each plant a good soaking with water, and put a good thick mulch of manure around the plant.

Every fall put a heavy coat of manure around the bushes; spread it well out from the plants, and it will keep the currants from blooming too early, thus escaping the spring frosts. By following this method I have succeeded in growing a fine crop every year.

The best situation for these fruits will be open prairie, away from the bluffs, on either high or low land. The plants require no protection; the winters will not injure them in the least, even on the top of the highest hill.

Do not prune the plant at all, only cut out the dead wood. The plant will require all the foliage it can carry to ward off the hot summer sun; the berries will be finer and will keep longer for the protection.

After the plants are three years old you can get young plants from the old ones, by taking the branches lowest to the ground, and partly breaking them. Then make a pit about three inches deep, draw the limb down and place it in the pit at the broken place, and peg into the ground. Do this work about the middle of May, and by fall the cutting will have made plenty of root. The following spring cut off from the parent plant, and plant out into its permanent position. By this means you will be sure to get much finer plants than you can get from slips, and they will crop earlier, but remember to give lots of room and manure. WM. ELLIOTT, Wapella.

## Events of the World.

### Canadian.

The estimate now placed upon Toronto's population is 293,895.

Sir William Macdonald has given an additional \$10,000 to McGill Students' Union, making \$125,000 in all, besides the site.

The Royal Victoria Hospital, in Montreal, was damaged by fire on Jan. 14th, to the extent of \$30,000 loss. Lord Strathcona cabled the Governors of the Hospital that he will defray all the expenses in connection with restoring the burned portion.

The Allan Liner Parisian, with 430 passengers, arrived in Halifax on Jan. 15th, after a passage of unusual severity. Gales continued during the entire voyage, and the vessel became so covered with ice that when she reached port she resembled a big iceberg, and it took several hours to cut away the ice from the decks before the passengers could land.

### British and Foreign.

An enormous strike, involving ship-builders, and employees in iron, steel and cotton manufactories, has been instituted in Russia. Nearly 160,000 men have been added to the ranks of the strikers.

The search for treasure on Cocos Island still goes on, an English steam yacht, Rose Marine, being the last to sail on the venture. It is claimed that the buried treasure amounts to \$15,000,000.

M. Combes and the French Cabinet have resigned. M. Rouvier is looked upon as the future Chief of the Ministry, and it is understood that he has asked M. Delcasse and M. Berteaux to retain the Foreign and War portfolios, respectively.

Two new quick-firing guns, of tremendous strength and power of execution, and claimed to be the best guns in the world, are being constructed at the Woolwich Arsenal. An order for 132 guns of the heavier and about half that number of the lighter type has been forwarded to the arsenal by the Indian Government.

Unique experiments, by way of ferreting out a cure for cancer, have been made at the Gratwick Laboratory of the University of Buffalo, where mice have been inoculated so as to form cancerous growths, these growths being, in turn, treated. The authorities of the laboratory are much encouraged with the results of their experiments, and state that small tumors have already been successfully dealt with. The cure will now be tried on human beings.

### A Subscriber Tells the Truth.

The "Farmer's Advocate" is the best agricultural paper I ever got. R. H. STYLES, Wapella, N. D.

## Field Notes.

### A New Industry for Virden.

Another example of the enterprise of the Canadian West outside of the City of Winnipeg, is demonstrated by the action of a number of financial men and farmers in the town and district of Virden, who are starting a meat-packing establishment in the town, which is to be inaugurated and run entirely by local capital. The farmers are awake to the fact that money is to be made other than through the growing of wheat, and as a large number of them have been raising cattle and hogs for some years, they have decided to erect a large establishment for the manufacture of meat products. The principal movers are: J. R. Menlives, ex-Mayor D. McDonald, H. C. Simpson, C. J. Bell, John Blakeman, and John Dryden. Application has been made for incorporation, under the name and style of the Virden Meat Company, with a capital of \$50,000.

### Emerson Agricultural Society Alive to its Duties.

The following from the local paper of the town of Emerson, evinces the determination of the above society to do something more useful to the cause of agriculture than simply disburse government and municipal grants:

"In order to increase a further interest in the pursuits of the Agricultural Society, it was decided to hold a plowing match some time during the summer months, and the secretary was instructed to ask the Department of Agriculture to hold institute meetings to take up important questions relative to farming.

"The meeting decided to hold a summer fair at Emerson in 1905, and the dates chosen are the 13th and 14th of July. The stockmen of the community can take advantage of these dates and advertise their herds. This date for the show should ensure a large attendance, especially if there are summer attractions, which will probably be a feature of the fair. The following board of directors were elected, adjacent to each other, with a view of always being able to get a quorum for the transaction of business: President—D. A. Fraser; 1st Vice-Pres.—C. Whitman; 2nd Vice-Pres.—R. Curran; Secretary—Geo. Cumming; Directors—E. Davis, T. W. Knowles, G. Cumming, A. McBean, Jas. Hogg, W. McClelland, Dr. Henderson; Auditors—Jno. McCaul, W. W. Worth."

### With Rapid City Grain-growers.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Rapid City branch of the Grain-growers' Association was held on the 14th inst.

Officers for the following year: F. T. Westwood, President; M. Turriff, Vice-President; J. B. M. Dunoon, Sec.-Treas. Directors—Ed. Soldan, J. B. Berry, John Flavers, T. James, H. Hindson, W. Graham.

The following resolutions were carried by the meeting:

Whereas, there is widespread dissatisfaction among the grain-growers of this Province, with regard to the grading of wheat; and whereas in our opinion the system of grading and inspection now in force has been the means of reducing the profits of the grain grown in favor of the miller and large buyer; and whereas the grade No. 1 hard is misleading and a misnomer, and No. 1 northern almost equally so, in so far as the grading of wheat is concerned for the past two seasons; and whereas there is considerable dissatisfaction expressed by many grain-growers on account of the Chief Inspector's office being situated in the Grain Exchange, in the midst of the grain ring; and whereas the procedure in cases of appeal to the arbitration board are both tedious and expensive; therefore, this meeting of the Grain-growers' Association would ask the Executive of the Central Board of the Grain-growers' Association of Manitoba to memorialize the Dominion Parliament, with a view of appointing a commission to thoroughly investigate the all-important matter of the inspection of our grain, and that said commission be composed of a majority of grain-growers; and that we also recommend that one or more representatives of the Grain-growers' Association be stationed at Winnipeg during the busy season, to look after the interests of those members shipping in car lots.

The following resolution was also passed: Whereas, the lumber manufacturers of British Columbia are making strenuous efforts to induce the Dominion Government to place a duty upon lumber shipped into this country from the United States; and whereas cheap lumber for the erection of granaries and other buildings is essential to the success of the grain-growers of this Province; therefore, be it resolved by this branch of the Grain-growers' Association, that the Central Board of the G.-G. A. be requested to memorialize the Dominion Government against any imposition of duty on lumber into this country.

As members and funds are required in order to give strength and efficiency to the association, a motion was passed, authorizing meetings to be held in the different schoolhouses throughout the district, for the purpose of securing new members, and to explain the objects and benefits of the association.

**England Buys Less from Canada.**

The Board of Trade returns for 1904, published this week, show that our imports from the Dominion fall very short of the grand total of the previous year, the actual cash value being about twenty million dollars less than 1903. Live cattle and sheep both show a serious decrease, the former being 44,216 head less, and the latter 5,456. Wheat, flour and maize together represent a decline of ten million dollars, while oats and peas show substantial increases. Bacon comes out well in comparison, but hams are disappointing. Butter has advanced greatly; cheese has come too in greater supply, but the value is considerably below that of 1903. Eggs are also on the wrong side, to the tune of 240,000 great hundreds. Truly a story of "ups and downs."

A very interesting exhibition of Colonial products was opened in St. George's Hall, Liverpool, on Tuesday last, and will continue till the 19th inst. The object is to induce a closer commercial relation between Great Britain and the Colonies, and as an exhibition is much superior to that of last year. Sir Alfred Jones is President, and at the opening ceremony read a message from the King, as follows:

"Keeper of Privy Purse presents his compliments to the management of the Exhibition, and is commanded to say that his Majesty wishes that all success may attend the exhibition."

Lord Strathcona and Mr. Chamberlain also sent their good wishes. The exhibits represent products from Canada, Australia, New Zealand, West Indies, and Rhodesia. The Canadian stand is a very handsome erection, on which are set out in very attractive style a very large number of specimens of good things which the Dominion can supply us with.

In the wheat market the feature of the week has been the pressure to sell new crop Indian, and about 12c. decline on the week has resulted, which in its turn has affected new crop La Plata wheat, whilst Australians have been relatively firm and Russians difficult to buy at any decline. The return of stocks held in London show increases in wheat, barley and peas, as compared with the stocks on the 1st Jan., 1904, but there are smaller quantities held of oats, beans, maize and flour. Shipments of wheat from the chief exporting countries are steadily maintained, the total of wheat and flour now on passage to the U. K. being 2,605,000 qrs.

Canadian springs remain scarce, and after this month seem likely to become more so. No. 1 N. Manitoba landed is quoted \$9.36; No. 2 ex-ship, \$9.00; and No. 3, ex-ship, \$8.50 (per 496 lbs.); Indian wheat (No. 2 Calcutta) landed is held at \$7.32.

There has not been much activity in the flour market, but there are signs of an improving consumptive demand, doubtless owing to the fact that bakers must be getting low in stocks.

American flour is very scarce, and very dear, and only sells to those bakers "who have not yet got over the notion that they cannot make good bread without American flour." The Minneapolis millers who grind Canadian wheat in bond continue to offer first patents thus made at \$7.20, ex-ship, for Jan. and Feb. delivery, but good old spring first patents, such as Pillsbury's Best, would be worth about \$8 landed, if there were any.

There has been a decided pause in the demand for maize this week, and La Plata cargoes afloat have given way 6c. to 12c. per qr. For mixed American parcels for Jan. and Feb. shipment to London as low as \$4.80 c.i.f. is being accepted, and \$4.56 for Liverpool. It is rather surprising that sellers should accept these low prices for February shipment, seeing by that time there will be practically none but American maize obtainable.

The live cattle trade at Deptford, although described as slow, is firm, and prices on Wednesday were higher than those ruling for the seven days previous—11½c. to 12½c. per lb. A consignment of Canadian cattle last week made 11½c. to 12c., and 1,139 Canadian sheep 12½c. to 13c., with an occasional 13½c. for a choice lot.

In the Smithfield market trade is fairly good for beef, but frozen meat is neglected. N. American chilled beef has been in short supply, and 13½c. has been paid for hinds and 9c. for fores. Sheep have appeared on the markets. They are not of very good quality, but are of suitable weight, and attract buyers at the quotation of 7c. to 7½c. per pound. Some frozen pigs from the U. S. have also been offered, and made about 6½c. to 8c. per lb.

**Agricultural Society Men to Meet.**

Representatives of the agricultural societies of Manitoba are called to meet Feb. 24th, in Winnipeg, to discuss with Deputy-Minister Black methods how to improve and render more useful to agriculture the fairs of the Province. A full attendance is requested of representative men.

Dear Sirs,—We are much pleased with your paper. We take ten different papers and magazines, but I think the "Farmer's Advocate" is the family favorite. Yours truly,  
Newdale. F. CARRICK.

**A Timely Suggestion for the G.-G. Convention at Brandon.**

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Allow me to congratulate you on the increasing usefulness of your valuable paper, which is quite up-to-date in announcements and reports, having published the report of the annual T. G.-G. Association very few days after the same appeared in the daily Winnipeg papers. Also, I notice the announcement of the annual meeting of the G.-G. A. in last issue, giving a list of the speakers, which list I would very much like to see lengthened by the addition of a few more names which I am sure could be and would be of considerable interest to most of the delegates, and if advertised ahead would, I think, help to draw more delegates out. I refer chiefly to the following: C. C. Castle, Warehouse Commissioner; W. R. Motherwell, President T. G.-G. A.; Manitoba's Minister of Agriculture, or some representative on his behalf; A. E. Partridge, Sintaluta, who is at present in Winnipeg investigating the inspection system for the T. G.-G. A. If these gentlemen, together with those already mentioned, were allowed to address the meeting, and after each address answer any questions which could be handed in on paper, I think a lot of valuable and interesting information could be given to the delegates, which if taken down by the reporters and published would be appreciated by your numerous subscribers. Some representative of the milling interests might also be invited, who might give some experience in grinding the lower grades of wheat, as there seems to be a growing feeling that our grades are too high; that they are out of the question for most districts to attain to in the average year, and while no district likes to admit they cannot grow No. 1 hard every year, yet the producers would be much better satisfied if No. 1 northern was the highest grade, and if our Manitoba No. 1 northern is higher than Duluth of same grade, the Old Country

Entomologist of the Society—H. W. O. Boger. Zoologist—Rev. T. Munro. It was decided to hold the annual exhibition of the society on Thursday and Friday, August 24th and 25th, 1905.

**A Design Wanted for a Building.**

I am thinking of building a henhouse and hogpen, and small room to butcher and heat water in. Henhouse to hold 100 hens; hogpen—was thinking of keeping two brood sows and trying to get two litters a year from them. Would keep a good hog. The pens to open into a fenced pasture. If some of my brother farmers who have had experience in hog-culture would give a plan for the above in the columns of your valuable paper, they would confer a favor on  
Percy. A SUBSCRIBER.

**Shorthorn Breeders' Annual Meeting.**

The annual meeting of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, held in Toronto, January 17th, was very largely attended by Ontario members, with a larger representation than usual from Manitoba and Assiniboia, and a smaller number than usual from the Maritime Provinces.

The 19th annual report of the Secretary and Executive Committee, presented by Mr. Wade, revealed that the association is in an exceedingly healthy and prosperous condition, showing a membership of 2,005, an increase of 69 over last year, and only a slight reduction in registrations, the number this year being 10,351 and of last year 10,444. The balance on hand is \$3,834, as compared with \$5,513 last year, which is accounted for by the increased grants in 1904 for special prizes for Shorthorns at leading exhibitions in the various Provinces, the generous sum of \$4,859 being given last year for that purpose, while the amount paid out in prizes from 1895 to 1904 inclusive, figures up to \$22,607.

President Linton, in his annual address, paid a

tribute to his associates on the executive, for their loyal support, and to Secretary Wade and his staff, for their courtesy and efficiency in the discharge of their duties. Referring to complaints coming from the West that Ontario breeders by a monopoly control the association, Mr. Linton said that two-thirds of the members are in Ontario, yet in the twenty years he had been in the organization he had never seen the slightest disposition to do injustice to the breeders of the West, or any section. He pointed out that according to the statement issued by the secretary and executive, Ontario members paid in registration fees last year \$6,772.50, while all the other provinces paid \$2,612.25.

On the other hand, the amount contributed to prizes in Ontario was \$2,491, while to other provinces \$2,368 was given.

Mr. Linton, in his address, protested strongly against the unnecessary restrictions imposed upon the importation of pure-bred stock by the regulations of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, and counselled a united protest of the breeders in that regard.

The Executive recommended that the following appropriations be made by the association for prizes for Shorthorns at the different fairs this year:

|   |        |
|---|--------|
| Victoria or New Westminster, alternate years.....       | \$ 200 |
| Alberta (Calgary) .....                                 | 800    |
| Assinboia (Regina) .....                                | 100    |
| Winnipeg .....  | 500    |
| Toronto .....   | 1,500  |
| Quebec Provincial, Sherbrooke or Quebec .....           | 100    |
| New Brunswick Provincial, St. John or Fredericton ..... | 50     |
| Halifax .....   | 50     |
| Charlottetown .....                                     | 50     |
| Winter Fair, Guelph .....                               | 300    |
| Winter Fair, Amherst .....                              | 100    |

In addition, \$150 is to be awarded as prizes in the Northwest Territories or British Columbia, at a place or places to be decided by the Executive, making a total of \$3,400 for the year, as compared with \$4,859 last year.

An amendment to the above clause of the report was moved by Mr. A. W. Smith, seconded by Mr. Arthur Johnston, and ably supported by both in somewhat lengthy speeches, favoring the continuation of the custom of making the Ontario members of the Shorthorn Association members of the Dominion Cattle-breeders' Association, by the payment of fifty cents for



Asleep—The Coyote of the Plains.

millers would be unable to get anything higher, and would soon be paying the same price as they do now for No. 1 hard, and the producer would be encouraged to try and produce the highest grade. But if the grades remain so high that few can produce them, it will encourage the production of soft wheats, which will mature earlier, and generally give a better yield per acre than Red Fife. I would like to see this question ventilated through the agricultural press; an editorial on it would be in order, giving your own opinion. Hoping to hear the different views on the subject, both through the press and at G.-G. A. convention.

SEC. HAMOTA G.-G. A.

**Brandon Horticultural Society's Annual Meeting.**

At the annual meeting of the above society in the city council chamber, the financial reports were adopted, and officers as below elected. The total receipts during the year were \$509.05, and the total disbursements \$377.94, leaving a balance of \$131.11 to be carried forward for next year. The election of officers was then taken up, and resulted as follows: Hon. Pres.—Senator Kirchhoffer. President—S. W. McInnis, M. L. A. Vice-Presidents—Wm. Warner, S. S. Doran and H. L. Patmore. Treasurer—D. H. Scott. Secretary—P. Middleton. Auditor—J. P. Wadge. Representative on W. A. and A. A.—B. D. Wallace. Representative to Winnipeg Horticultural Society—P. Middleton. Committee—A. Spencer Wells, H. Tooke, A. F. Campbell, S. A. Bedford, D. Shirriff, W. Anderson, A. Morrison, Jas. Rigg, P. McKenzie, J. Noonan, Thomas Robertson, C. E. Weeks, F. Mansoff, Prof. McKee, A. J. Carter, R. Noonan, Clarence King, Jas. Henderson, C. Longstaff. Horticulturist—H. Brown. Botanist—R. T. Hodgson.

each Ontario member from the funds of the former society, the money so paid to be expended in prizes for Shorthorn cattle at the Ontario Winter Fair, instead of making a straight grant to the Winter Fairs at Guelph and Amherst, as proposed in the report. The amendment was vigorously opposed, in pithy and pointed addresses, by Mr. W. D. Flatt and Mr. Robert Miller, Mr. Flatt declaring his belief that the Cattle-breeders' Association was an organization dominated by the Dominion Live-stock Commissioner, whom he considered would not hesitate to use it for the furtherance of the scheme to take all our records to Ottawa, under political control. Mr. F. W. Brown, Portage la Prairie, Man., contended that if Ontario members of this association are made members of the Cattle-breeders' Association, there was no good reason why members in other provinces should not be made members of the Provincial Cattle-breeders' Associations, and an equivalent grant made to the Shorthorn breeders in those provinces, to be used as they decide best.

The amendment was lost, only four voting for it, and the report was adopted almost unanimously.

Mr. Miller reported for the delegation from this association to the National Convention in Ottawa in March last. At that congress both the Minister of Agriculture and the Live-stock Commissioner professed their desire that the records remain in the hands of the breed associations, but to make things sure the breeders wanted a Dominion seal for their registration certificates, without giving the Department of Agriculture control of the records. The matter was finally adjusted, by having added to their seal the words "Incorporated under the Dominion Live-stock Record Act."

The following resolution, moved by Mr. W. D. Flatt, was unanimously adopted:

"That the Dominion Government be asked to amend the regulations relative to the importation of pure-bred stock into this country, as to provide that all such stock must first be registered in Canadian books of record, or in records recognized in this country; and, furthermore, that no animal shall be brought in free of duty save by a British subject and bona-fide resident of this country."

In supporting this resolution, Mr. Flatt said: "The best way to get fair play is, not by going to Washington and asking for it, but by giving these gentlemen in the United States a little of the same sort of medicine we have to take every day. If we do this we shall soon see our American friends themselves pleading at Washington for relief."

An excellent paper on the outlook for Shorthorns was read by Mr. Flatt, which appears on another page in this paper, and for which a cordial vote of thanks was tendered.

Senator Edwards was called upon for an address during the time required for counting the ballots for election of directors, and was well received, his remarks being optimistic, sympathetic and practical, declaring his love for good Shorthorns and his faith in their future.

A resolution was introduced by A. W. Smith and J. M. Gardhouse, expressing the opinion of the association: "That the conduct of our business should be kept altogether under the control of Shorthorn breeders who constitute our membership, and that we would oppose any suggestion in the direction of taking from us such control even to the slightest extent." This was carried unanimously by a standing vote, with cheers.

On motion the name of the retiring President, Mr. William Linton, was added to the list of honorary life members.

The election of officers for the current year resulted as follows:

President—W. G. Pettit, Freeman, Ont.  
 First Vice-President—A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge.  
 Second Vice-President—W. D. Flatt, Hamilton.

Vice-Presidents from Provinces—T. E. Robson, Ilderton, Ont.; F. G. Bovyer, Georgetown, P. E. I.; W. H. Ladner, Ladner's Landing, B. C.; Wm. H. Gibson, Pointe Claire, Que.; W. S. Lister, Middlechurch, Man.; Bliss Fawcett, Sackville, N.B.; Hon. Wm. Beresford, Calgary, Alta.; C. A. Archibald, Truro, N.S.; W. A. Heubach, Touchwood Hills, Assa.

Board of Directors: A List—J. G. Barron, Carberry, Man.; F. W. Brown, Portage la Prairie, Man.; James M. Gardhouse, Weston; E. C. Attrill, Goderich; Thomas Russell, Exeter. B List—J. T. Gibson, Denfield; H. Smith, Hay; John Davidson, Ashburn; P. Talbot, M. P., Lacombe, Alta.; John Gardhouse, Highfield. C List—W. D. Cargill, Cargill; S. Dymont, Barrie; John Isaac, Markham; Geo. Raikes, Barrie; C. M. Simmons, Ivan.

Delegates: To Dominion Cattle-breeders' Association—John Isaac, Markham; T. E. Robson, Ilderton. To Exhibitions—Toronto, William Linton, Aurora; Robert Miller, Stouffville. To Western Fair, London, Jas. Crerar, Shakespeare; C. M. Simmons, Ivan. To Central Fair, Ottawa, N. F. Wilson, M.P., Cumberland; D. McLaren, Dunmore. To Provincial Exhibition, Halifax, F. L. Fuller, Truro, N.S.; F. W. Thompson, Fort Lawrence. To Provincial Exhibition, New Brunswick, Senator Josiah Wood, Sackville; Bliss Fawcett, Sackville. To Provincial Exhibition, Prince Edward Island, C. C. Gardiner, Charlottetown; F. G. Bovyer, Georgetown. To Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, A. G. Hopkins, Winnipeg; J. G. Washington, Ningsa. To Calgary Exhibition, R. J. Bennett; Hon. Wm. Beresford. To Brandon Exhibition, Henry Nichol; Wm. Chalmers. To New Westminister Exhibition, T. W. Patterson; W. H. Ladner. Regina, Assa., Exhibition, Geo. Kinnon; J.

Brett. To Victoria Exhibition, F. C. Pemberton. To Sherbrooke, Que., Exhibition, H. J. Elliott, Danville; H. W. Burton, Huntingville. To Maritime Winter Fair, J. Rupert Coates, Nappan; C. A. Archibald, Truro.  
 Secretary and Editor—Henry Wade, Toronto.  
 Assistant Secretary and Editor—Gerald Wade, Toronto.

**The Thistle Ha' Shorthorn Sale.**

The dispersion sale on Jan. 18th of the grand herd of Shorthorn cattle, estate of the late Mr. John Miller, of Brougham, Ont., was very largely attended by Ontario breeders, together with a considerable number from Manitoba and the United States, and was very successful, as from the character, breeding and condition of the cattle was confidently expected. It was rare to find in one sale in this country so many grand cows, bred by the late Mr. W. S. Marr, of Uppermill, Aberdeenshire, together with their offspring, and the outcome of the Uppermill dispersion was practically a guarantee that the Thistle Ha' sale would prove a fortunate issue. The bidding was brisk and spirited from start to finish, and the standard of prices set by this, the first sale of Shorthorns of importance in Canada in this year, is, of course, much higher than those following could be expected to approach, since this was the dispersion of the oldest herd in the country, and had the distinction of possessing so many good specimens of the noted Marr-bred families.

The grand imported Cruickshank Lavender bull, Langford Eclipse (83848), a rich roan two-year-old, of superb quality and type, was one of the principal attractions of the sale, and eagerly competed for by several breeders, the bidding finally coming to a contest between Mr. W. D. Flatt, of Hamilton, Ont., and Messrs. Perry & Shaw, of Harrisburg, Illinois, the latter firm securing him at \$1,425, the highest price of the sale.

Senator Edwards, of Rockland, Ontario, who was present, was the largest buyer, taking seven of the females, at prices ranging from \$400 to \$900, and averaging close to \$700, which will be a splendid acquisition to his great herd.

Following is the sale list:

**COWS AND HEIFERS.**

|  |        |
|--|--------|
| Alexandrina 28th (imp.) and heifer calf; W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland | \$ 960 |
| Butterfly Queen (imp.) and heifer calf; W. C. Edwards & Co.            | 875    |
| Emma 37th (imp.); W. C. Edwards & Co.                                  | 700    |
| Butterfly 30th, 16 months; W. C. Edwards & Co.                         | 750    |
| Maude 43rd (imp.) and bull calf; W. C. Edwards & Co.                   | 650    |
| Lady Madge (imp.); W. D. Flatt, Hamilton                               | 510    |
| Maude 44th, 11 months; W. C. Edwards & Co.                             | 500    |
| Rosa Hope 16th, 14 months; W. D. Flatt                                 | 500    |
| Nonpareil Lady 2nd and bull calf; R. E. Gunn, Beaverton                | 405    |
| Maud 45th; J. W. Shaw, Harrisburg, Ill.                                | 390    |
| Emma 45th, 23 months; W. C. Edwards & Co.                              | 400    |
| Beatrice 2nd and heifer calf; Jas. I. Davidson, Balsam                 | 355    |
| Lady Madge 2nd; Jas. Wilkins, Balsam                                   | 350    |
| Village Queen and heifer calf; J. G. Garton & Sons, Burney, Ind.       | 325    |
| Lady Madge 3rd; David Burns, Brooklin                                  | 305    |
| Sally's Secret and heifer calf; C. M. Simmons, Ivan                    | 280    |
| Rosa Hope 15th (imp.); Col. J. A. McGillivray, Uxbridge                | 255    |
| Alexandrina 35th; J. G. Garton & Sons                                  | 260    |
| Missie of Neidpath 11th and heifer calf; J. W. Shaw                    | 250    |
| Pennan Broadhooks (imp.); R. Miller, Pickering                         | 250    |
| Village Queen 5th; R. E. Gunn, Beaverton                               | 200    |
| Lady Victoria and bull calf; W. C. Edwards & Co.                       | 200    |
| Chrysanthemum; T. E. Robson, Ilderton                                  | 240    |
| Sally 5th and heifer calf; R. Milne, Green River                       | 250    |
| Jewel and heifer calf; W. J. Barnes, Green River                       | 200    |
| Modest Girl; D. Sinclair, Tara   | 165    |
| Pickering Girl; Robert Duff, Myrtle                                    | 165    |
| Fanny Princess and heifer calf; J. C. Phillips, Brougham               | 155    |
| Fascination; Henry Stead, Thamesville                                  | 145    |
| Mary Broadhooks; Jas. Wilkins  | 150    |
| Village Fairy 11th; W. G. Barnes                                       | 145    |
| Village Fairy 10th; J. W. Widdifield, Uxbridge                         | 125    |
| Jewel 3rd; R. Milne & Son, Green River                                 | 120    |
| Village Sally; Henry Stead   | 115    |
| Village Fairy 2nd; W. J. Shean & Co., Owen Sound                       | 90     |
| Marian; S. Matchett, Peterboro   | 85     |
| Martha; S. Matchett  | 85     |

**BULLS.**

|   |        |
|---|--------|
| Langford Eclipse (imp.); J. J. Perry & J. W. Shaw, Harrisburg, Ill. | \$1425 |
| Ardlethen Royal; W. D. Flatt  | 510    |
| Meteor; J. G. Barron, Carberry, Man.                                | 505    |
| Sterling; Geo. Staples, Lifford                                     | 420    |
| Gold Link; Jacob Bilger, Walkerton                                  | 170    |
| Mount Vernon; J. C. Ross, Jarvis                                    | 150    |
| Mountaineer; W. Park, Grand Valley                                  | 105    |
| Moderator; G. E. Johnston, Lakefield                                | 105    |
| Nonesuch; H. Whetter, Manilla                                       | 95     |
| Caledonia; F. Harbron, Kinsale                                      | 75     |
| 37 females sold for \$11,845; average                               | \$320  |
| 16 bulls sold for \$3,560; average                                  | 356    |
| 47 animals sold for \$15,405; average                               | 327    |

**The Pine Grove Shorthorn Sale.**

The draft sale of 49 head of Shorthorns, from the extensive Pine Grove herd of Messrs. W. C. Edwards & Co., at Rockland, Ontario, near Ottawa, on Jan. 19th, was well attended by farmers and breeders of Eastern Ontario and Quebec, with a considerable number from Western Ontario, and a few from Manitoba and the U. S. The cattle offered were a good, useful lot, in good condition, and of excellent breeding. No high prices were realized, nor were high prices expected, but good bargains were secured by the buyers, and all who attended were highly pleased with the honorable treatment and generous hospitality extended by Senator Edwards, who made no complaint of the prices received, which were, as a rule, much lower than he would have placed upon them, but having fully decided to give the system of annual sales a fair trial, he will continue them, with the hope that those who purchased this time will be so pleased with their bargains that they will come again and bring others with them. Those who attended the sale were delighted with the great herd at Pine Grove, and the splendid equipment of buildings and other facilities for the breeding and care of pure-bred stock, all of which are planned on a practical, up-to-date and intelligent system.

We give below a list of the sales of \$100 and upwards:

**COWS AND HEIFERS.**

|   |       |
|---|-------|
| Aberdeen Missie 2nd, calved 1903; Thos. Johnson, Columbus, Ohio | \$300 |
| Pine Grove Mildred 6th, 1903; Jas. A. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que. | 255   |
| Lovely of Pine Grove 3rd, 1903; Jos. Edie, Barrs, Ont.          | 330   |
| Pine Grove Mildred 5th, 1903; Thos. Johnson                     | 300   |
| Red Rose of Pine Grove, 1903; Thos. Johnson                     | 230   |
| Missie Maid 2nd, 1904; Jas. A. Cochrane                         | 200   |
| Orenda of Pine Grove, 1903; D. Melvin, Winchester, Ont.         | 215   |
| Ruby of Pine Grove 4th, 1902; Jas. A. Cochrane                  | 205   |
| Bessie of Pine Grove 2nd, 1903; Jas. A. Cochrane                | 190   |
| Mary Gray 2nd (imp.), 1902; Col. J. A. McGillivray, Uxbridge    | 165   |
| Ruby of Pine Grove 5th, 1903; Jas. A. Cochrane                  | 160   |
| Earl's Missie, 1901; Geo. D. Fletcher, Binkham, Ont.            | 145   |
| Cherry Queen (imp.), 1901; R. Miller, Stouffville               | 135   |
| Pine Grove Mildred 7th, 1903; Thos. Cox, Buckingham             | 125   |
| Beauty of Pine Grove, 1903; John Miller, Brougham               | 150   |
| Scotia (imp.), 1897; J. I. Waite, Arnprior                      | 105   |

**BULLS.**

|   |       |
|---|-------|
| Sittytton Missie; D. McLaren, Dunmore               | \$250 |
| Rockland Champion; N. F. Wilson, Cumberland         | 255   |
| Red Champion; Thos. Johnson, Ohio                   | 225   |
| Rob Roy; J. I. Waite, Arnprior                      | 135   |
| Flower Champion; John Miller, Brougham              | 130   |
| Orange Boy; Geo. D. Fletcher, Binkham               | 120   |
| Village Secret; John Davidson, Ashburn              | 115   |
| Pine Grove Champion; N. C. Gauber, Hurdman's Bridge | 115   |
| Commander; John Davidson                            | 105   |
| Merlin; J. W. Barnet, Brooklin                      | 105   |
| Elvira's Crown; David Russell, Bristol, Que.        | 105   |
| Russell Champion; J. C. Spankle, Fort Wayne, Ind.   | 100   |

**Agricultural Society Wants a Plan for a Building.**

The directors of the Treherne Agricultural Society purpose erecting this year an agricultural hall. The style of building is yet undecided, and I have been instructed to write you to publish in an early issue of your paper the plan of a one-story building, also the plan of a two-story building, each costing from \$800 to \$1,000.

G. W. STAPLES.

The style depends largely on the purpose for which such a hall is intended. The Hartney Society built a skating rink, with the usual waiting rooms, and use the building for their show, and derive a nice revenue from it during the winter season. At Neepawa the society have put up a building octagonal in shape with a tail attached, the octagon is used for stock-judging lectures, and can be heated, and has seats arranged in amphitheatre form; there is also an upstairs or gallery, in which some exhibits are shown. The tailpiece is cut up into rooms, and used for exhibits of dairy products, field and garden roots, grain, etc.

At Dauphin a rectangular building has been erected, with an upstairs, and a secretary's office in one corner below. We think the Neepawa idea a good one, in view of the fact that the agricultural societies are expected to and should hold meetings of an educational nature, in which such things as stock-judging lectures, lectures on grain-judging, or butter-making demonstrations can take place. Provision should be made that the building may be heated for winter meetings. Write the secretaries of the societies named. If other societies have a good form of building to suggest, let us hear from them. A building such as we refer to might also be used for an auction sale of live stock.

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**Agricultural Education for the Farmer's Son.**

I would not presume to dictate in any form as to what should or should not be done to educate farmers' sons. For successful results agricultural education not only must be practical, but attractive. Farming is an occupation which is open not alone to the sons of farmers, but finds recruits from the ranks of every occupation and profession extant. That we expect the sons of farmers to follow in their fathers' footsteps is a natural and logical expectation. I am inclined to the opinion that it is in reality a rather more natural than logical expectation. It is natural that the son should sympathize with his father in his work and in his ambitions; it is natural that a farmer's son should have a leaning towards the home farm associations, the independence, the manliness, the intimacy with nature which have such attractions for the healthy mind and the sound body.

It is perfectly logical to reason that the son be inclined to continue a business already established for him under the guidance of he who established it. On the other hand, it is illogical to expect the youth of to-day to commit themselves to a business which is not clearly a profitable one. As far as financial considerations are concerned, medicine, law, engineering in all its branches, and many other occupations, apparently offer far greater inducements than the seemingly plodding routine of farming, and it cannot be gainsaid that in the present day such professions hold out social advantages which our young men can ill afford to hold lightly.

At variance with most of the professions and trades, farming enters directly into the mode of life of those who follow it for their living, and thus it is that the farmer's son begins to receive his agricultural education, I may truthfully say, from the day of his birth. This fact, I believe, has been lost sight of to a great extent by the educational administration of this country. At this point must start, then, whatever efforts are to be made to train the farm children of to-day to become the successful farmers of to-morrow.

The impressions of our childhood remain with us throughout our life, and habits acquired when young are not easily given up, so no effort must be spared that the first impressions of our baby farmers and their first habits acquired be correct ones, and such as will form the foundation of good characters and successful farming when maturer years are reached. In this connection, I recognize the necessity of some agricultural instruction in the elementary rural schools of Canada, and at the same time institute work among the farmers themselves.

Is it to be expected that a successful farmer will be raised on a farm where slipshod and unsystematic methods prevail, where the buildings rot for lack of paint, the manure stands wasting in the barnyard, the cattle consume food to pay for exposure, and where to farm is made the excuse to be dirty; aye, filthy? Next, then, to system and cleanliness at home, comes system and cleanliness at school. The principles of agriculture may be as readily inculcated into the mind of the ten-year-old boy as the twenty-year-old young man. If there be a farm in the neighborhood which is considered a model of system and cleanliness, an occasional visit by the whole school would do something to correct erroneous impressions received at home.

It will be found most advantageous to familiarize farmers' sons with the various terms used in connection with dairying, stock-raising and general agriculture while their youthful minds are most susceptible to instruction. Arithmetic should, for example, contain exercises relating to the fat content of milk, and the profit and loss of keeping cows of various milk-yielding and feed-consuming abilities.

Further than this, I fail to see the need of special education, unless it be the short winter courses now given at some agricultural colleges.

It goes without saying, that every farmer or intending farmer must keep abreast of the times, by reading agricultural literature, attending farmers' institutes, and so on.

The agricultural college of to-day turns out more specialists in some one or more branches of agriculture than it does actual bona-fide farmers. The application of business principles to all farm work is essential to success, yet a business college course is not necessary. More attention to agricultural education, both in and out of school, before the farmers' sons leave the rural schools, sums up the situation to my mind.

H. WESTON PARRY.

**An Agricultural Society Will Help the Clover Propaganda.**

Russell Agricultural Society had their annual meeting on the 12th inst. The attendance of members was very meagre, several sorties having to be made to hustle up sufficient to form a quorum. The annual report showed about \$250 expended in improvements to the grounds and buildings, and after payment of this and prize money, and all other expenses, a balance of about \$100, which was considered very satisfactory.

The directors elected for the year are: Peter Wallace (President), Peter Hyde (1st Vice-Pres.), Dr. T. A. Wright (2nd Vice-Pres.), Wm. Hembroff, E. M. Williams, Fred. Gordon, R. W. Patterson, J. H. Farthing, Gilbert A. Cope, John Peddie; D. M. Kinnaird was reappointed secretary-treasurer.

At a subsequent meeting of the directors a communication was read from the "Farmer's Advocate," urging the importance of experimentally growing clover, and offering medals for best results shown in 1905 and 1906 on trial plots of one acre.

The directors secured from three members of the Society the promise to sow and cultivate each one a re, the Society finding the seed.

The experiment in this district should be of special interest, as the parties have land of greatly different quality—one a stiff clay, in the Assiniboine Valley; another leaf mould, at the foot of the Riding Mountain; and another a good sample of ordinary prairie land.

Russell intends making a great try for three of the "Farmer's Advocate" medals, to add to the banner won so long ago.

J. H. F.

**A Grain Firm Closes up Shop.**

The firm of W. Gibbins & Co., Ltd., grain commission men, is to be wound up and a receiver appointed, according to the Commercial. The said firm notified Warehouse Commissioner C. C. Castle of their intention. Creditors will have recourse against their bonding.

**The Secret of Success.**

The public-spirited farmer is the one who wishes his neighbor to get along as well as himself. The shrewd farmer is the one who knows that the greater the success of the community at large the greater will be his chances of success also. From either motive, then, there is a great object in extending the circulation of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME MAGAZINE—for it is recognized everywhere to-day that successful farming nowadays can scarcely be accomplished without the help of the best agricultural paper that can be got. We are bent upon doubling our circulation this year. Will you not assist us?

**Markets.**

**Western Markets.**

Wheat.—Interest in the wheat market is not as great for farmers as some time ago, unless it be for those holding large quantities. Many farmers are now beginning to figure on the question of seed, the quality to use, etc. More interest is being taken in the movement to secure a sample market at Winnipeg, in which idea both grain-growers and grain-commission men seem to be in accord, and which was pronounced upon so plainly by the T. G.-G.'s convention at Regina. The same subject is likely to be up next week at the Manitoba G.-G. convention. The visible supply of wheat is steadily decreasing in spite of the fact that shipments have also fallen off. Considerable wheat (over one million bushels) of the best northern grades has gone south to Minneapolis. Prices are: No. 1 northern, \$1.00½; No. 2 northern, 97½c; No. 3 northern, 90½c; No. 4 extra, 82½c; No. 4 wheat, 66½c; No. 5 wheat, 56c; feed, 55½c; No. 2 feed, 53c. All prices are for in store, Fort William or Port Arthur.

Oats—Firm in price, at 32c. for No. 2 white; other grades from that down to 30c.

Barley—No. 3 quoted at 39c; No. 4, 37c. to 38c., on track, at Winnipeg.

Mill Feeds and Flour—Flour has risen again, due to the yeast of higher figures for wheat and desire for profits by the millers; \$2.95 is the quotation on the best grade of 98 lbs., an advance of 5c. Bran is quoted at \$14; shorts at \$16 a ton.

Hay—Falling in price; new baled, \$6 to \$6.50; loose farmer's load, \$5 to \$7 a ton.

Potatoes—Steady, at 70c. to 75c. a bushel, and some are being shipped in from country points.

**DAIRY PRODUCTS AND LIVE STOCK.**

Butter—Dairy butter is being unloaded at 12½c; best grade quoted at 15c. to 16c.; bricks, 18½c. to 19c. Creamery butter steady, at 25c. to 30c., the latter for bricks.

Eggs—Are worth from 24c. to 27c., fresh bringing the latter figure.

Dressed Meats.—Beef, 5c. to 6c., city dressed; ½c. to 1c. less for country. Mutton, 7½c. to 8c. Hogs, country stock, 6c. to 6½c. a pound.

Poultry—Receipts light.

Hides—6c. a pound up to 7c., depending on quality.

**LIVE STOCK.**

Butcher's cattle slow, at \$2.75 a hundred; sheep, \$3 to \$3.50; hogs, 5c. for top stuff, all at Winnipeg.

**Chicago Markets.**

Chicago.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5.65 to \$6.30; poor to medium, \$3.85 to \$5.60; bulls, \$2 to \$3.90; calves, \$2.75 to \$7.

Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$4.65 to \$4.90; good to choice, heavy, \$4.85 to \$4.95; light, \$4.70 to \$4.85; bulk of sales, \$4.75 to \$4.87½.

Sheep—Good to choice wethers, \$4.90 to \$5.55; fair to choice, mixed, \$4 to \$4.80; native lambs, \$5.75 to \$7.55.

**British Cattle Markets.**

London.—Live cattle are quoted at 11c. to 12c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 9c. to 9½c. per lb.; sheep, 12c. to 13c. per pound.

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### Life, Literature and Education.

"Bad laws are the worst sort of tyranny."—Burke.

"Oppressive government is more cruel than a tiger."—Confucius.

"He who strikes terror in others is himself in continual fear."—Claudian.

"When the hand of tyranny is long, we do not see the lips of men open with laughter."—Saadi.

"Kings will be tyrants for policy, when subjects are rebels for principle."—Burke.

"He that by harshness of nature rules his family with an iron hand is as truly a tyrant as he who misgoverns a nation."—Seneca.

#### Sir Gilbert Parker.

In the very foremost rank of Canadian authors stands Gilbert Parker, who, although now Sir Gilbert Parker, M. P., of Gravesend, England, still writes at his best when dealing with the interesting and varied peoples whom he knew in the old Dominion; the restless halfbreed coureurs-du-bois; the characteristic men of the solitary Hudson's Bay posts; the curious medley of gentlemen, noblemen and villains, cast, by strange vagaries of fate, on the vast treeless plains of the Far North; the habitants of old Quebec;—foreign, vivacious, fascinating. With mere descriptions of nature, Gilbert Parker has little to do. Such descriptions he certainly gives, but with a few sweeps of the pen, and as incidentals rather than as a part of his scheme. His business is rather to endow the men and women born of his thought with life, and to bring before his readers the stirring incidents by flood and field, and the vicissitudes of love and war, which, to him, make up the world of romance. Add to this that his English is pure and strong, and that the best of his books are remarkably free from "padding," and one wonders little that Canadians are proud to own him as a fellow countryman.

Sir Gilbert Parker was born in 1862, and received his education in Canada. He attended the Ottawa Normal School, where, as those who took a course at that institution during the principalship of the late Dr. McCabe will well remember, the venerable principal was afterwards wont to point out, with pardonable pride, the seat in the big lecture-room downstairs which "Parker" had occupied. Later he went to Trinity College, Toronto, where he afterwards became a lecturer, taking advantage of the long holidays to make protracted excursions through Canada, and so laying the foundations of his future celebrity. Subsequently, he went to Australia, where he held the position of editor

of the Sydney Morning Herald for a time.

Early in his career he began writing stories, but his fame was not assured until the publication of "Pierre and His People."

"Pierre-gambler," he says, "pronounced French manner, nonchalant and debonair. The Indian in him gave him coolness and nerve. His cheeks had a tinge of delicate red under their whiteness, like those of a woman. That was why he was called Pretty Pierre. The country had, however, felt a kind of weird menace in the name. It was used to snakes whose rattle gave notice of approach or signal of danger. But Pretty Pierre was like the death-adder, small and beautiful, silent and deadly. At one time he had made a secret of his trade, or thought he was doing so. In those days he was often to be seen at David Humphrey's home, and often in talk with Mab Humphrey, but it was there one night that the man who was 'h'ash' gave him his true character with much candor and no comment. Afterwards, Pierre was not seen at Humphrey's ranch." \* \* \* And so, with this Pretty Pierre, half man, half devil, and his adventures with such as Sergeant Fones, that man of iron who had "the fear o' God in his heart and the law of the



Sir Gilbert Parker.

The distinguished Canadian author.

land across his saddle, and the newest breech-loading at that," the eyes of the Dominion became fixed on Gilbert Parker.

Of his other works, the best probably are: "When Valmond Came to Pontiac," "The Trail of the Sword," "An Adventurer of the North," "The Pomp of the Lavilletes," "The Battle of the Strong," "The Lane That Had No Turning," "Donovan Pasha," and his two famous novels, "The Right of Way" and "The Seats of the Mighty," the latter a tale of Quebec City in the stirring days of Bigot and De Vaudreuil, being considered one of the strongest novels of the century. A new novel, "A Ladder of Swords," has recently come from his pen, but it would seem that the stress of Parliamentary life in England has interfered somewhat with his literary endeavors, since the most universal verdict in regard to it is, "Why should Gilbert Parker have written it?" Gilbert Parker has, however, in the past, fully shown his power, and he is much too young a man to have suffered a diminution of it as yet, hence it is to be hoped that his next production may more than retrieve his colors lost by the publication of "A Ladder of Swords."

#### The Condition of Russia.

Of fascinating interest, indeed, is the study of present internal conditions in Russia, which have come to a pass which might well puzzle the most astute as to what may be expected next. One thing may be said safely, that the expected, so far, has not happened. It was first stated the Prince Mirsky, the Liberal Minister of the Interior, disappointed at the terms of the Reform Ukase of the Czar, which fell short of granting all privileges asked for by the Zemstvos, was about to resign, and that the Finance Minister, M. Witte, was to take his place. Prince Mirsky, however, has not resigned, and his strong Liberal influence is still shown by the recent dismissal of the Military Governor of Moscow, Grand Duke Sergius, and the Chief of Police, General Trepoff, for the severity with which they put down the student demonstrations of December 18th and 19th.

Prince Mirsky has been cavilled at as a weak man, but his actions, so far, do not betray any sign of weakness. The truth probably is that he is but one of those who see clearly the need of governmental reform in Russia, but who, knowing the character of the mass of the Russian people, also realize the necessity of moving slowly, and of taking decisive steps as the season becomes opportune, rather than of placing the bit at once between the teeth of a public so irresponsible as are the great uneducated masses of Russia.

It is almost impossible for free-born Canadians in a land dotted with public schools and educational institutions of all kinds to understand just what the mental condition of the great body of the people in Russia is, hordes upon hordes—the artesans and shopkeepers of the villages, the tribes of Cossacks and Kirghis, semi-barbarians who rove over the steppes in countless numbers, driving their herds before them according as the pastures grow green toward the north lands and up the mountain heights—all, for the most part unable to read or write, ignorant of any government save that of the Czar, yet conscious of a vague dissatisfaction with existing conditions in general, and furious against conscription and the continuous disasters of the war. "Cattle," Jerome K. Jerome, has called these people, and Jerome has lived among them. Yet it remains to be seen, whether his estimate of their future action shall be the right one, and whether Russia shall yet run with rivers of blood as did France in 1789-90.

"The Russian peasant, when he rises," he says, "will prove more terrible, more pitiless, than were the men of 1790. He is less intelligent, more brutal. They sing a wild, sad song, these Russian 'cattle,' while they work. They sing it on the quays while hauling the cargo, they sing it in the factory, they chant it on the weary, endless steppes, reaping the corn they may not eat. It is about the good time their masters are having, of the feasting and merrymaking. But the last line of every verse is the same. When you ask a Russian to translate it for you, he shrugs his shoulders, 'Oh,

it means,' he says, 'that their time will come some day.'" So the cattle are not cattle, since they have aspirations and look to the future.

Since the above was written, it would seem that the day has already come. A movement which began in a monster strike has extended to political issues, and the result has been, within the past week, death and injury to many hundreds, if not thousands, and such an infuriation of the Russian populace as may lead to a revolution, more dreadful, as Jerome has said, than that of 1790. On January 21st, 100,000 workmen, under the leadership of a priest named Gopon, marched toward the Winter Palace, bearing with them a petition to the Czar, asking for national freedom and representation, and rescue from intolerable official domination. The invitation to meet them was presented to His Majesty by Prince Mirsky, but the autocratic party had already had its way, and the answer to the petitioners was a solid array of troops, who, carrying out their instructions to the letter, fired upon the people. St. Petersburg was immediately placed under martial law, and troops bivouacked on the streets. In the meantime, on the Island of Vassili Ostrov, mobs of maddened men at once took up their position and threw up barricades. One of the most ominous results, so far as the power of the Czar is concerned, has been the utter destruction of the faith of the people in him. The astute Gopon had led them to think that the requests would be granted, and the bitter disappointment has done more than years of teaching to dash confidence in the "Little Father." Whatever be the terrors of the interim, it is safe to say that the end will be constitutional government for Russia, and possibly a speedy end to the war with Japan.

#### Education for the Body.

Canadians, as a people, can scarcely be complimented upon their observance of hygienic principles of living. When the full significance of this statement is analyzed, it will be found full of suggestions for the regulation of our daily exercises. We might well ask ourselves if we are using the most wholesome food and managing our houses in such a way as to insure the most rugged constitutions. We close our windows at nights in the foolish belief that by so doing we shall avoid colds and other ills, forgetting that the vitiated air of the room is more conducive to a disordered system than is fresh air, even though its temperature be as low as freezing. The decline of interest in feats of physical prowess, the low esteem in which the possession of an erect form and graceful walk are held, is most deplorable. But these visible evidences of physical retrogression are simply the outcome of the violation of hygienic principles. The erect form, deliberate walk, manly bearing, etc., are not valuable simply for their æsthetic appearance, they also reveal to a certain extent the fact that the person who possesses them is enjoying the sensation of life and is in the best possible condition for the development of his latent mental talents, which is one of the chiefest joys of living. If we neglect the ob-

servance of simple rules of living and belittle the importance of physical culture, we shall not only be less happy as individuals, but less wise as a nation. During the first six months of the war now raging in the east, the losses of the Russians were enormous, while those of the Japanese were but a fraction of one per cent. of their whole force. The reason for these dissimilar results under similar circumstances is attributed to the better observance by the Japanese of sanitary and hygienic measures. With such a climate as we have, with everything so conducive to the development of healthful bodies and strong minds, a man of slovenly, shambling appearance and careless character should be a veritable rarity.

**On Being Coherent.**

Then, too, is it not coherence of character that makes success? Is it not the power of holding ourselves together, and having an aim, and insisting on one thing at a time, that brings us what we want? The flabby, wobbling, uncertain character accomplishes none of its objects, however determined it may be. There are some people with as little coherence as a jelly-fish—aimless organisms, afloat in the tide of circumstances—pulpy nonentities stranded by a single wave, torn asunder at a blow. We must do better than that.

BLISS CARMAN.

**Town for Men Only.**

On the borders between China and Russia, in Asia, almost due south of Lake Baikal, is a good-sized town known as Maimatehin, which is exclusively inhabited by men. The place has a considerable trade and is also a military post. An old law forbids women to live in this territory, and they cannot pass the great wall of Kalkan nor enter Mongolia at all.

**The Pilots.**

Gari Melchers' picture of the Pilots awaiting the signal which will call to duty the man whose number comes next upon the list is considered very good. To use an anachronism, one might almost say that its silence is speaking. No gossips, these. Their attitude is almost tense in its inner concentration until the moment for action arrives, and then there will be no lack of alertness. Probably the man to the right, whose age is betokened by the wrinkles on his weather-beaten face, has lately met with disaster, misread some weather token, or made some miscalculation, the telling of which has brought an unusual gloom upon himself and comrades, for is not their calling one of peril, and may not his mistakes be some day theirs?

H. A. B.

**A New Year's Wish.**

Written by Charles Kingsley to a Young Girl of His Acquaintance.

"My fairest child, I have no song to give you;  
No lark could pipe to skies so dull and gray;  
Yet, if you will, one quiet hint I'll leave you,  
For every day.

"I'll tell you how to sing a clearer carol  
Than lark who hails the dawn on breezy down,  
To earn yourself a purer poet's laurel  
Than Shakespeare's crown.

"Be good, sweet maid, and let who will be clever;  
Do lovely things, not dream them, all day long;  
And so make Life, and Death, and that Forever,  
One grand, sweet song."  
"Feb. 1, 1856."

"Tommy, who was Joan of Arc?" asked the teacher. "Noah's wife," said Tommy, who is considered great at guessing.



**"But if Not—"**

"Our God, whom we serve, is able to deliver us from the burning fiery furnace, and He will deliver us out of thine hand, O king. But, if not, be it known unto thee, O king, that we will not serve thy gods, nor worship the golden image which thou hast set up!"—Dan. iii. : 17, 18.

"For the glory and the passion of this midnight

I praise Thy name, I give Thee thanks, O Christ!  
Thou that hast neither failed me nor forsaken  
Through these hard hours with victory overpriced;  
Now, that I too of Thy passion have partaken,  
For the world's sake—called—elected—sacrificed!  
Thou wast alone through Thy redemption vigil,  
Thy friends had fled;  
The Angel at the Garden from Thee parted,  
And Solitude instead;  
More than the scourge, or cross, O Tender-hearted!  
Under the Crown of Thorns bowed down Thy head.  
But I, amid the torture, and the taunting  
I have had Thee!  
Thy hand was holding my hand fast and faster,  
And glorious eyes said, 'Follow Me, thy Master,  
Smile, as I smile thy faithfulness to see!'"

—H. Hamilton King.

If there is one story which the children never tire of, it is the story of the three men who braved the wrath of the king of Babylon and refused to worship his golden image, caring nothing for his threat of the burning fiery furnace. And it is not only the children who are thrilled by that grand picture, painted so long ago. Its power to wake high aspiration and glowing enthusiasm does not fade as we grow older. And why?

Surely it is because we have within us, perhaps unrecognized by ourselves, a high desire which makes us able to understand dimly why our Lord steadfastly set His face to go to Jerusalem, although He knew that the Cross awaited Him there. Strange as it may seem on the surface, it yet showed the truth of His human nature that He hurried forward to that awful battle, not only bravely, but eagerly, saying: "I have a baptism to be baptized with; and how am I straitened till it be accomplished." He is one with us in that mysterious exultation as truly as in the agony in Gethsemane afterwards where the great battle was fought, as it must always be fought, alone with God.

The peace which passeth the understanding, even of the soul that receives it, is a gift from God, and yet it can only be kept by hard fighting. Our lives may seem quiet and commonplace on the surface, but true and lasting peace, which stands unshaken in the worst storm, can only be ours when we have brought our will into line with God's. We may, like our Leader, pray that the cup of sorrow may pass away, but if, like Him, we are to hold up our heads in the day of battle, we must also echo His great "IF NOT—" saying: "If this cup may not pass away from me, except I drink it, Thy will be done."

When we really wish for whatever God may see fit to send, how can our hearts be troubled? But even the Prince of Peace could not stand on that height without a fight so awful that we hardly dare to look at the lonely Figure bowed to the ground among the olive trees.

One who has fought more than one battle to retain his own peace, says of Christ: He trod troubled ways, but His own inner peace was never lost. Sometimes He fought such battles to retain it, as human life before, or since, has never known. In later years, as I have read the Gospels, I have become more and more profoundly impressed with the composure, the poise, the preparedness of Christ. Most of all is this true of the picture of Him during the storm of the Passion. He is in absolute command

the situation—sorrowful, suffering: yes. But all the while there is a something at the very center of His being that is as delicately balanced as the needle of a compass, and as untroubled by the tossing waves of tribulation. It does not change, because it is unchangeable. It is the peace of God, of which He is the Prince and the Disburser. He spoke from the profundity of His own victorious experience, when He told His followers that they would have peace and tribulation at the same time."

Now, let us return to the picture of the three men who were so unmoved at the prospect of being thrown alive into the furnace. Why did they hold up their heads so triumphantly, not troubling themselves to give the furious king even the courtly language to which he was accustomed, flatly refusing to do his bidding, and quietly saying, as if it were a matter of indifference to them: "we are not careful to answer thee in this matter?" Surely it was because they too had fought and won the battle silently and secretly—alone with God. They too are in command of the situation and show composure, poise and preparedness, for they have pledged themselves to trust God, even though He may slay them. He "can" save them, and they know that He "will deliver" them out of the hand of Nebuchadnezzar, although it may be through the gate of death. It may be His intention to work a miracle for their deliverance, "but, if not—" their determination to obey orders remains unshaken. They are ready to yield their bodies that they may not "serve nor worship any god except their own God."

And what of ourselves? When we plead earnestly that God will grant our heart's desire, are we prepared to accept His decision, even though it may be "not" what we are praying for—although He, in infinite love and wisdom, may be holding back the answer for awhile? True joy and peace can never be ours unless we take that position.

There is a common idea that Christianity makes a man effeminate and weak, encouraging in him the womanly virtues of gentleness and submission. Try it, and see if the service of Christ does not strain all the strength of your manhood. Once, in a battle, when it seemed impossible to maintain a certain position, the request was sent to the general that the regiment might retire. Back came the answer, short, stern and uncompromising: "You must die where you are!" What splendid confidence in the men was shown by that message. There



(From painting by Gari Melchers.)

The Pilots.



is no attempt to explain the situation, to rouse them to sacrifice themselves for the sake of the rest of the army. The general knows they can be depended on to face certain death at the word of command. Such a message could only be sent to tried veterans. He knew his men. And that is just the splendid confidence our Captain shows when He sends a soldier forward into the thick of the battle. He may not order us on to certain death; but, then, again, He may—and we are always pledged to be ready. Sooner or later a man will find that Christianity demands all the strength he has, and God's strength behind to "brace his heart and nerve his arm." A few years ago a train in England was rushing on at the rate of fifty miles an hour, when an accident happened. Instantly the post of fireman and engine-driver was invaded by a fearful rush of steam, burning coal and boiling water. To stay there meant awful agony and certain death. To jump meant death to all the people on the train. They were just common men, strong in the power of self-sacrifice, which is the common heritage of humanity. They heard and obeyed the command: "You must die where you are!" Both died a few days later from their fearful burns, and the driver's last words were words of triumph: "Never mind, I stopped my train!"

Perhaps God may give a speedy answer to your prayers, but, "IF NOT—" what position will you take? Will you accept the inevitable with stoical indifference or broken-hearted submission, or will you set your face towards it steadfastly, triumphantly, with head uplifted and eyes smiling into the eyes of the Victor? This is not an impossible attitude. It has been taken innumerable times, and is even now being maintained, perhaps by someone who is walking close beside you with such a glad face that you never suspect he has any burden to carry or any battles to fight.

God can give all the power needed, and He who walked beside the dauntless three in the burning fiery furnace says to each soldier in His army: "Certainly I will be with thee."

"When thou passest through the waters, I will be with thee;  
And through the rivers they shall not overflow thee;  
When thou walkest through the fire, thou shalt not be burned;  
Neither shall the flame kindle upon thee."  
HOPE.

### Discipline in the German Army

The noted soldier and historian, Theodore Ayrault Dodge, was educated in Berlin, and at a dinner party, apropos of German military discipline, he once said:

"The German soldier must never appear in public except in uniform. Even when he is on furlough he must not, under any circumstances, wear civilian dress.

"Well, Swartz, a young lieutenant of cavalry, during my residence in Berlin, was one day engaged in some adventure or other, and put on, to disguise himself, a suit of black cloth. Dressed in this suit, he was passing down an unfrequented street when he came face to face with the Colonel.

"Detected in so grave a misdemeanor, Swartz proved himself the possessor of a resourceful mind. He said to the Colonel, in a bass voice different from his own:

"Can you tell me, sir, where Lieutenant Swartz lives. I am his brother from the country, and I have come to pay him a visit."

"The Colonel readily and politely gave the required information, and passed on.

"The Lieutenant congratulated himself on his escape. He hurried home and put on his uniform. Duty, late that afternoon, called him before the colonel again. He saluted with confidence. The colonel regarded him oddly.

"Lieut. Swartz," he said, "I wish you'd tell your brother from the country that if he pays you another visit I'll put him in close confinement for ten days."



### A New Competition.

"Intelligence in Birds and Animals" will be the topic of the competition which we announce to-day, and in connection with which the following rules must be observed: (1) Each competitor must send in but one anecdote illustrative of thinking power in a bird or an animal, each anecdote to be confined to about 200 words. (2) The anecdote described must never have been printed before, and must be a true account of something that has really happened. (3) All letters must be received at our office not later than the 1st of March.

This competition has been given with the object of stimulating interest in and sympathy with our dumb friends, who so often know more and feel more than we give them credit for. If your dog or horse, or any other animal or bird, wild or domestic, has done anything which shows possession of thinking power tell us about it. When we know more about our animals, we will love them better—dear, faithful friends that they often are. We hope to have a generous response to this competition. Now, you younger members of our circle, as well as older ones, get to work, tell us about your pets, and win one of our prizes. Address letters in this competition to  
DAME DURDEN,  
"Farmer's Advocate" office, Winnipeg, Man.

### "Hints for the Kitchen."

To Ingle Nook Friends,—The woman who has a pretty and convenient kitchen to work in will find her toil lessened and her temper improved. It is too often the case that one must work in a kitchen where no attention has been given to the conveniences, but it is a woman's duty to make her work as easy as possible.

Everyone who has worked in a kitchen with a bare floor knows how hard it is to keep clean. The money expended in the purchase of linoleum or good oil-cloth is certainly well spent. The spot that must be scrubbed in order to erase it from the boards, can be wiped up quickly from the linoleum, thereby saving time and strength. The walls of the kitchen need attention also. Kalsomined walls are very good while the coating is fresh, but become soiled easily. Painted walls are easily washed off, but need painting quite often. Something better than either, is a wall covered with table oil-cloth. The first cost is a little more than paint, but the oil-cloth lasts so much longer that it pays for the difference. It can be put on with paste, the same as paper, and may be finished at the top and bottom with a small wooden moulding. The oil-cloth will not wear out easily, unless with hard usage, and the polished surface can be easily wiped off.

Window curtains add a trim appearance

to the kitchen, and are not at all unsanitary when made of dimity or art muslin, which can be easily washed and laundered.

A comfortable seat may be made by covering a good strong box, a yard long; a shoe-box will do for this purpose. The lid should be on hinges, and the top covered with a cushion nailed to it, and a box-plaited fringe tacked around the box. The inside of the box could be divided in parts, for old magazines and papers, or shoes and rubbers, etc.

The range, sink and table should be near together to save steps. Above the table, where most of the preparing and mixing is done, should be a set of shelves, beneath these a row of hooks on which to hang spoons, bread knives, ladles and the like. Near the stove should be another row of hooks for utensils used there. Under one of the tables, a box fitted up with a couple of shelves, would be very convenient for the sugar and flour canisters and other small things which are needed when baking.

When there is work to be done which obliges one to stand, have a small rug or piece of carpet to stand on; it is astonishing how great a difference it will make in the fatigue of the feet.

Placing the sink in front of a window is a help in making the routine work of washing pans and kettles less like drudgery. The secret of making kitchen work enjoyable is to keep recurring duties at a minimum, relieving them by what labor-saving devices a person's income or ingenuity will allow.  
M. M. C.

### A Budget of Hints.

Dear Dame Durden,—I will take this opportunity of trying to give others the benefit of some of my experiences in doing housework.

If, when washing new prints and gingham, they are first soaked in a pail of water to which has been added a large handful of common salt, the colors will not run or wash out.

Add a teaspoon of washing soda to each pailful of wash water, you will require less soap, and the dirt will come out more easily. Be sure to have the soda dissolved before putting in the clothes, or it will cause them to have yellow spots. If you have greasy smocks or overalls to wash, use a large handful for each pail of water. I have used it for three or four years, and have not found it to hurt the clothes in the least, if dissolved before coming in contact with them. Always have a box of it near the sink; it is better than soap for washing greasy dishes and dish-cloths.

Do not waste much time and energy ironing sheets, towels, lamp and dusting rags, or flannelette, or woollen underwear. When dry, take from the line and fold at once, for if left lying in the basket, they will become creased. In fine weather, sheets and pillow-cases may be taken off the beds on washing morning and put back again the same day. I know that a great many housekeepers will be horrified at these remarks, but I consider the time used in so much ironing might be better spent in improving the mind or resting the body, both of which would be of lasting benefit.  
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REPEATED



**Baby Logic.**

I was busy at work, and he played by my side,  
My wee little man of four;  
And the questions that fell from the ready lips  
Must have numbered a score or more.

"You told me," he said, "that if we were good  
We would go to Heaven some day;  
But, mamma, how will we ever get there?  
It is such a long, long way.

"And right straight up; we never could climb  
Without a ladder or stair;  
Or will God send an angel down,  
To fly with us, up in the air?"

"And when we get 'way up to the sky,  
Tell me, how will we ever get in?  
Will God open a place to let us through,  
Then shut it up tight again?"

"And, mamma, what holds the sky up there?  
It's very pretty and blue,  
But with so many folks on the other side  
I should think it would all fall through.

"Well," he said at last—with a long-drawn sigh—  
"If papa and you could go too,  
I'd like to go there; but if you didn't  
I wouldn't know what to do.

"But if I go first"—and the brown eyes grew wise—  
"I like to play out of doors.  
So I'll just go with God wherever He goes,  
And I'll help Him do His chores."

I had answered all with a sober mien,  
Suppressing both smile and tear;  
But the laugh came now, in spite of myself,  
At this logic so quaint and queer.

And the little questioner looked in my face,  
With an innocent wondering stare.  
"Why, mamma! what are you laughing at?  
Hasn't God got a barn up there?"  
M. CARRIE HAYWARD.

The pretty little poem given above was written by one of our readers, who says: "Baby Logic is simply a conversation between my baby boy and myself. You will understand that it is the reasoning of a farmer's little son, to whom 'doing chores' is one of the necessities of life."

I think we might do well to carry out the baby's high ambition—not only when we go to Heaven, but here and now.  
COUSIN DOROTHY.

**Preaching With a Shovel.**

It was a dreary winter evening, and Laura was snuggled up in a corner of the sofa with her book in her lap, just in the middle of a most delightful story. The boys were playing in the corner, and now and then she caught a scrap of their talk, but she paid very little attention to it. Rob was putting his locomotive together, and Fred was arranging an orphan asylum with his alphabet blocks. Twenty-seven orphans were ranged about the carpet: some of them in bed, some eating soup out of Laura's china dishes, one desperate fellow in solitary confinement behind the door, and a long row learning to read from bits of newspaper. The only trouble was that they all had such jolly faces; they would grin all the time; and what can you do with a boy that grins even when you whip him?

So presently the orphan asylum was turned into a gymnasium, where twenty-seven little acrobats stood on their heads, walked on their hands, turned somersaults, and performed all manner of wonderful feats. Then they were all

convicts in State Prison, and Rob came and preached them a sermon. This was the sermon:

"My brethren,"—  
"People in jail aren't brethren," said Laura, looking up from her book.  
"Oh, yes, they are," said Rob; "brotherhood is just a kind of preach word and means everybody but the minister. My brethren, folks ought to be good, and not steal things, and quarrel, and get angry. When you begin to be bad, you can't tell how bad you may get to be. The minister knows of a boy that begun by wouldn't let his brother take his skates when he didn't need 'em at all himself, and he grew up so't he set a house afire."

"Is that true, Robby?" asked Fred, with very big eyes.

"Course not; that's a 'lustration. Sermons are true, and 'lustrations are just to make you understand 'em. Now, my brethren, you mustn't steal, or do any more bad things, 'cause you can't do it any way, and if you try to get out, they'll shoot you."

The convicts now marched back to their cells under the sofa. Rob lay up on the carpet, with his arms under his head, and said very slowly, "When I am a man, I shall be a minister."

"I thought you were going to be an engineer," said Laura.

"Well, p'raps I shall. Cars don't run on Sunday, and I could think up my sermons all the week, and then go and preach 'em."

"Oh, you can't make sermons just thinking them up on an engine," said Laura positively; "you have to do 'em in a study with books and writing."

"I could," persisted Rob; "I shall say my sermons like Mr. Challis, and I know lots of texts."

Laura looked at papa, who was smiling at them over the top of his paper, and asked doubtfully, "Could he, papa?"

"I suppose he could," said papa.

"But I thought ministers had to be just ministers, and not part something else."

"I know of a boy," said papa, "who preaches first-rate sermons, and he does a great many other things—goes to school, brings in wood, takes care of a horse."

"Me, papa," asked Rob.

Papa laughed, and shook his head.

"He preaches them to people on the street; he preached one to me to-night."

"Oh!" said Laura, and Rob sat right up and looked at papa.

"He preaches them with a shovel."

Rob laughed heartily at this, and Laura looked more puzzled than ever. Fred came and leaned his arms on papa's knee.

"Now, papa," he asked, "how could anybody preach with a shovel?"

"I'll tell you," said papa. "All through this month of snowy weather there has been one hundred feet on Beech Street of clear, clean sidewalk. No matter how early I go down town, it is always the same—clean to the very edge of the walk. People pick their way through the slush, or wade through the drifts, or follow the narrow, crooked path the rest of the way; but when they come to this place, they stamp their feet, and stand up straight, and draw a long breath. It makes you feel rested just to look at it. The boy that keeps that sidewalk clean preaches with his shovel. It is a sermon on doing your work well, and not shirking; a sermon on doing things promptly without delaying; a sermon on sticking to things day after day, without wearying; a sermon on doing your own part without waiting for other people to do theirs."

"Maybe a man does it," said Rob.

"No, it is a boy. I have seen him at it. I saw him one day when it was snowing very fast, and I said, 'Why do you clean your walk now? it will soon be as bad as ever.' 'Yes, sir,' said he, 'but this snow will be out of the way. I can brush it off now easily, but when it is tramped down it makes it hard work.' I call that a first-rate sermon,

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The name at the head of this ad. is now known and recognized everywhere as the distinguishing mark of superior quality. Get acquainted with the class of goods we carry. If you cannot come to Winnipeg, send for our catalogue—free on request.



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It is of golden quartered oak, top 18x38, height 44 in. It is on casters, and can be easily moved all around the dining table. A beautiful piece of furniture, and very useful if you have no servant.

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Five of these were students who had taken training from us by mail. Their salaries are now \$525, \$600, \$720, \$1,000 and \$1,200.  
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 A classic Grecian design in Mahogany and figured Walnut, with all chisel-work hand-carvings. New cabinet grand scale. Height, 4 ft. 8 in.; width, 5 ft. 4 1/2 in.; depth, 2 ft. 3 in.; 7 1/2 octave overstrung; trichord scale; best quality ivory and ebony keys. Extra strong bronze metal plate to top of piano, fitted into non-varying end-wood pin-block. Sound Board of finest prepared violin spruce. Remarkably resonant. Three patent noiseless protected pedals. See full description of staying-in-tune advantages in catalogue.

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 TORONTO, ONT.

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

and everyone who does his work in his very best way preaches a sermon to all around him."

The bell rang, and somebody called papa away, but Rob kept thinking of the little crooked, uneven path he had made to the barn and well, and what a stingy little pile of kindling he had split for the kitchen, and he made up his mind that he would try and preach a sermon with the shovel the next day.

Laura saw that her mother had laid aside her own book to show some pictures to little Nell.

"That's what mamma is always doing," she thought, "preaching sermons about loving other people better than yourself; I guess I'll preach one about 'Do unto others,'" and Laura left her story and amused her little sister until her blue eyes were too sleepy even for smiles.

The next day Rob widened his path and shovelled it clear down to the firm ground, and then he called Fred to admire it.

"It's nice," said Fred: "I guess it's as nice as that sermon boy could make."

"Spos'n we go and shovel a path for Mrs. Ranney," said Rob; that'll be a sermon about—I wonder about what?"

"Being kind," said Fred; "but I don't know what the text for it is, unless it's 'Love one another.'"

"That's a pretty good text," said Rob, "that fits to most anything good."

ing the hands, might implant or at any rate develop in the growing minds of children a disgust and distrust for all forms of uncleanness, physical and moral. The importance of such teaching in that case could not adequately be estimated.  
 ALICE G. OWEN.

**What They Thought About It**

A group of girls were gathered around a bright fire in a cosy farm home in Ontario, chatting over some of the pleasant happenings of the late Christmas season, and indulging in prognostications as to what the New Year might have in store for them. They were wholesome-minded girls, and though there were sundry anticipations of coming fun and frolic—and why not, especially while the ice held firm and good for skating, and the snow lay nicely packed along the roads for jolly sleighing parties—yet their hopes were not all bounded by the ring-fence of self, nor were their plans for the future laid without reference to home claims and duties. With a mixture of fun and amusement, they were discussing an article and a picture in a Detroit paper, the latter labelled, "A Jolly Little Maid of Canada," the said little maid having a yellow face and yellow hair, and being clothed in a red garment trimmed with white fur. The description which followed was altogether misleading, although probably intended, on the whole, complimentary to Canadians. "Listen, girls," said bright-eyed Nora, "After first speaking of us as if we spent our winter lives 'in snow-ball tournaments, snowshoeing and tobogganing,' and our summer lives in 'boating, fishing, hunting and lacrosse,' they are good enough to say that 'these happy, healthy Canadian children love to work as well as to play.' Well, that's true enough, as far as it goes, but can it, can it be true anywhere that 'a boy of seven cleans all the shoes of the family every morning before school, while his sister gets down on her knees and scrubs the floor, thoroughly enjoying the exercise?' That 'in summer, the girls and boys breakfast at half-past four in the morning, and work all day in the fields, following the reapers and binders, and propping up the sheaves as they are thrown from the machines.'"

"But they have not done with us yet. Listen again: 'Every Canadian possesses a pair of snowshoes, decorated with many bright-colored woollen balls and tassels. Early in life the children learn to build sledges and canoes, and even the very youngest are clever about making playthings out of snow and ice.'"

A peal of laughter greeted these quotations, and it was only when it had subsided that Nora at last managed to get a hearing for what she called the only grain of truth in the whole rhodomontade. It was for the assertions that "in the Northwest of the Dominion, the prairie life of the children is keen and exhilarating, and that, perhaps, no country was ever so suited to the enjoyment of children as Canada."

"Well, girls, what are we to do about it?" asked Nora, rather enjoying the sensation she had created. "Do about it?" echoed quiet Maisie. "Why, nothing at all, except for us to try to strike the happy medium between work and play. 'All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.' That's true enough, and counts for the girls, too. Let us each 'go halves' with our mother in her work, so that she may be free to 'go halves' with us in our hours of leisure. She won't grudge us our winter frolics or our summer outings, and we should see to it that she has ample time to enjoy herself, either with us or without us, in the way which will be most helpful to her. Girls, let us make a resolution to carry out this plan for the whole of 1905." And the quintette of girls carried the resolution by a standing vote. H. A. B.

**Health in the Home**

**Earache.**

The mechanism of the ear is so complex and vulnerable that it is meddled with by the incompetent at a very great risk of permanent injury. Earache often means serious trouble—an abscess, perhaps. If the pain is due to neuralgia or cold there is nothing of especial use beyond attending to the general health, and protecting from the cold wind not only the ears, but the back of the head and neck. Moderate heat may be applied over and around the ear, but nothing must be poked into it. If this is not sufficient, take the child to a specialist. A child's head should, from infancy up, be carefully protected from blows. A slap on the side of the head is a menace to hearing, and an invitation to any morbid process to which the child may be inclined to begin operations. The back, inasmuch as the bones are more or less soft in childhood, and the nervous system has laid its tracks side by side with the spinal column, should also be regarded as forbidden ground for blows. Discharging ears should be frequently syringed out with warm boiled water. A syringe may be improvised by attaching a piece of rubber tubing to a small clean funnel, and pouring the water through that, and letting it bubble up into the ear, the child meanwhile holding his head over a basin; or someone can hold a basin up to the ear for him. The water should finally be allowed to drain out of the ear, and what moisture remains can be taken up with a small piece of absorbent cotton. After washing out the orifice, a piece of cotton may be left in, only a little piece, and that not pushed into the ear. A funnel and tube intended for use in this way should first be boiled, and then kept for the purpose, and thoroughly cleaned and boiled after use. Scratches about the face, especially the upper lip, should be carefully cleansed. From this point infection travels very easily to the brain, causing inflammation and death. Children should be taught to keep their hands away from their faces on general principles. A scratch from a dirty fingernail is liable to have serious results. For this reason, as well as for the sake of appearances, it should be the rule for children to wash their hands before eating, or attending to any matter of personal care. It would seem that the teaching of especial cleanliness, and a certain reasonable daintiness in the care of their persons, and in properly attacking and despatching all those household or outside duties which involve dirt and soil-

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 BLACK CALF LINE LINED  
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 THE NEW FLOUR  
**"ROYAL HOUSEHOLD"**  
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Extra Short Stem Switches, made of finest quality hair, any ordinary shade, at the following Special Prices:—  
 7 1/2 Oz., 20 In. - - \$1.50  
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 Light Weight Wave Switches - - 3.00  
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 Natural Curly Pompadours from \$1.50 up.  
 Rare, peculiar and grey shades are a little more expensive. Send sample of hair for estimate. If goods not perfectly satisfactory money refunded.  
**Seaman & Petersen,** 276 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Y.M.C.A. Building.

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 Wide-awake.  
 Biggest and Best in Canada West.  
 270, 272 and 274 Main St., WINNIPEG.

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# Weak Kidneys

To any Kidney sufferer who has not tried my remedy I offer a full dollar's worth free. Not a mere sample—but a regular dollar bottle—standard size and staple.

There is nothing to pay, either now or later. I ask no deposit—no promise. You take no risk. The dollar bottle is free—because mine is no ordinary remedy, and I feel so sure of its results that I can afford to make this offer.

In the first place, my remedy does not treat the kidneys themselves. Such treatment is wrong. For the kidneys are not to blame for their weaknesses or irregularities. They have no power—no self-control. They are operated and actuated by a tiny shred of a nerve, which alone is responsible for their condition. If the kidney nerve is strong and healthy, the kidneys are strong and healthy. If the kidney nerve goes wrong, you know it by the inevitable result—kidney trouble.

This tender nerve is only one of a great system of nerves; this system controls not only the kidneys, but the heart and the liver and the stomach. For simplicity's sake I have called this great nerve system the "Inside Nerves." They are not the nerves of feeling—not the nerves that enable you to walk, to talk, to act, to think. They are the master nerves, and every vital organ is their slave. The common name for these nerves is the "sympathetic nerves"—because each set is in such close sympathy with the others, that weakness anywhere results in weakness everywhere.

This is why I treat not the kidney that is weak, but the ailing nerve that MAKES it weak. This is the secret of my success. This is why I can afford to do this unusual thing—to give away FREE the first dollar bottle, that ANY STRANGER may know how my remedy succeeds.

The offer is open to every one, everywhere, who has not tried my remedy. Those who have tried it do not need the evidence. So you must write ME for the free dollar bottle order. I will then send you an order on your druggist for a full dollar bottle, standard size and staple. He will pass it down to you from his stock as freely as though your dollar lay before him and will send the bill to me. Write for the order to-day.

For a free order for a full dollar bottle you must address Dr. Shoop, Box 52, Racine, Wis. State which book you want.

- Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia.
- Book No. 2 on the Heart.
- Book No. 3 on the Kidneys.
- Book No. 4 for Women.
- Book No. 5 for Men (sealed).
- Book No. 6 on Rheumatism.

Mild cases are often cured by a single bottle. For sale at forty thousand druggists.

## Dr. Shoop's Restorative



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

**FOR SALE**—High-class Golden Wyandottes, Indian Games and Plymouth Rocks. S. Ling, 128 River Ave., Winnipeg.

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

**WIRDEN Duck Yards.** Mammoth Pekin Ducks and Drakes for sale. Correspondence solicited. Menlove & Thickens, Virden, Man.

**WANTED**—Strictly fresh EGGS for high-class trade. J. E. COSTELLO, 65 ALBERT ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

**\$12.80 For 200 Egg INCUBATOR**

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

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**STENOGRAPHY BOOK**—KEEPING, etc., thoroughly taught. Complete courses. Catalogue free. NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, Limited. E. J. O'Sullivan, C. E., M. A., Principal, Winnipeg, Canada.

### Settlers' Rates.

To Points in the South-east. On the first and third Tuesdays of each month, January to April, inclusive, the Chicago Great Western Railway will sell one-way tickets to points in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia at very low rates. For further information apply to any Great Western agent or J. P. Elmer, G. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

### Domestic Economy.

#### CHICKEN IN VARIOUS WAYS.

Chicken soup is usually relished, and, of course, the size of the chicken or chickens used depends on the number of people to be served. Take a chicken of ordinary size and cut up into small pieces, crushing the larger bones. Cover it with about three quarts of water, and when it boils skim carefully. Set it over a slow fire to simmer for three hours. Add two teaspoonfuls of salt and a tiny onion if desired. A half-hour before serving add a cupful or more of boiled rice, after removing the chicken. Chop a part of the chicken fine, and put it back into the soup. If it is too strong, or if it has boiled down too much, a little hot water may be added. The remainder of the chicken may be used for salad or croquettes. Instead of rice, dumplings may be added to the soup, and this is delicious.

For chicken croquettes take for each cupful of finely-minced chicken a quarter of a cupful of dry bread crumbs and one egg; salt and pepper to taste. Mix in enough gravy or melted butter to make it moist. Then form with the hands into balls, roll in egg, then in dry bread crumbs, and fry a golden brown in butter.

Stewed Chicken.—Cut a chicken into pieces, put it into hot, salted water, and let it boil until tender; remove it from the pot to a frying pan, and fry it a nice brown in hot water, then put it back into the pot of boiling water, add more water if necessary, thicken with a little cornstarch or flour, and season to taste, with a little salt and pepper. Make tiny baking-powder biscuit, almost as rich as pie-crust, bake them a nice brown, and put them into this gravy, allowing them to just reach the boiling point before serving.

Fried Chicken.—Cut the chicken into pieces, put it into frying pan, with a little water and half a teacupful of butter, season to taste, cover closely, turning the chicken often that it may be thoroughly cooked through. There should only be enough water in the frying pan to keep the chicken from frying, and produce steam enough to cook it. When it is cooked through the water should all have been boiled away and should then fry a nice brown. When brown on both sides remove it to a hot platter and make a gravy of milk or water, as preferred.

Chicken Pie.—Joint your chicken in the usual manner, boil it until tender, having water enough to make gravy. Make a rich baking powder biscuit dough, roll it out quite thin, line your pudding dish, carefully place the pieces of chicken in it, and pour over the gravy made from the water in which the chicken was boiled, by adding a little flour, seasoning to taste, and a generous lump of butter. Put on the top crust and bake for about three-quarters of an hour. Always have a bowl of gravy to dip on the chicken when it is served.

Chicken Salad.—There are many ways of preparing chicken salad, and almost all of them are good. The best way is to have the meat minced instead of shredded, as it is not so coarse and the ingredients mix better. To every quart of the minced chicken take a quart of finely-chopped cabbage, celery and lettuce (an equal part of each). If preferred, only celery may be used, or only cabbage. The lettuce is not a necessity. Mix thoroughly, and pour over it some of the liquor in which the chicken was boiled. Salt to taste, and set away to cool. About fifteen minutes before serving, mix it with the following dressing, which should be thoroughly cold: For each quart of the salad allow two eggs well beaten; a tablespoonful of melted butter, a teaspoonful of mustard, and a small cup of vinegar. Stir the mustard smooth with a little of the vinegar, add the rest with the eggs and a pinch of salt. Cook slowly, so as not to curdle. When cold pour over the salad. Chop a hard-boiled egg or two and sprinkle over it.

Baked Chicken.—Unless the chicken to be baked is very tender, put it in a kettle of boiling, salted water, and let it boil about an hour before baking; then remove it from the pot and treat it as you would a young chicken. Stuff it with a dressing made as follows: Chop a loaf of stale bread from which the

crust has been removed, moisten it with hot water, or with some of the broth in which the chicken was boiled, season it with salt, pepper and sage, add a teaspoonful of sugar, a heaping tablespoonful of butter, and one or two well-beaten eggs. If liked, a little chopped onion may be added or chopped oysters. When the chicken is well stuffed sew up the incision, tie the wings down, placing a thin slice of salt pork under each one, also between each leg and the body, then tie the legs together and place the chicken in a dripping pan. Pour hot water around it, or, if it was boiled, add the remaining broth and bake until very tender, basting it often. For those who like celery flavor in their dressing, here is a nice recipe: Boil two or three heads of celery until soft, mash them and add to them an equal amount of bread crumbs. Season to taste with butter, pepper and salt. If this does not make enough to stuff the fowl add more bread crumbs.

### Toronto's Male Chorus.

Toronto owes much to the Toronto Male Chorus, the oldest choral organization in that City, for not only has it attained to a high pitch of excellence by the careful and unremitting work of its conductor, Mr. J. D. A. Tripp, but through its efforts there have been brought to Toronto annually prominent musical artists of greatest reputation, such as Josef Hofman the famous pianist, and Ruby Shotwell Piper, the American soprano, who supported the Club this year.

The annual concert of the Male Chorus was held in Toronto last Thursday evening, when the organization showed the same fine smoothness and sonority of tone as has marked its singing in the past. Mr. Tripp has had a wide experience in Germany and on this continent, and his musicianly culture has obtained general recognition.

In view of the position Mr. Tripp occupies in the musical world as a solo-pianist, peculiar importance attaches to his musical opinions. Writing recently to the firm of Gourlay, Winter & Leeming concerning a "Gourlay" piano, which he had had the privilege of playing upon at a recital, he said that he had never played the Liszt "Liebestraum" on a more responsive instrument, the tone of which was simply delicious. He added that the mechanism was all that could be desired, and that it met readily all the demands made upon it by the pianist.

### Humorous.

She was a demure little woman with a baby. As the open car was crowded, she did not put the little one, who was old enough to sit up, on the seat beside her, says the New York Times. She carried it on her lap, and made room for a fierce-looking, big man with a bad cigar and a newspaper.

The child kicked its tiny feet in delight at the strange things it saw while riding along, and its shoes rubbed against the man's trousers.

"Perhaps, madam," he exclaimed, "you imagine that this conveyance is your private carriage?"

"Oh, no, I don't," was the prompt reply. "If it were, you wouldn't be riding in it."

On one occasion a certain editor asked one of Mr. Kipling's Brighton neighbors—an artist not unknown to fame—how he liked the novelist. "Not much," was the reply. "He talks at such a rate, I can't get a word in edgeways!"

The editor was curious to hear the other man's point of view, so next time he saw Kipling he led the conversation up to the subject of his neighbor.

"So-and-So?" said the author frankly. "Oh, I can't get on with him at all. He just looks at me, with a vacant stare, and never says a word."

### ON THE LAWN.

The professor, affably: "What an extraordinary mass of flowers in that small bed! I really never saw such vivid colors and such unusual shapes." The hostess, coldly: "That is not a bed of flowers. It is my daughter's hat left carelessly upon the grass."

### LIQUOR AND TOBACCO HABITS.

A. McTAGGART, M.D., C.M., 75 Yonge St., Toronto.

References as to Dr. McTaggart's professional standing and personal integrity permitted by:

- Sir W. R. Meredith, Chief Justice.
- Hon. G. W. Ross, Premier of Ontario.
- Rev. John Potts, D.D., Victoria College.

Dr. McTaggart's vegetable remedies for the liquor and tobacco habits are healthful, safe, inexpensive home treatments. No hypodermic injections, no publicity or loss of time from business, and a certainty of cure. Consultation or correspondence invited.

### Poetic Gems.

Honor the shame from no condition rise: Act well your part—there all the honor lies. —Pope.

Oh, if the selfish knew how much they lost, What would they not endeavor, not endure, To imitate, as far as in them lay, Him who His wisdom and His power employs In making others happy. —Cowper.

### TRUE HAPPINESS.

If Solid Happiness we prize, Within our breast this jewel lies: And they are fools who roam, The world has nothing to bestow, From our own selves our joys must flow, And peace begins at home. —Cotton.

### SLEEP.

Tired nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep; He, like the world, his ready visit pays Where fortune smiles; the wretched he forsakes. Swift on his downy pinions flies from woe, And lights on lids unsullied by a tear. —Young.

### FLEETING PLEASURES.

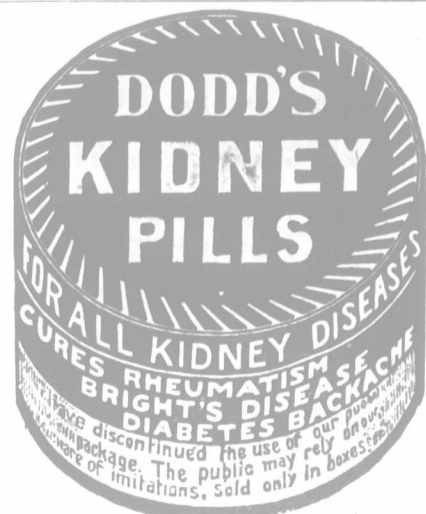
But pleasures are like poppies spread, You seize the flower, its bloom is dead; Or like the snowfall in the river, A moment white, then melts forever; Or like the borealis race, That fit ere you can point their place; Or like the rainbow's lovely form, Vanishing amid the storm. —Burns.

### SORROW.

He that lacks time to mourn lacks time to mend. Eternity mourns that 'tis an ill cure For life's worst ills to have no time to feel them. Where sorrow's held intrusive and turned out, There wisdom will not enter, nor true power, Nor aught that dignifies humanity. —Henry Taylor.

### FLOWERS OF GOOD CHEER.

Although Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes never practiced medicine, those who know him intimately say that he cheered more sinking invalids, cured more sick people and did more good, even from a medical standpoint, than many of his young physician friends. The secret of his power lay in his overflowing cheerfulness and kindness of heart. He scattered "flowers of good cheer" wherever he went. With him optimism was a creed. "Mirth is God's medicine," he declared. "Everybody ought to bathe in it. Grim care, moroseness, anxiety—all the rust of life—ought to be scoured off by the oil of mirth."



**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**

1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.  
2nd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.  
3rd.—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

**Miscellaneous.**

**ICE-HOUSE CONSTRUCTION.**

Kindly advise me the best way to erect an ice-house, 14 x 12 feet. Is sawdust the best thing to pack it with?  
Austin. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Build as you would a frame, single-boarded granary, studding on the outside. Sawdust is the best packing material for ice. If expense is no object, the studding might be boarded up on the outside. Roofing can be of double half-inch stuff, with tar paper between, or the various advertised roofing materials could be used. Would not advise placing the studding over two feet apart, ordinary 2 x 4's being used, both for studding, sills and plate. The cost will have to determine quite largely the amount of lumber, etc., used, and whether one, two or three thicknesses are used.

**BECOMING A CANADIAN AGAIN.**

Suppose a man came to the U. S. some years ago and became a citizen; being Canadian born, if he went back, would he have to take out papers there?  
Williston, N. D. R. H. S.

Ans.—It is a very simple matter becoming naturalized as a British subject, compared with the rigmarole one is obliged to go through before becoming a citizen of the great republic. The oath taken is one of allegiance to King Edward, and naturalization papers are granted at one application. There is no probationary period as in the States. Any judge on this side of the boundary can fix you up at the time of the sitting of the court.

**GOSSIP.**

Under the provisions of the 'Stock Inspectors' Ordinance, the Commissioner of Agriculture has been pleased to make the following appointments. Stock Inspector, Carl Creswell, of Calgary, Alberta; G. B. Bolster, of Pincher Creek, Alberta.

The Galbraith firm of horse breeders and horse importers, located at Brandon, Man., are not ceasing their efforts to raise the standard of horses bred in the Canadian West. Just recently they shipped in a lot of stallions—Clydesdales, Hackneys, Percherons; the Clydesdales being the get of such great stock horses as Baron's Pride and Woodend Gartley. It is likely that cheap rates will be in force to Brandon at the time of the Grain-growers' convention, Feb. 8 and 9. Such being the case, farmers wanting stallions will find it an opportune time to visit the Wheat City and look over the aggregation of horses to be found there at that time. The Galbraith barns are next door to the Beaubier hotel, and opposite the east side of the City Hall.

**The Excessive Drinker  
is Semi-Insane.**

He forgets his wife, mother, children—forgets those who at other times were his only thought—because the disease—alcoholism, has entrapped his power of will. He is irresponsible. That he is so is proven by the fact that it is invariably the persuasion of a well-wisher or former patient which causes his enrollment; and again by the utter disgust with which he looks upon his past within two weeks after his submission to our physicians.

**THE KEELEY CURE**

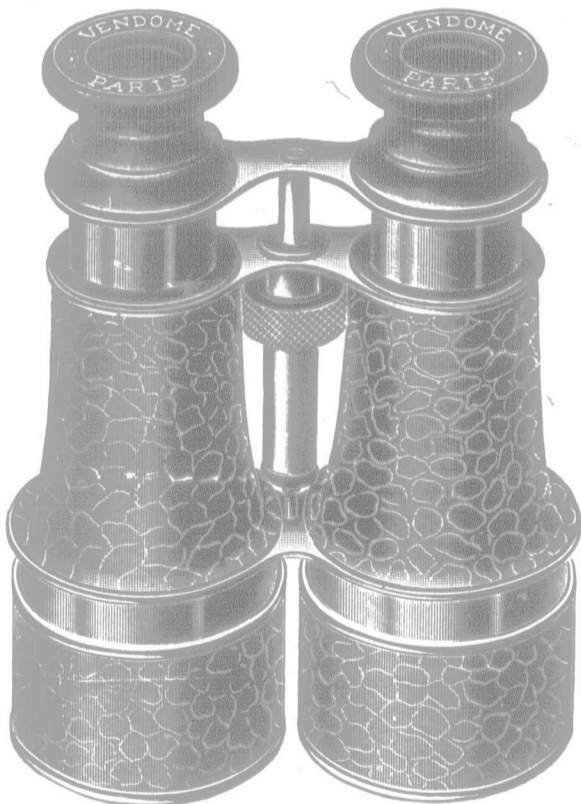
to the inebriate, is the beacon light. It has snatched from ruin Doctors, Clergymen, some of the nation's most powerful Executives—and has only met failure where a life of immorality was preferred by the patient's naturally vicious mind.

Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones says:  
"It becomes my duty to speak with reverence the name of Dr. Leslie E. Keeley."  
(Signed) REV. JENKIN LLOYD JONES, Chicago.

We earnestly desire correspondence (strictly confidential). Our literature will tell you the whole story. Address

The Keeley Institute, Dept. "A", 133 Osborne St., Winnipeg

**Regular \$10.00 DAY AND NIGHT FIELD GLASSES Only \$3.65**  
FOR FIELD OR MARINE USE  
Buy direct from us and save the Wholesaler's and Retailer's Profits



We offer you this High Grade Field Glass as the equal of anything you could buy from your local dealer at three times the price. It is an exceptionally fine instrument, perfect in workmanship, finish and optical construction, and we can guarantee it to give perfect satisfaction. It measures 9 inches long, when fully extended, is strongly and handsomely made, the trimmings, cross bars and draw tubes being heavily nickel plated and the covering the best grade of brown tan leather, alligator pattern. Is provided with extension sunshades which may be pulled down over the object lenses thus enabling the Glasses to be used with remarkable results at night and is fitted with 6 specially ground lenses, (the outer or object lenses being over 2 inches in diameter), of four times magnifying power, fine definition and great clearness. We could not think of offering this Field Glass at such an extremely low price were it not that we had a large number made specially for us by one of the biggest Field Glass manufacturers in France, during their slack season in the winter. Thus by buying from us you not only save the Wholesaler's and Retailer's profits but you get the benefit of our close prices, obtained by having our goods made this way. We also give you the same privilege you would have in any store to see and examine the Glasses before paying for them.

**SEND NO MONEY**

Just your name, address and the name of your nearest Express Office and we will ship the Glasses C.O.D. in a strong waterproof canvas case with leather carrying strap to your nearest Express Office where you can call and EXAMINE AND TEST THEM BEFORE PAYING ONE CENT. Compare them with any Glass you have ever seen at double our price, and if you find them in any respect inferior, you can return them at our expense and we will pay the charges both ways. Could we make a fairer offer? If you think of the many advantages to be gained by having a powerful Field Glass, of the miles of travel such an instrument will save you every year, of the money you will save by purchasing from us, you will not hesitate to write us. Address,  
**THE NATIONAL TRADING CO.,**  
Dept. 3344, Toronto

**TRADE NOTES.**

**DO YOU WANT A PIANO?**—If so, Gourlay, Winter & Leeming, Toronto, are offering remarkable bargains for the month of January. Even if you think you do not want one, read their advertisement shown elsewhere in this issue, and you may be inspired to make a purchase. There cannot be too many pianos in our farm homes.

**HERBAGEUM.**—The announcement respecting Herbageum, which is made on another page of this issue, is one that will undoubtedly be read with very great interest by all stockmen. The testimony to the value of Herbageum is made by men who are known from one end of the Dominion to the other, and the tributes they give it are the outcome of thorough experiments. Readers will be especially interested in what is said about Herbageum by Messrs. McMonagle, of the Glen View Farm, of Sussex, N. B., and Goodfellow Bros., of Macville, Ont., the latter saying that they tested many preparations to overcome the difficulty of breeding exhibition cattle, but Herbageum is the only thing that has proven satisfactory.

**CANADA PAINT COMPANY.**—The paints of the Canada Paint Co., of Montreal, are famous all through Canada. Their enormous sales are not the result of any chance, but come by reason of their splendid qualities. When a man once uses Canada paint, it becomes a standard for him, and he tells his friends about it. If a paint is not good itself, it will not hold a place in the public's estimation; yet it is well known that the products of the Canada Paint Co. have a very definite and widely-extended popularity throughout the Dominion. There are local dealers in your district who handle this company's paint or who can secure it for you, if you ask for it.

**MAN'S BEST FRIEND.**

If a man has a good wife he has the best friend it is possible to have. "A man's best friend," says Bulwer Lytton, "is a wife of good sense and good heart, whom he loves and who loves him."

In woman there is at once a subtle delicacy of tact and a plain soundness of judgment which are rarely combined to an equal degree in a man. A woman, if she be really your friend, will have a sensitive regard for your character, honor, repute. She will seldom counsel you to do a shabby thing, for a woman always desires to be proud of you. At the same time, her constitutional timidity makes her more cautious than your male friend. She, therefore, seldom counsels you to do an imprudent deed.

A wife best shows her friendliness by clipping off from her husband's moral nature little twigs that are growing in the wrong direction. If he says anything silly she will affectionately tell him so. If he declares that he will do something absurd, she will find means to prevent him doing so. If Dr. Johnson's wife had lived there would have been no hoarding up of orange peel, no touching all the posts in walking along the streets, no eating and drinking with disgusting voracity.

**Great Dispersion Sale**

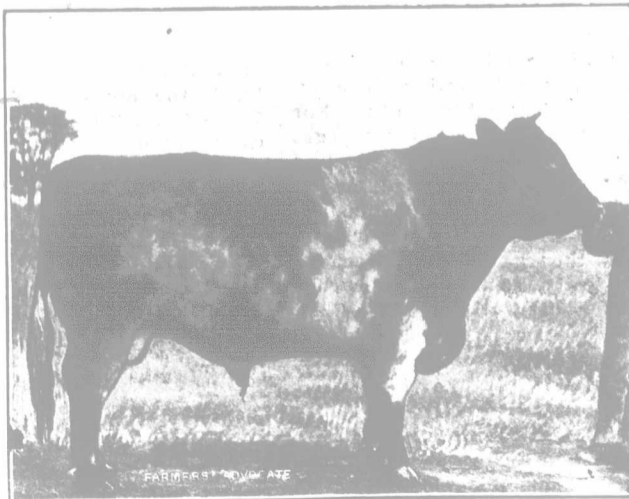
OF  
**OAK LANE**

**Scotch Shorthorns**

The property of Messrs.  
**GOODFELLOW Bros.,**  
Macville, Ontario.

at **Oak Lane Farm,**  
2 miles from Bolton, C.P.R.

**Thursday, Feb. 16, 1905**



28 Head, imported or bred from Imp. stock,

**4 Bulls and  
24 Females**

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

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

Lunch provided. Catalogues on application.

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

**The Travelers' Watch**  
A watch to be adapted to the use of the traveler must be able to maintain its accuracy under widely varying conditions of temperature. One reason why

**THE ELGIN WATCH**  
is pre-eminently the travelers' watch is found in the fact that Elgin Watches are thoroughly tested by oven heat and by refrigeration before leaving the factory. Send for illustrated history of the watch, free.

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO.  
Elgin, Ill.

HIGHEST UNITED STATES TEMPERATURE  
LOWEST UNITED STATES TEMPERATURE

**For a Time**

Constipation and Indigestion may give rise to nothing more serious than a distressed feeling or discomfort due to an overworked or impoverished condition of the Digestive Organs. A dose or two of

**Beecham's Pills**

will easily put this right, but if neglected what a burden of illness may be the consequence. Sold Everywhere. In boxes 25 cents.

**IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA**  
HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO.  
Capital (Paid-up) - \$3,000,000  
Reserve Fund, - \$3,000,000

T. R. MERRITT, President.  
D. R. WILKIE, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man.  
AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN—  
Lloyds Bank Limited, Head Office,  
Lombard Street, London.  
Branches in Manitoba, Northwest Territories, British Columbia, Quebec, and Ontario.

WINNIPEG BRANCHES:  
North End—Corner Main street and Selkirk avenue. F. P. JARVIS, Mgr.  
Main Office—Cor. Main street and Bannatyne avenue. N. G. LESLIE, Mgr.

**WANTS & FOR SALE**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PARTNER WANTED in established nursery business, willing to put in \$3,000. Well located in Vernon, B.C. For particulars apply to Box 371, Vernon.

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

Barren Cow Cure makes any animal under ten years old breed, or refund money. Given in feed twice a day. Particulars from L. F. SELLECK, Morrisburg, Ont.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Legal.**

**WIFE'S RIGHTS.**

1. Can a wife hold all the stock that has come from her cow that has been given to her by her father when she got married?  
2. Can a man sell his farm without his wife knowing of it?

**SUBSCRIBER.**

Ans.—1. From the facts stated in this question we are not able to answer same. We will require to have all the circumstances in connection with the keeping of the cow before we would be able to give an answer.  
2. A man can sell his farm without his wife's consent or knowledge.

**LICENSE TO SELL LIQUOR.**

What is the law with regard to liquor license? What is the wholesale license per year, and the license for hotel bar-room, and is there to be a certain size house or town in which it is allowed to be kept? Please give me the name of the largest liquor manufacturer in Winnipeg or Canada.

**SUBSCRIBER.**

Ans.—To obtain license, it is necessary to have a recommendation signed by at least ten of the twenty nearest householders to the premises to be licensed. The wholesale license fee is \$200. The hotel license fee is \$200. For an hotel you require, in towns, 10 bedrooms; in villages, 7, in addition to the bedrooms used by the family and those belonging to the house. Write to the Attorney-General, Regina, for a copy of the Liquor License Ordinance. For the names of liquor manufacturers, consult the advertising columns of the leading Winnipeg and Toronto papers.

**HIS DIABETES IS ALL GONE NOW.**

**Donat Laffamme Found a Cure in Dodd's Kidney Pills.**

They Always Cure all Forms of Kidney Disease from Backache to Bright's Disease.

St. Marguerite, Dorchester Co., Que., Jan. 30 (Special).—That the most serious forms of Kidney Disease cannot stand before Dodd's Kidney Pills is being daily proved in Quebec, and one of the most convincing proofs is given right here in St. Marguerite. Donat Laffamme, whom everybody knows, had Diabetes. This is one of the extreme stages of Kidney Disease and it baffles ordinary medical skill. Consequently it is not surprising that the doctor who attended Donat Laffamme could not help him. But let Mr. Laffamme tell the most wonderful part of his story himself:

"Two boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me," he says. "My Diabetes is all gone, and I recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to all my friends and to all those who suffer."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure all Kidney Diseases from Backache to Bright's Disease.

**GOSSIP.**

**COLD FEET CURE**—a pair of reliable Hamburg Felt Shoes. There will likely be two good square months winter weather yet. Do not try to make old pair felt shoes outdo their days of usefulness. Select a nice pair Hamburg make of felt shoes—the best make in Canada. See you get Hamburg's.

**'Tom-seekers' Excursions.**

The Chicago Great Western Railway will on the first and third Tuesdays of each month sell tickets at one fare plus \$2.00 for the round trip to points in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and Wisconsin. For further information apply to any Great Western Agent or J. P. Elmer, G. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

Mr. W. H. Fairfield, who is probably the best practical irrigationist in the locality in which he has settled, and who has done much to demonstrate the capabilities of the irrigated country for the production of the best possible crops of grains and grasses, has assumed the management of a company of Illinois capitalists who are looking for homes for settlers on irrigated land. The company is called the Southern Alberta Irrigated Lands Co. They have acquired 12,000 acres of selected land, every foot of which will irrigate. It is on the new ditch constructed east of Lethbridge. The new irrigation center is on the railway, eleven miles east of Lethbridge, and is called Cokeby, in honor of the Rev. E. F. Cokeby, who first started the movement in behalf of friends in Illinois. Excursions are to begin shortly for the new tour from Illinois and other States. Mr. Fairfield's combined skill and enthusiasm makes him the right man to post the settler in irrigation work. Mr. Fairfield will not quit his own farm, nor will he cease to contribute to the columns of the "Farmer's Advocate."

**SHEEP FARMING FOR GIRLS.**

A writer in a Minnesota exchange says: While visiting in Missouri last spring I was surprised to learn what two girls could do in the way of looking after a small flock of sheep. These two girls, the Misses Maud and Beatrice Huggins, own a farm in Atchison County, Mo. Better cooks and neater housekeepers would be hard to find. They can also handle the guitar and piano with skill. Miss Beatrice has for the past five years been the organist in St. Oswald's Episcopal church.

These girls are not like most of the girls of to-day. They like to get out in the fresh air and look after a few sheep, which they find very profitable. They take full charge of the sheep, not allowing any one else to have anything to do with them outside of the team work. In 1903, they had one ram, 11 yearling ewes and 33 breeding ewes, from which they raised 56 lambs. From the 45 head of old sheep, they sold \$65.80 worth of wool. In the fall they put 48 of the lambs on feed, keeping five of the best ewe lambs for the flock, and three ram lambs to sell for breeders. They also put five old ewes in the feed lot with the lambs. They sold the lambs in September for \$5.50 per cwt. After being hauled nine miles to market the lambs weighed 114 lbs. per head. The five old ewes weighed 197 pounds each, and sold for \$4.00 per cwt., making a grand total of \$340.36.

In the spring of 1904, they had 41 breeding ewes, two rams and four ewes which did not prove breeders. From the 41 ewes they raised 70 lambs, and from the 47 head they sold \$86.45 worth of wool. They are going to feed the entire 70 head of lambs this winter and should they sell for the same price as the others they will bring the handsome sum of \$535.25.

The young ladies say it is very little work to take care of this number of sheep and that they enjoy the two or three hours each day that it takes to look after them. Any farmer who has 80 acres of land could well afford to keep this amount of sheep and will find that the wool which they delight in destroying will more than pay for the feed which it takes to fatten the lambs. He will also find that a wool check looks rather nice in the spring when nothing else is bringing in any money.

**BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GORRELL BROS., Pilot Mound, Man.—Shorthorns. Stock of both sexes for sale.

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

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

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

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

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

JOHN LOGAN, Marchison, Man. Shorthorns.

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

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

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

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

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

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

JAS. TOUGH, Lake View Farm, Edmonton, breeder of Hereford cattle.

L. 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.

L. V. B. MAIB, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa. Gallows.

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

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

RIVEREDGE FARM.—Shorthorn cattle, Deerhound, B. Rocks, B. B. R. Games. A. A. Titus, Napierka, Man.

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

REGINA STOCK FARM.—Avrshires 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.

THOS WALLACE, Red Herd Farm, Portage la Prairie, Man. Shorthorns.

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

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.

WALTER CLIFFORD, Austin, Man., breeder of Polled Anatus Cattle; 1/2 mile from station.

W. M. DAVIDSON, Lyonshall, breeder of pure-bred Shorthorns. Young stock of good quality for sale.

GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

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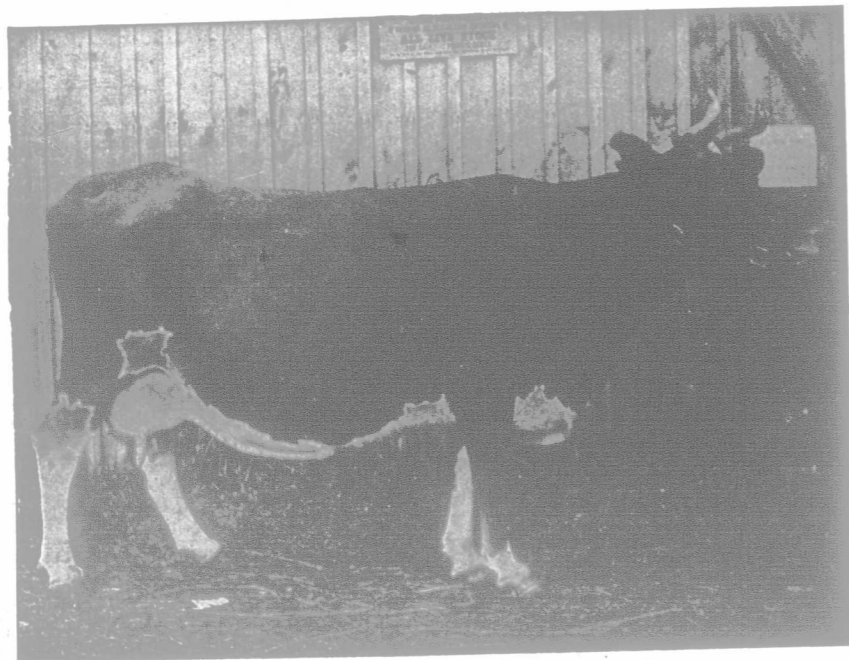
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GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

**BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS**

The best and surest cure for GOUT and RHEUMATISM. Thousands have testified to it. All stores and the HOLE DRUG CO., Ltd., Winnipeg, and LYMAN, SONS & CO., Montreal and Toronto.

GLEN VIEW FARM  
**Guernsey and Jersey Cattle**  
 SUSSEX, N. B.



THE GREAT GUERNSEY COW "FAIRY OF SEA GROVE"  
 (IMP.), 13536, A. G. C. C.

"Fairy" was bred by Mr. W. A. Glyn, Isle of Wight. Sire "Tommy 2nd," 378, E. G. H. B., dam "Fairy 2nd," E. G. H. B. She was a frequent prizewinner in her native land, and, since importation, her record has been remarkable. She was first in aged class and sweepstakes female at St. John, N. B., and at Halifax, N. S., in 1899, and the same in 1900, at Sherbrooke, Que.; St. John, N. B.; Halifax, N. S., and Charlottetown, P. E. I. She was not exhibited in 1901. In 1902 she won first and sweepstakes at St. John, Halifax and Sussex, N. B., and in 1903, first and sweepstakes at Sherbrooke, Que.; Fredericton, N. B., and at Sussex, N. B.

"Fairy of Sea Grove" is a rich, persistent milker, having a milk record in the Isle of Wight of 45 lbs. per day, with a five-per-cent. test for three months.

"Bella of Seagrave," 13500, imported with her, has frequently been second to Fairy in the prize ring.

Guernsey stock of the right kind for exhibition or for dairy purposes can be obtained at Glen View Farm, at reasonable prices, and the proprietor, Mr. Walter McMonagle, is always pleased to correspond with those interested in dairy stock.

AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM  
 MR. WALTER McMONAGLE.

At Glen View Farm, in maintaining the pure-bred herds of Guernsey and Jersey cattle, our aim has been to combine beauty with utility and to so develop the heifers that they retain the true dairy form and type. We have succeeded and are succeeding in this, and we find Herbageum to be of very great assistance. By its use we are enabled to get calves on skim milk at a very early age without danger of scours or other trouble; this not only means great economy in the raising of our stock, but we can in this way develop a better type of dairy heifer, free of fat and of good milk-producing form. They resemble miniature dairy queens.

In order to preserve breed type we are continually introducing the best quality of imported Island blood.

We might further say in regard to the use of Herbageum, that in extreme cases of scours we have found it a sure and efficient cure, and in ordinary everyday use a sure preventive.

Our Guernsey bull, Island Heirloom of Glen View, is a standing testimonial to the value of Herbageum in severe cases. He was born at Toronto on July 7th, 1903, and came to Sherbrooke by express on Aug. 30th. He was in wretched condition, with his stomach so weakened that he could not take whole milk without the addition of water, and then only in very small quantities. We got him home on Oct. 1st and put him on skim milk and Herbageum. He at once commenced to improve and come on very fast, and was soon the best feeder we had. Today he is as grand a young bull as one would wish to see, of superb form and very large and handsome. We are firm believers in Herbageum for regular everyday use.

Yours sincerely,

WALTER McMONAGLE.

Glen View Farm, Sussex, N. B.,  
 July 11th, 1904.

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

A HEAVY SHIPPER.

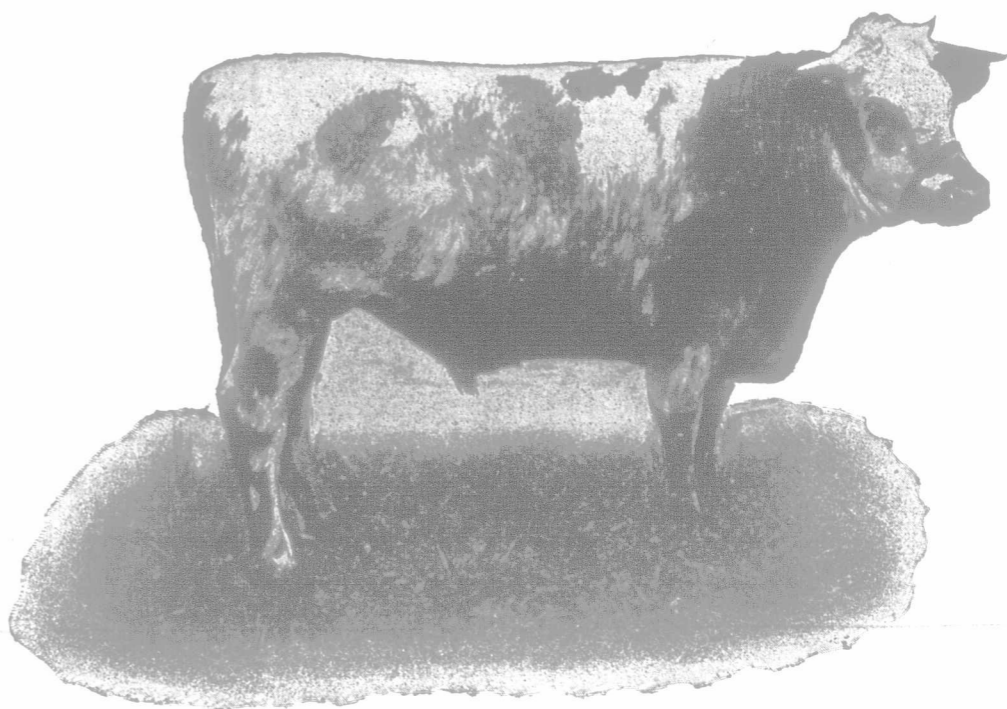
I have faith in Herbageum. I fed nine head of stock for the Guelph Stock Show. I fed them all Herbageum regularly, and they took to it naturally from the first. And, although I gave them all the heavy food they would take, not one of them got off their feed or bloated during the whole time. This was my first experience in feeding Herbageum, and I was certainly astonished at the results. These cattle did better than I ever had cattle to do before.

At the Guelph Fat Stock Show I won first prize and sweepstakes for beef carcass, besides three first, three second and two third prizes, and I attribute much of my success to the use of Herbageum.

We ship in the neighborhood of ten thousand head of cattle to the Old Country annually.

JOHN BROWN,  
 Drover and Feeder.

Galt, Ont., Jan. 31st, 1903.



ONE OF JOHN BROWN'S WINNERS.  
 A Grade Shorthorn at 14 months.

OAK LANE FARM,  
 MACVILLE, ONT.



MAMIE STAMFORD.

Bred and owned by Messrs. Goodfellow Bros., Macville, Ont. Winner of First Prize at Toronto in 1902 as Junior Heifer Calf.

At Oak Lane Farm Herbageum is fed regularly all the year round. The proprietors, Messrs. Goodfellow Bros., speak of it as follows:

"We have used Herbageum regularly for seven years. We feed it to our cows and never need to nurse them, they are able to put their calves in condition without assistance, to compete successfully against anything in their class.

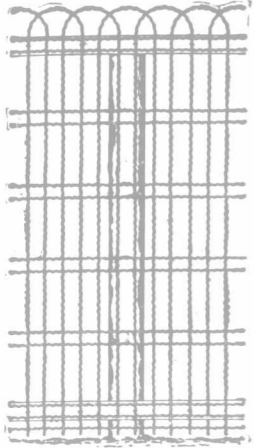
The regular use of Herbageum has enabled us to entirely overcome the difficulty of breeding exhibition cattle. We have tested many preparations for this purpose, but Herbageum is the only thing that has proven satisfactory. Our Herbageum-fed exhibition cows are all regular breeders.

We have fed almost all other stock foods on trial, but have always come back to Herbageum, as our experience has shown us that there is nothing equal to it, especially for regular feeding, to highly-fed stock.

GOODFELLOW BROS.

Macville, Ont., May 1st, 1904.

# Special Lawn, Park or Garden Fence



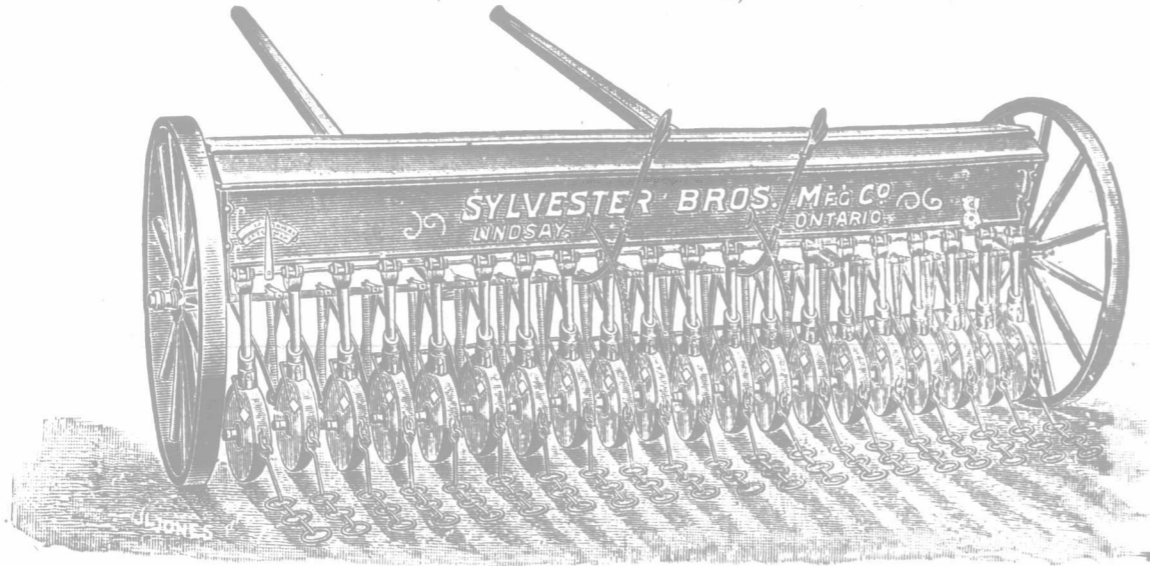
This wonderfully popular fence is made of No. 9 special steel, galvanized WIRE, crimped or corrugated. The uprights are only 2 1/2 inches apart. There are 13 horizontal bars. The fence is usually erected on wooden posts and scantling, but the scantling can be omitted if preferred.

This fence is very durable, neat and serviceable, and surprisingly attractive. It is supplied in any lengths wanted. When desired we paint it white without extra charge. Further particulars on application. If local dealers cannot supply you, we will. Price only 25 cents per running foot.

**THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. LIMITED**  
WALKERVILLE, ONT. 303W  
BRANCHES: MONTREAL, TORONTO, ST. JOHN, WINNIPEG  
"Page Fences Wear Best."

## The Sylvester Double-disc Drill

(STEPHENSON'S PATENT)



Wide seed-bed, light draft. ONLY drill that gave UNQUALIFIED SATISFACTION this spring in the wet sticky soils of Regina and Indian Head Districts. RECORD FOR 1904: 30% MORE SALES. NOT A DRILL RETURNED. NOT A SETTLEMENT REFUSED. Represented everywhere.  
FARMERS—Use Sylvester Double-disc Drill, and get your seed in early and escape the rust and frost.  
**SYLVESTER MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., BRANDON, MANITOBA.**  
Winnipeg Transfer Agents: H. F. ANDERSON & CO.

## THE WEEKLY TELEGRAM'S GREAT PREMIUM OFFER

Quick Reference Map of THE DOMINION OF CANADA with Special Maps for MANITOBA and TERRITORIES 22 x 28 INCHES, IN COLORS :: :: :: :: ::

Geography should be studied by everyone. You cannot keep in touch with daily events without a reliable reference map. The best and most practical way of educating the entire family, children and grown-ups, is to have the Weekly Telegram's Quick Reference Maps.

### An Unparalleled Offer

The Weekly Telegram will be sent from now to January 1, 1906—together with a new Dominion of Canada Map and either the Map of Manitoba or the Territories—for only One Dollar. The balance of this year's subscription is FREE. Both new and old subscribers may participate in this great offer.

CUT THIS COUPON OUT

To the Publishers of The Weekly Telegram, Winnipeg, Man.:  
Enclosed please find \$1.00. Send to address given below The Weekly Telegram, the map of the Dominion of Canada and the map of \_\_\_\_\_ (Write Manitoba or Territories)  
Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

## ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

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

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### BOOKS FOR DEBATING SOCIETIES.

Re suggestions to farmers' debating clubs. How could I procure copies of Bourinot's works and Roberts' rules of order?

A. A. L.

Lebret, Assa.

Ans.—Write W. Warner, Brandon, Man., or D. J. Young & Co., Calgary, Alta., for these books. Mention the "Farmer's Advocate" when writing.

#### A FARMERS' ORGANIZATION NEEDED.

The farmers of North Edmonton wish to form themselves into a farmers' association. Any information you could furnish us with in regard to those institutions would be thankfully accepted.

Poplar Lake, Edmonton. J. F.

Ans.—If our correspondent would say for what purposes the organization is intended to serve, we would answer him more definitely. If an agricultural society, would recommend that you communicate with Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture, J. R. C. Honeyman, Regina, Assa.; if a grain-growers' association, with W. R. Motherwell, Abernethy, Assa.

#### WANTS INFORMATION ON CEMENT BUILDING.

Can you give me any information in regard to cement wall building for a basement barn? Would like to get probable cost, best plan of building, etc.; also information as to putting in cement floors. Would hollow cement blocks be too expensive for walls under barns. H. R. T.

Ans.—We intend running some articles along the lines suggested by our querist. Cement blocks as compared with solid walls in price are dearer in some places and cheaper in others, largely due to the owners of the machines, whose prices are not uniform throughout the country.

#### Veterinary.

##### SWELLED FETLOCK.

A mare six years old, with fetlock joint and around it swelled to quite a rounded appearance by being kicked by her mate in the stable. Stalks up at night, but swelling goes down considerable during day, when being worked. Feels rather hard, but does not cause lameness. Would blistering or liniments take away the swelling? W. W. T. Cottonwood.

Ans.—Try some of the liniments advertised in our columns, and follow the directions accompanying the medicine.

##### DOG AFFECTED WITH WORMS.

I have a young collie dog, about six months old, who seems to be troubled with worms. He has a ravenous appetite, seems thin on the loins, and is always humping his back and biting himself in the region of the anus; otherwise he is in good condition and full of spirits. Kindly advise what would be best to do for him. G. R. Alta.

Ans.—Areca nut is the favorite vermifuge for dogs, and is given in doses from a quarter to one dram, depending on the age, followed by a dose of castor oil. Others estimate the dose by the body weight—a grain for every pound. Areca nut is the safest for use in the hands of amateurs.

##### ABORTION IN EWES.

Would feeding bluestone in salt have a tendency to cause ewes to abort, or would it have any other bad effect? Maple Creek. SHEEP HERDER.

Ans.—Unless fed in heavy quantities, bluestone would not be likely to affect the sheep at all; in small doses, it is a tonic. Abortion is of two kinds: sporadic and contagious. The first is non-contagious, and may be due to injury, fright, or eating rye or other grasses carrying the ergot fungus. The other form is described by its name, contagious, and is spread by the rams and ewes being in contact with aborted material from other ewes. It is a serious condition, and if such is the case in your flock, would advise separation of any aborters, destruction of material aborted, and if you should have occasion to handle any, use plenty of some of the dips advertised in this paper.



# J. E. SMITH'S DISPERSION SALE

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

## Shorthorns and Clydesdales

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE. ADDRESS **J. E. SMITH, Box 274, Brandon, Man.**



### Earn a Comfortable Living WITH A Chatham Incubator

Poultry raising with a Chatham Incubator is a very profitable and easily managed occupation. Unless you want to go into it extensively it need take but very little of your time. Government reports show that the demand for chickens in Canada is greatly in excess of the supply, and Great Britain is always clamoring for more. That means a steady market and good prices for chickens.

\$320 a year is a reasonable estimate of its earning capacity

You cannot raise chickens successfully with a setting hen. She is wasting time setting when she should be laying. While she is hatching and brooding a few chickens she could be laying five or six dozen eggs. The percentage of chickens she hatches is much less than that produced by the Chatham Incubator.

It will pay you to own a Chatham Incubator.

Chatham Incubators contain every improvement of importance in Incubator construction that has been produced. They are made of thoroughly seasoned wood, with two walls, case within case. Between these walls mineral wool is packed, forming the very best insulation. Each piece of the case is mortised and grooved and screwed, making the whole as solid as a rock. Chatham Incubators are equipped with scientifically perfect regulators, which are an infallible means of regulating the temperature.

### No Cash to Pay Until October, 1905

We will start you raising poultry for profit with a Chatham Incubator without a cent of money from you until next Fall. That means that you can take off seven or eight hatches and make considerable money out of the incubator before the first payment becomes due.

We couldn't make this offer if we were not certain that if you accept it you will get complete satisfaction. If we were not positive that the Chatham Incubator will pay you a handsome yearly income.

This is a straightforward offer. We make it to show our supreme confidence in the Chatham Incubator. We want you to accept this offer, as we are sure of the satisfaction our Incubator will give. Every machine we have put out so far has made other sales in the same neighborhood.

Our offer is to send you a Chatham Incubator at once, freight prepaid by us, without one cent of cash from you. You make your first payment in October, 1905. The balance to be paid in October, 1906, or if a Cash Buyer you get it cheaper. Could any offer be fairer or more generous?

The Incubator and Brooder that I bought from your agent, on time, I wish now to pay the whole amount this fall, if you will give me a discount. I am very much pleased with both Incubator and Brooder, and would not be without them, because I cleared this season more than the Incubator and Brooder cost me. Yours respectfully, MRS. W. HYSLOP, Smith's Falls, Ont.

I wish to let you know of my success with your Incubator. Out of 124 eggs I got 74 chicks, and out of my second hatch I got 94 from 106 eggs. I find the machine a pure success, if run according to directions. The brooder is a wonder, and I have not lost a chick as yet, and they are almost feathered. Yours truly, JOHN H. MCKINNON, Collingwood.

Write us to-day for full particulars of our offer and mention this paper. Don't put it aside for another time, as this special proposition may be withdrawn at any time.

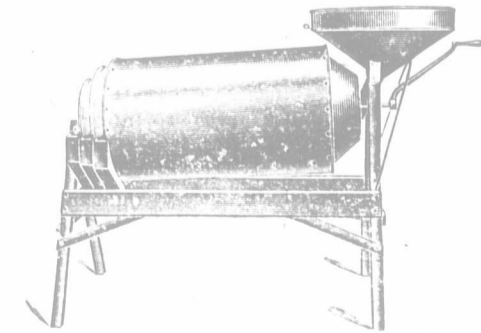
### THE MANSON CAMPBELL CO., Limited

Dept. 2 Chatham, Ont.

Manufacturers of Chatham Fanning Mills and Chatham Farm Scales.  
Distributing Warehouses at Montreal, Que., Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., New Westminster, B.C., Halifax, N.S.  
Factories at Chatham, Ont., and Detroit, Mich.

### BEEMAN'S NEW JUMBO GRAIN CLEANER.

CAPACITY, 75 BUSHELS OF WHEAT PER HOUR GUARANTEED.



Sold on 10 days' trial; if not the fastest and most perfect grain cleaner on the market, can be returned at our expense. One machine at wholesale to first farmer ordering in each neighborhood to introduce them. Hundreds of satisfied customers in Western Canada. Great improvements for this year. Capacity more than doubled. A new bagger, very simple, and does perfect work. The only machine cleaning and bluestoning the grain at one operation. Separates wild or tame oats from wheat or barley, as well as wild buckwheat and all foul seed, and the only mill that will successfully separate barley from wheat. Separates frosted, sprouted or shrunken wheat, raising the quality from one to three grades, making a difference in price of from 5 to 15 cents per bushel. Cleans flax perfectly. Two factories, Winnipeg, Man., and Minneapolis, Minn.

Write at once for wholesale prices.

THE BEEMAN CO., 127-129-131 Higgins Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

TO SECURE THE BEST RESULTS  
Place an Ad. in the Farmer's Advocate

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

### GOSSIP.

Many a life has been wrecked by seeking its own happiness.

When you look for happiness it is never there.

Travel by the road of Helpfulness, go through Self-reliance and you may be surprised to find how much of your journey lies in the Valley of Happiness.

Pretending and not being—this is the curse that is casting its deadly blight among the mighty ones of earth at present.

You may feel discouraged sometimes, but if you are trying to do the square thing all around somebody will find it out—anyway you know it, and that's most important of all.

### LOSS OF CUD.

When cattle are kept in the stable and fed concentrated foods, it is not unusual that they cease chewing their cud. This is not only unnatural for the stock, but is wasteful of feed. Writing on this subject in the Live-stock Report, Dr. Alexander, of the Wisconsin Agricultural College, says:

When something goes wrong with the digestive organs of a ruminating animal, cud-forming and chewing cease until the animal feels well again. Supplying an artificial cud will not remedy the uncomfortable feeling of sickness that causes a cow to cease ruminating. The sensible plan is to treat the cause of the discomfort and so lead to the re-establishment of the lost function. Cattle chew the same food over and over again when it is coarse, indigestible or mixed with concentrates. The latter are easily digested and are transferred to the second and third stomachs each time the cud passes up or down the gullet and thence pass to the fourth stomach, which is the true digestive one. The more coarse fodder fed to a cow or steer, the more cud-chewing will become necessary. Where concentrates are fed too lavishly in the absence of an adequate amount of fodder, the necessity of perfect cud-chewing lessens, indigestion follows and cud-chewing (rumination) is temporarily suspended. Nature's plan under the circumstances is to remove appetite so that no more food is taken into the paunch. Meanwhile the digestive organs are rested, their contents pass slowly out of the body, appetite returns and rumination is resumed. This would be a happy sequence of affairs, but it does not always follow. Suspended rumination may be followed by suspension or paralysis of intestinal movement (peristalsis) and the animal dies of impaction or is very sick before medicinal treatment encourages recovery. When there is a tendency to suspended rumination among cows or feeding cattle stop feeding concentrated food and tempt the appetite with choice, palatable roughage on which salt or molasses may be sprinkled to whet the appetite. This plan alone will often lead to rumination and speedy recovery from indigestion. In an urgent case instead of putting an artificial cud in the animal's mouth give 12 to 15 ounces of castor oil every 6 hours, and every 4 hours a warm stimulating drink containing whisky, ground ginger, gentian, aniseed, caraway seeds, cardamoms, pimento, etc. Rectal injections of soapy warm water and glycerine are also useful and the animal should be blanketed. Prevention is to be sought not only by avoiding a too concentrated ration and supplying an abundance of sound fodder, pure drinking water and salt, but by avoiding frosted, moldy or otherwise damaged foods.

### Carnefac Suits Them All

Orangeville, Ont. Nov. 3, 1904.  
The Carnefac Stock Food Co.,  
Toronto, Ont.

Gentlemen,—This is to certify that I can highly recommend Carnefac Stock Food to any feeder or breeder who wishes to keep his animals in perfect health and tone of system. I have fed it to my horses, cattle and hogs with equal success. One pure-bred Shorthorn heifer, born Feb. 3rd, this year, weighed on Sept. 26th, 810 lbs. My Clyde stallion colt weighed at 16 months, 1350 lbs. I attribute this to the use of Carnefac Stock Food. I have used several other makes, but none compares with Carnefac. I am, Yours truly,  
(Signed) NATHANIEL THOMPSON.  
Breeder of Clyde horses and Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls and heifers for sale, sired by British Statesman, Imp., 20833.

If your dealer has not got Carnefac, write us direct. We do not send you premiums, but Stock Food that gives satisfaction.

The Carnefac Stock Food Co  
Winnipeg, Man.

### FOR SALE!

### The Suffolk Stallion

"GAUNTLET, 3018."

Rising three years old. Clean legged, heavily muscled, beautiful solid chestnut color, stylish carriage of head and neck. Also a couple of others. Prices moderate. The Suffolk is a rare combination of style and beauty; as clean-legged as a Percheron and as heavily muscled as a Shire.

MOSSOM BOYD CO., Bobsaygeon, On arlo

### Clydesdales

FOR SALE.

Four first class Clydesdale Stallions, four to six years old, in A1 condition. Must be sold. No reasonable offer refused. Come quick, they have got to be sold.

Neil Smith, Brampton, Ont.

### DRAFT FILLIES

SEVENTY-FIVE DRAFT FILLIES on hand, ranging from yearlings to three-year olds. All carefully selected, imported from Ontario, and sired by the best Clydesdale sires. Importations are made from time to time to keep a full line of stock on hand. Also Two Registered Clydesdale Stallions for sale. HALLMAN BROS., Airdrie, Alta. "Key Horse Ranch," 1 mile from station.

### D. FRASER & SONS

EMERSON, MAN.,  
Breeder and importer of Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn cattle, Southdown sheep; Yorkshire, Berkshire, Tamworth and Poland-China pigs.

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

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

Dehorned Cattle rest easy and show better milk and beef results. The job is quickly done with the  
**KEYSTONE DEHORNER**  
Cuts four sides at once. Leaves it smooth and clean cut, no breaking or crushing of horns. More widely used than all others. Fully guaranteed.  
R. P. McKenna, V.S. PICTON, Ont.

THE SEPARATOR BONSPIEL.

EVERY HIGHEST AWARD FOR TWENTY YEARS.

EXCLUSIVE GRAND PRIZE AT SAINT LOUIS, 1904.

THE *De Laval*

RIGHT ON THE "BUTTON"

PERFECTLY "GUARDED" BY PATENTS

BONSPIEL WEEK.

CALL ON US DURING

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

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

FOR MORE THAN A QUARTER OF A CENTURY IT HAS BEEN DE LAVAL ALL THE WAY

THE **DE LAVAL** SEPARATOR CO.

248 McDERMOT AVE., WINNIPEG.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

CHRONIC INDIGESTION.

Two-year-old bull bloated two months ago. I sent for a veterinarian, whose treatment gave him ease. Since then he bloats mostly every day, has a poor appetite and seldom chews his cud. He looks a little dull, but his eye is bright, and when turned out, he eats off the manure heap.

Ans.—This is chronic indigestion, due to a weakness of the glands of the stomach, often caused by too high feeding when young. Purge with one to two pounds of Epsom salts, and one ounce ginger. Follow up with one dram each sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger, and nux vomica, three times daily. Feed lightly on good clover hay, roots, bran, and a little linseed meal. Add to his drinking water about one-sixth of its quantity of lime water.

Legal.

HORSES MISREPRESENTED.

I bought a team of horses which were represented as being a certain age, and now find they are five or six years at least past that mentioned and named in writing, and which makes them nearly past working. Can I sue the party I bought from, and what would be a reasonable difference to ask in reduction of price? In respect to above I gave a lien note. If I sue before the note is due, can he close in and demand payment, though he knows the money is forthcoming at the time named on note?

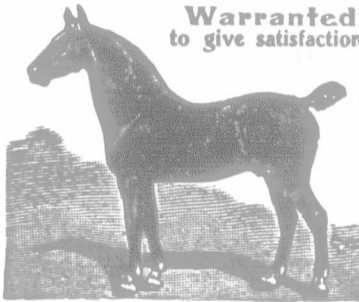
Ans.—If you have a written guarantee as to the age of these horses, you may refuse to pay and defend on the ground of misrepresentation, but it might be well for you to offer to return the horses for the note, if you are sure that the ages are wrong. If, however, the note has passed into the hands of another party, you will have to sue the man who gave the guarantee for damages equal to the amount of loss sustained. You may sue before the note is due if you wish.

DIFFICULTY RE LIFE INSURANCE.

In July in 1902 I made application to the New York Life Insurance Co., for a life insurance policy, to the amount of \$2,000. The premium should be \$63.00. I paid \$5 cash to the agent, Mr. H. E. Turner, of Winnipeg, but got no receipt, and signed note supposed to be for the balance, \$58, due September 1st, same year. It was almost dark when the note was signed, and I did not make sure of the sum of the note. In the month of August I had a letter from the General Manager at Winnipeg, that my note of \$63 was forwarded to them, and was to be paid direct to them. The 1st Sept. the agent turned up to collect, I had no money, and promised to pay on the 15th; the 15th passed, and I left Winnipeg on the 16th, hoping to avoid them and get out of paying. When the agent found that I had left the city, he wrote my home address. I informed my people there how I was situated, and they did not reply to the letters until spring, when they gave the agent the address which I had had all winter. The letters went out the day I went home in the spring of 1903. I have heard nothing from them at all until the end of last year, when I had a letter from a lawyer in Whitewood, calling for an immediate settlement of the note. The claim is \$63, hence they charge no interest, but do not allow for the \$5 paid cash. Can I be compelled to pay said note, as I have never had a policy or a receipt for what I paid to show that I have been insured; beside, the principal of the note being greater than it should be?

Ans.—If sued for note, you could get up in defence that no value had been received, but it is likely your policy has been issued and ready to be delivered to you, and if so your claim as to no value would be useless. Your conduct shows an attempt to evade payment and a desire to avoid receiving the policy if issued, which is very much against you. You should have examined note before signing, and will now be liable for full amount over your signature.

Warranted to give satisfaction



**GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM**

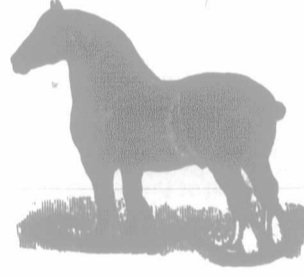
A safe, speedy and positive cure for

Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a HUMAN REMEDY for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is Warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Toronto, Can.

**FONTHILL STOCK FARM**

50 SHIRE HORSES AND MARES to choose from.



MORRIS & WELLINGTON, FRONT HILL, ONTARIO.

Treated by Three Doctors for a Severe Attack of Dyspepsia,

Got No Relief From Medicines, But Found It At Last In Burdock Blood Bitters.

Mrs. Frank Hutt, Morrisburg, Ont., was one of those troubled with this most common of stomach troubles. She writes:—"After being treated by three doctors, and using many advertised medicines, for a severe attack of Dyspepsia, and receiving no benefit, I gave up all hope of ever being cured. Hearing Burdock Blood Bitters so highly spoken of, I decided to get a bottle, and give it a trial. Before I had taken it I began to feel better, and by the time I had taken the second one I was completely cured. I cannot recommend Burdock Blood Bitters too highly, and would advise all sufferers from dyspepsia to give it a trial."

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

DON'T READ THIS

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

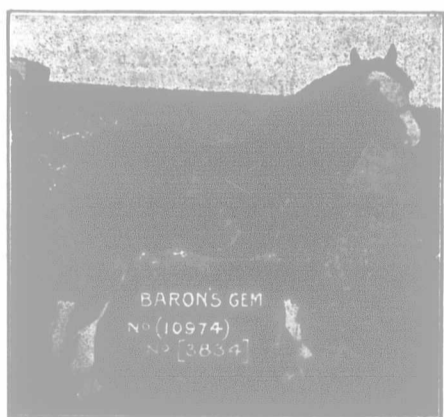
Shires, Clydes, Percherons, Coachers or Hackneys, Imported Stallions or Mares.

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

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

I desire a few experienced and reliable agents. Address

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



Craigie Mains Clydesdales and Shorthorns.

FOR SALE:

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

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

A. G. MUTCH, Lumsden, Assa.

Is Your Horse in Good Condition?

You can increase the value of horses and cattle by giving them that wonderful preparation,

St. John's Condition Powders

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

# Cairnbrogie Champion Stud

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

IDOLS and IDEALS in

# CLYDESDALE PERFECTION

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

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

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

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

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

## GRAHAM BROS.,

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



## Still at the Front

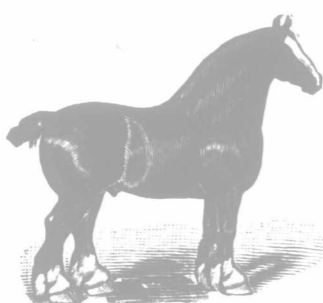
For 24 years the GALBRAITH stud of Clydesdales has occupied the premier position in America, and at no time in the past have they ever had a larger or better collection of high-class stallions and mares than now. If you want or if your district requires a first-class stallion,

## Clydesdale, Shire, Suffolk or Percheron

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

## Alex. Galbraith & Son, Brandon, Man.

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



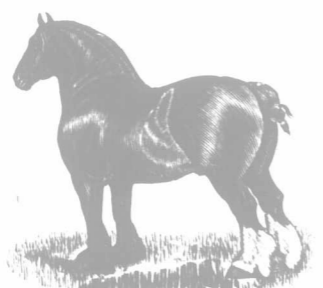
### SIMCOE LODGE STOCK FARM

### CLYDESDALES

Any persons wanting to purchase Clydesdale fillies and stallions for breeding should call on us before buying elsewhere, as we always have a number of prize-winners in our lot.

### HODGKINSON & TISDALE BEAVERTON, ONT.

Long-distance Phone in connection with Farm. 70 miles north of Toronto, on Midland Division of G. T. R.



## Clydesdale Stallions

Our third consignment since Toronto Fair has just arrived, per S. S. Athena, from Glasgow, which includes several of the best colts ever landed in America. Prices right. See this lot, on

## JAMES DALGETY, London, Ont.

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

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

#### LAME HORSE.

Four-year-old Clydesdale goes lame in left hind leg after he stands in the stable for a day or so. After driving about a mile, the lameness disappears.

A. E. Y.

Ans.—The symptoms indicate spavin lameness. Get your veterinarian to fire and blister him. The sooner this is done the better, if you want to work him in the spring. In some cases blistering will effect a cure, but it usually requires firing.

V.

#### RINGWORM.

Heifer has a scab or scruff in spots. Around the tail the hair is off, and the skin has a whitish appearance.

W. T. L.

Ans.—This is ringworm, and as it is very contagious, the heifer should be isolated. Soften the scales with sweet oil, remove them, and then dress the spots daily with tincture of iodine as long as necessary. The disease is due to a parasite, which is easily carried from one animal to another, hence great care is required to prevent it attacking others.

V.

#### PREMATURE ACTIVITY OF LACTEAL APPARATUS—ITCHY LEGS.

The lacteal gland of pregnant draft mare has become active and milk escapes. She bites her legs from hocks to body and makes them bleed. The legs are not swollen.

W. T. D.

Ans.—The premature activity of the gland is doubtless due to some irritation of the generative organs. It is often noticed when the foetus dies in the uterus, and in other cases where the accident has not occurred. The foal of a mare in which this condition exists for any considerable time is usually, though not always, weak when born. Reduce her feed, give only dry food, as hay and a little oats; keep quiet and avoid excitement. Give one and a half drams solid extract of belladonna twice daily until milk ceases to flow. Dress the itchy legs three times daily, or oftener, if necessary, with a solution of corrosive sublimate, twenty grains to a pint of water.

V.

#### WORMS, ETC.

1. Two horses have worms.
2. Would the treatment for No. 1 be proper for pregnant mares?
3. What is good for horse's urine?
4. Would treatment for No. 3 be proper for pregnant mares?

E. H.

Ans.—1. Take three ounces each of sulphate of copper, tartar emetic and calomel; mix, and make into 24 powders. Give each horse a powder every night and morning for twelve doses, and in eight hours, give each a purgative of eight drams aloes and two drams ginger.

2. Give the powders, but omit the purgative.

3. It depends upon what is wrong with the urine. It is seldom treatment is required. If the urine becomes scanty and of too great consistence, give four drams nitrate of potash every night for three doses, but do not continue this treatment else you will weaken the kidneys from over stimulation.

4. Yes.

V.

#### MUD FEVER.

Horse's hind legs are badly stalked and he is stiff. His sheath and the floor of the abdomen are also swollen. His legs are cracked, and discharge a sticky substance.

A. S.

Ans.—This is a form of erythema called "mud fever." Feed bran only for twelve to sixteen hours, then purge with six to nine drams aloes, according to size, and two drams ginger. Follow up with one and a half ounces Fowler's solution of arsenic twice daily for ten days, cease giving for a week, and then repeat, etc. Poultice the raw places with linsed meal and a little powdered charcoal applied warm every eight hours for two days and nights; then dress three times daily with a lotion composed of one ounce each sulphate of zinc and acetate of lead, and four drams carbolic acid to a pint of water. If the parts become too dry and hard, alternate this dressing with oxide of zinc ointment. Do not wash the legs. Feed lightly on hay and bran, and give regular exercise when the roads are dry.

V.

# Spavin

Bone Spavin, Bog Spavin, Ringbone or any kind of blemish—we have what you need to make a certain cure. Guaranteed always—money right back if it ever fails.

### Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid)

for the soft bunches—Paste for the hard ones. A 45-minute application and the lameness goes. Lots of blemish information in the free book we send.

# Fistula and Poll Evil

Do yourself what horse doctors charge big prices for trying to do. Cure Fistula or Poll Evil in fifteen to thirty days.

### Fleming's Fistula & Poll Evil Cure

is a wonder—guaranteed to cure any case—money back if it fails. No cutting—no scar. Leaves the horse sound and smooth. Write for our free book on diseases and blemishes of horses.

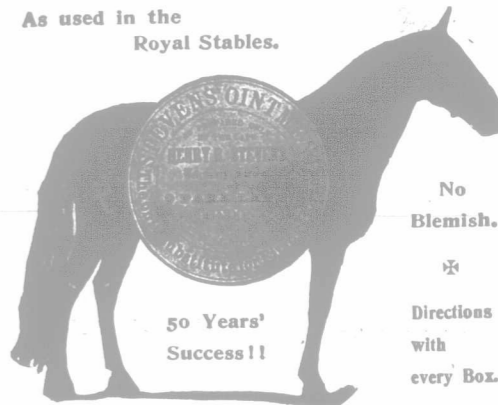
FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 46 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.

## WHY NOT IN CANADA? STEVENS' OINTMENT

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

### FIVE MINUTES' TREATMENT

As used in the Royal Stables.



No Blemish.

Directions with every Box.

AUSTRALIA alone uses over 6,000 boxes a year.

CURES: Splint, Spavin, Curb and all enlargements in horses and cattle.

Retailed by chemists at a low price, 75c. small, \$1.50 large box. A little goes a long way. Get a box now. If your local chemist cannot supply you, write direct to

## Martin, Bole & Wynne WINNIPEG, MAN.

## Poplar Grove HEREFORDS

Western Canada's leading herd.

Young Bulls and Females for Sale.

J. E. MARPLES DELEAU, MAN.

## Alberta Pure-bred Herefords

Bull calves, 9 to 12 months old, \$75 to \$100.  
Bull calves, 12 to 15 months old, \$100 to \$125.  
Heifer calves, 9 to 12 months old, \$60.  
Heifer calves, 12 to 15 months old, \$70.  
Heifers, 15 to 18 months old, \$80.  
Heifers, 2 years old, bred, \$100.

For full particulars write to J. T. PARKER, Lethbridge, Alta

Box 11. Prices Reasonable. Terms Easy Correspondence Solicited.

## P. F. HUNTLEY, Breeder of Registered HEREFORDS

P. O. box 154, Lacombe, Alta., N.-W. T.

Inspection of herd invited. Farm two miles east of town.

## TERRA NOVA STOCK FARM

HERD OF

## Aberdeen-Angus Cattle.

All the best families represented. Some fine young bulls for sale from both imported and home-bred cows. Prices reasonable.

## S. MARTIN, ROUNTHWAITE, MANITOBA

## GALLOWAYS FOR SALE!

20 BULLS, 1 and 2 YEARS OLD.  
20 HEIFERS, 1 and 2 YEARS OLD.  
20 COWS IN CALF.

As HOPE FARM is being sold, we propose dispersing most of the well-known HOPE FARM GALLOWAYS. We guarantee satisfaction in value to intending customers. For prices apply to

T. M. CAMPBELL,  
MANAGER,  
HOPE FARM.

WM. MARTIN,  
HOPE FARM,  
ST. JEAN BAPTISTE, MAN.

## HAWTHORN BANK STOCK FARM

A new importation of 32 head just arrived

### CLYDESDALES 28, HACKNEYS 5

25 Stallions, 7 Mares.

Six of the mares are supposed to be in foal to some of the best horses in Scotland. Some people are great believers in a good pedigree, others are all for horse and don't think much of pedigree. My idea is a good horse with a good pedigree. Here is a pedigree; come and visit us, and see the horse it belongs to.

**CASSIUS, Vol. XXVII.**—Bay, white patch on face, 4 white feet; foaled June, 1901. Bred by Matthew Marshall, Bridgebank, Stranraer. Sire Hiawatha 10067; dam Galatea, by Macgregor 1487; 2nd dam Lady Gallant, by Top Gallant 1850; 3rd dam Mirky, by Lord Clyde 482; 4th dam Bell, by Round Robin 721.

### SHORTHORNS

Eight bulls for sale; six of them imported, reds and roans, mostly yearlings, coming two in spring; also heifers, imported and home-bred. Don't buy before you see my herd. Visitors met at Carberry, two miles from farm, if notified.

JOHN GRAHAM, CARBERRY, MAN.

## BARGAINS IN SHORTHORNS

**Nobleman (Imp.)**, a Winnipeg winner, of Nonpareil breeding, and **Pilgrim (Imp.)**, a massive, smooth, red bull; also **Nonpareil Prince**, a straight Nonpareil two-year-old, winner of first at Winnipeg, 1904, and **Fairview Prince**, same age, another winner this year, along with

### FIFTEEN YOUNGER BULLS

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

JOHN G. BARRON,

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**Blacklegine**

BEST AND MOST CONVENIENT VACCINE FOR BLACK LEG.

**PASTEUR VACCINE CO** CHICAGO  
SAN FRANCISCO

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

### GOSSIP.

Unless you can get some pleasure, real satisfaction, out of your everyday work, there is something wrong. Get busy and find what it is.

Of course you can't do what you think you would like to do—that would deprive life of its greatest charm, namely the pleasure of always trying to do something better.

### PEDIGREE-BREEDING FOR EGG PRODUCTION.

On the Antrim County Council Poultry Farm, Cullybackey, Ireland.

Since 1902 the individual egg scores of some 200 hens on the above farm have been regularly recorded by trap-nests. Only those birds giving high egg averages during the winter 1902-3 were bred from the following spring. The pedigrees of the chickens reared from these birds were carefully kept. This is done by using pedigree trays in the incubators. A few days before hatching time each hen's eggs are placed in a separate hatching chamber, this being made easy by the fact that each egg when taken from the trap-nest is marked with the number of the hen that laid it. Before the chickens are removed from their separate compartments they are given the punch-mark allotted to their dam's number. This enables their pedigree to be traced at any time.

The pullets from these chickens have been trap-nested from the date of their first egg up to the present time, and their scores duly recorded. It was found that a very heavy layer did not always produce the heaviest layers, but that a hen which gave a good medium score, and whose eggs were strongly fertilized, producing chicks with plenty of vitality, bred pullets which, with scarcely an exception, topped the records last winter, several of them averaging five eggs per week through November, December, and January. Where, however, the heaviest layer produced also strongly fertilized eggs, her progeny also proved high scorers. This was the case with a white Leghorn hen which, from November 16th, 1902, to the end of September, 1903, laid 221 eggs. Several of her pullets have nearly reached the 200-egg score in 11 months, and will probably exceed it by the end of the 12 months' test which they are now undergoing. It is, however, in the raising of the general egg productive standard that results are most noticeable, rather than in the production of a few individual high-scorers.

The following comparison of the pedigree-bred white Wyandottes with their unselected dams shows the improvement in the average winter egg production obtained by the individual egg-recording system, coupled with the selection of the fittest for breeding purposes. During the winter months—November to February, inclusive—out of the pedigree-bred progeny, as compared with the unselected parent stock, which were purchased from the best-known laying strains:

1.7 per cent. more birds laid from 50 to 70 eggs.  
25.0 per cent. more birds laid from 40 to 50 eggs.  
3.3 per cent. less birds laid from 30 to 40 eggs.  
23.3 per cent. less birds laid under 30 eggs.

The most striking fact of this comparison is that the number of good medium layers was increased in the progeny by 25 per cent., whilst the poor layers were reduced by 23.3 per cent.

All the birds on the farm are kept for the production of hatching eggs, and are consequently never forced for laying. Extremely high scoring is, therefore, not expected. A minimum yearly egg production, however, of 150 eggs is required from each bird before being used for breeding purposes, and those hens which lay that number could easily be got to produce more if fed for the purpose. As it is, a number of the birds exceed 200 eggs each in the 12 months. The object of the system, however, is not to breed a few exceptionally high-scorers, but to produce a flock of individual good layers for the improvement of the laying qualities of the stock in the county; this being accomplished by the distribution of hatching eggs, some 12,000 being sent out, principally to farmers and cottagers, during the past season, besides over 200 cockerels.

## Remake Body and Brain

BY ADDING NEW, FIRM FLESH AND TISSUE AND INCREASING NERVE FORCE WITH

### Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

The restorative, upbuilding and invigorating influence of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food are the features which make it of incalculable worth to the person who is weak, run down and nervous.

It is not a stimulant to whip up tired nerves.

It has not a deadening, narcotic effect. It cures by forming new red corpuscles in the blood and creating new nerve force.

If you find yourself restless, irritable and nervous, unable to sleep and easily fatigued, lacking in energy and enthusiasm, subject to headaches, indigestion and bodily weakness, you need just such help as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food will give you.

This great food cure has become famous because of its power to reconstruct wasted tissues and to put new vitality into wasted nerves.

You need not expect miracles, because nervous diseases are never cured except by patient and persistent treatment. One thing you can be certain of is that each box of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food will be of some benefit to you. This is because it is a food cure and restorative.

Note your increase in weight while this medicine is being used. Note how the form is rounded out and the healthful glow is restored to the complexion.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every box.

## Aberdeen-Angus CATTLE.

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

M. C. Willford, Harmony, Minn.

### HIGH PARK GALLOWAYS

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

Farmers, why not improve your stock by buying a

## RED POLLED BULL?

The best for beef and butter. We have some good ones for sale, and the price is right.

H. V. CLENDENNING, Bradwardine, Man.

We have, ready to ship,

## 3 BULL CALVES

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

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

Walter James & Sons, ROSSER, MAN.

## Scotch Shorthorns

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

P TALBOT & SONS, - Lacombe, Alta.

Drumrossie Shorthorns "Drumrossie Chief"—29832— and "Orange Chief"—52956— at head of herd. Young things for sale at all times.

J. & W. SHARP, Lacombe, Alta.



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The source of all Power,  
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discovered in the Laboratories of Dr. Jules Kohr. The result of 50 years of scientific research. Lost manhood brought back after years of weakness and despair. Nature's Secret restored by combining three of the rarest chemical reagents in the world. This is no experiment. It is proved by its use in the Hospitals of Europe. Tens of thousands of weak and hopeless cases cured by 30 days treatment. This is a fact! Prove it yourself by a test. A 5 days treatment with full particulars sent absolutely free: All packages are carefully sealed in a plain wrapper with no mark. A full 30 days treatment (180 doses) with guaranteed cure or refund of money, for \$3.00.

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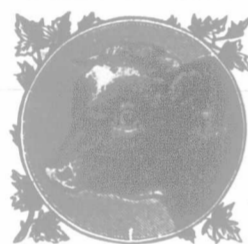
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**COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE  
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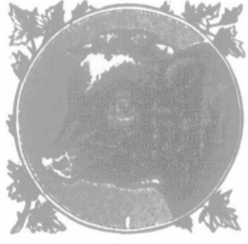
SEND NO MONEY. Just your name and address plainly written and we will mail you postpaid, 3 doz. large beautiful packages of fresh Sweet Pea Seeds to sell at 10c each. (A certificate worth 50c. free to each purchaser.) Every package is handsomely decorated in 12 colors and contains 50 of the rarest, prettiest and most fragrant varieties in every imaginable color. They sell like hot cakes. When sold, return the money and we will immediately send you this real Columbia Graphophone exactly as illustrated, with spring motor, large metal amplifying horn, all handsomely enamelled, gold trimmed and nickel plated.

also one musical and one song record—Hawthorne, Dixie Girl, Annie Laurie, Carry me back to Old Virginia, My Old Kentucky Home, Old Oaken Bucket, Sally in Our Alley, My Wild Irish Rose, Kathleen Mavourneen, I'm going Back to Dixie, The Holy City, Home Sweet Home, etc., etc. Understand this is not a toy or a machine that must be turned by hand, but a real self playing Graphophone, with which you can give concerts in any size hall or room, as it sings, talks and plays, just as loud and clear as any \$50.00 Talking Machine. Write for seeds, to-day sure. Price Seed Co., Dept. 356, Toronto



**SPRINGBANK HERD  
OF SHORTHORNS**

Headed by Baron's Heir (3887), prizewinner at Winnipeg, Brandon and Edmonton. FOR SALE: 15 young bulls, 2 years and under, of the low-set, beefy type. Good handlers and some extra good show cattle among them. Prices moderate, quality right. S. R. ENGLISH, Wawick, Alta.



**Grandview Herd,  
Scotch Shorthorns.**

Herd headed by Crimson Chief = 24057 and Trout Creek Favorite. Stock for sale at all times. Correspondence solicited. JAS. WILSON, Innisfail, Alberta. Farm 3 miles south of town.

Live stock is the sure foundation of Agriculture  
**Sittyton Stock Farm.**  
First Prize and Diploma Herd at Regina. **SITTYTON HERO AT HEAD OF HERD.** **SITTYTON HERO** 7-30892 won first and sweepstakes at Winnipeg as a yearling, a two-year-old and as a three-year-old; first for bull and two of his get in 1901; third at Toronto same year and second at the Pan-American, being on beaten by the \$5,000 (imp.) Lord Banff Young Bulls for sale; also Cows and Heifers in Calf by Sittyton Hero. **GEO. KINNON, COIT & WOOD, ASSA.** A well-bred animal can be more easily raised than a scrub.

**SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS**

For sale: Loyalty (imp.) 40137, also six choicely-bred yearling bulls, and ten cows and heifers. The heifers sired by Trout Creek Hero (three champion at Calgary). Prices reasonable and quality right. **JOHN RAMSAY, Priddis, Alta.**

**THORNDALE STOCK FARM.**

**SHORTHORN** herd numbers 160, headed by Challenge 3482 and Royal Sailor 35671. Sixteen yearling bulls for sale, and a lot of younger ones; also females of all ages. **T. W. ROBSON, Maitou, Man.**

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

**SHORTHORNS**

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

**ABERDEEN-ANGUS.**

Three bull calves for sale, out of Imp. Klondyke of the Burn, and females. **DRUMS STATION, ON.** **WALTER HALL, Washington, Ont.**

**15 YOUNG BULLS**

Mostly imported and from imp. sire and dam. Also a choice lot of cows and heifers.

All Scotch **ARTHUR JOHNSTON** on **GREENWOOD, ONT.** Pickering, G. T. R. **CLAREMONT, C. P. R.**

**MAPLE SHADE SHORTHORNS**

Nine young bulls fit for service. Showing the finest Cruickshank breeding. Good Size, Quality, Flesh and Bone. Inspection invited. Catalogues on application. **JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin P.O., Ont.**

**JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS**

Highfield P. O., Ont., Breeders of **Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Shire Horses, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep.** A good selection of young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale. **Scotish Prince (imp.)**, Vol. 43, at head of herd. **Royal Albert (imp.)**, 20367, at head of stud. Farms 3 1/2 miles from Weston, G. T. R. and C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto. **PINE GROVE STOCK FARM** **ROCKLAND, ONTARIO, CANADA.** Breeders of choice

**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and SHROPSHIRE.**

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

**Sunnyside Stock Farm—For Sale:** A number of choice young **BULLS**, fit for service, sired by (Imp.) Prince William and (Imp.) Douglas of Cluny, and from imported dams; also heifers in calf to Imp. Brave Ythan. **JAMES GIBB, Brookdale, Ont.**

The "Cedars" Stock Farm, **BELL BROS., BRADFORD, ONT.** Breeders of **Shorthorns and Shropshires.** Stock all ages for sale.

For Sale **Shorthorns**, imported and home-bred; both sexes; herd headed by Imp. Royal Prince. Also Oxford Down sheep and it rks. hie swine. All at reasonable prices. **JOHN McFARLANE, Box 41, Dutton P. O., Elgin Co., Ont.** Station M. C. R. and P. M.

**THE SPICE OF LIFE.**

Selling the kernels and keeping the husks, is no way to fatten the home-fed pigs.

Knowledge is like money—a little should be laid by all the time. It is very different, however, from the wealth that thieves may break through and steal.

An Ohio young woman read at her graduation an essay on Hawthorne. The young woman said: "At the age of 39 Hawthorne married and took his wife to the old manse." The day after the commencement one of the village maidens called on Miss E— and remarked: "Wasn't it mean that Maud should say such a thing in her essay?" "To what do you refer?" "Why, she said at the age of 39 Hawthorne married and took his wife to the old man's. Why didn't she say to his father-in-law's?"

A friend of mine, on a journey from King's Cross to Scotland, had for a travelling companion an old Scotsman. The old woman, when she entered the carriage, sank into a seat and gasped out in indignation— "Oh, thae porter bodies! Ye ken, I gaed aye of them a saxpence to tak' me to the richt platform, but he took me to the wrang aye, so I had to get hold o' anither o' them. But, my! I was richt fly wi' him. I didna gie him saxpence. Na, na. I just gied him a cookie."

A gentleman who was in the habit of dining daily at a certain restaurant, said to the waiter (an Irishman): "Instead of tipping you every day, Pat, I will give you your tip in a lump sum at the end of the month."

"Would you moind paying me in advance, sorr?"

"Well! that is rather a strange request. However, if you are in want of some money now, here's half a crown for you, but did you mistrust me?"

"Oh, no, sorr, but I am laving here to-morrow."

Walter B. Stevens, Secretary of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, recently was down for an address of welcome before the congress of deaf and dumb, held at the World's Fair. Usually punctual, he was a few moments late, and by way of preface apologized for his tardiness, his explanation being interpreted to his audience in the sign language by an instructor on the platform.

"When I reached the door," said Mr. Stevens, "I was stopped by a Jefferson guard, who told me that no one was admitted except deaf and dumb persons. I told him that I was deaf and dumb, and had a right to enter."

"Oh, if that's the case, sir, pass right in," the guard replied."

The late Dean Hole, of Rochester, was a man of many good stories, and one of his favorite anecdotes concerned a Lancashire minister who received a curious invitation. The minister in question was sitting in his study one night when a visitor was announced, and a miner, to whose wife he had ministered during a long illness, entered. Having cautiously looked round to see that there were no listeners, the miner thus addressed the clergyman, with an air of grave, mysterious importance: "You've been very kind to my old gal when she was sick so long, and I want to do yer a good turn. There's going to be a grand dog-fight in this parish to-morrow, and I can get yer into th' inner ring!"

Tan MacLaren recounted this story in a lecture on Scottish humor: In a dull Scotch village, on a dull morning, one neighbor called at another's house. He was met at the door by his friend's wife and the conversation which ensued was thus: "Cauld?" "Ay." "Gaun to be weety (rainy), I'm thinkin'." "Ay." "Is John in?" "Ou, ay! he's in." "Can I see him?" "Na." "But a wanted tae see him?" "Ay, but ye canna see him. Johns deid." "Deid?" "Ay." "Sudden?" "Ay." "Verra sudden?" "Ay, verra sudden." "Did he say anything about a pot o' green pent afore he deed?"

**MILBURN'S  
LAXA-LIVER  
PILLS.**

Stimulate the sluggish liver, clean the coated tongue, sweeten the breath, clear away all waste and poisonous matter from the system, and cure Sick Headache, Biliousness, Constipation, Heartburn, Jaundice, Water Brash, Catarrh of the Stomach, etc.

Mrs. C. Windrum, Baldur, Man., writes:—I suffered for years from liver troubles, and endured more than tongue can tell. I tried a great many different remedies, but they were of little or no benefit to me. Some time ago I got a trial package of Laxa-Liver Pills, and they proved so beneficial to me that I procured more. I highly recommend them to anyone suffering from disordered liver.

Price 25 cents or 5 for \$1.00, all dealers, or  
**THE MILBURN CO., LIMITED**  
Toronto, Ont.

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

**WE HAVE**  
some good **SHORTHORNS**, both male and female.

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

**JOHN CLANCY, H. CARGILL & SON,**  
Manager, on Cargill, Ont.

**MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM**

1854.  
Eight very choice young bulls, of the best breeding and from first-class milking cows. A few handsome heifers also for sale, and a few Leicesters. on

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

**T. DOUGLAS & SONS,**

STRATHROY STATION & P. O.,  
Breeders of **Shorthorns and Clydesdales**

85 Shorthorns to select from. Present offering 15 young bulls of splendid quality and serviceable age, and cows and heifers of all ages. Also one (imp.) stallion and two blood mares. on  
Farm 3 miles north of town.

**Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep**

Scotch Heifers for sale: Clippers, Miss Ramsdens, Maids, bred to imported Governor-General = 28865-, and imported Proud Gift (84421). They have both breeding and individual merit. on

**J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ontario,**

**140 - JERSEYS - 140**

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

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

**AYRSHIRES.** 4 choice bull calves four to six months old; 1 bull fit for service. Females all ages, bred for size and production. **DAVID LEITCH, Prices right.** Cornwall, G. T. R. **CORNWALL, ONT.** Apple Hill, C. P. R. on

**W. W. CHAPMAN,**

Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association.  
Secretary of the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association,  
and late Secretary of the Southdown Sheep Society.

Pedigree Live Stock Agent, Exporter and Shipper. All kinds of registered stock personally selected and exported on commission; quotations given, and all enquiries answered

Address: **MOWBRAY HOUSE, NORFOLK ST. LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.**  
Cables—Sheepcote, London.

**AMERICAN LEICESTER BREEDERS' ASS'N.**

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

**MOUNT FARM BERKSHIRES**

**CHOICE-BRED STOCK**  
now for sale;  
**PAIRS SUPPLIED NOT AKIN.**  
Inspection requested, and correspondence invited and promptly answered.

**C. G. BULSTRODE,**  
Mount Farm, QU'APPELLE, ASSA.

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

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\$1.00, all

LIMITED

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**Handsome Fur Scarfs FREE To Ladies and Girls**

**The Latest Style**




We will give any girl or lady an elegant full length Fur Scarf, made in the latest style for 1905 by skilled workmen from specially selected skins of fine Black Coney Fur, rich, fluffy, very warm and comfortable, with six long full furred tails, and ornamented with a handsome silvered neck chain, for selling only 20 of our large, beautiful packages of fresh Sweet Pea Seeds at 10c, each. Our Sweet Pea Packages are positively the largest, the best and the most beautiful ever sold for 10c. Send us your name and address and we will mail the seeds postpaid. When sold, return the money and we will send you a handsome Lady's or Girl's Fur Scarf just as described. When you see it you will say it is one of the handsomest furs you have ever seen. The only reason we can give such an expensive fur is that we had a large number made up specially for us at a reduced price in the summer when the furs were not busy. Write at once before your neighbors buy their Spring Seeds. Address THE PRIZE SEED CO., DEPT. 3336, TORONTO.

**VALUABLE PRIZES EASILY EARNED FREE**





All you have to do is to send us your name and address and we will mail you postpaid, and trust you with 1 1/2 doz. large, beautiful packages of Early-blooming Sweet Pea Seeds to sell at 10c. each. Every package contains over 60 different varieties, the most complete assortment of Sweet Pea Seeds in the world. They give an abundance of large finely-formed flowers, deliciously fragrant, in a great variety of beautiful colors. You never saw faster sellers. When sold return the money and we will immediately send you this all steel Rifle modeled after the latest target rifle; has a genuine black walnut stock, made with plated grip, and is provided with improved globe sights. All parts are interchangeable. The shooting barrel is so arranged that it can be instantly removed and either B.B. shot or darts used. Shoots B.B. shot or darts by compressed air with sufficient force to kill birds, rats, etc., at a distance of 50 ft. An Extra Present FREE If you write us at once to send you the seeds and yet it is safe in the hands of any child. An Extra Present FREE in addition to the Rifle, a Combination Knife with two fine steel blades, a corkscrew, and glass cutter; and we will also give you an opportunity to get this handsome, Gold-finished Double Hunting Glass Watch elegantly engraved free with our seeds. Don't delay or you may miss these extra Presents. Address THE PRIZE SEED CO., DEPT. 3326, TORONTO, ONTARIO.

**VALUABLE RING AND GOLD WATCH FREE**




All we ask you to do is to send us 10 of our large beautiful fast-selling packages of fresh Sweet Pea Seeds, the best in the world. (Every package contains over 60 of the rarest prettiest, most fragrant, largest flowering varieties in every imaginable color.) Sell them at 10c. each, return the money, and we will promptly send you this beautiful Ring, finished in 14k. Gold and set with large magnificent Pearls and sparkling Imitation Diamonds that can hardly be told from the real stones. If you write at once for the seeds we will give you an opportunity to get an elegant Gold-finished double Hunting Case Watch, Lady's or Gentleman's size, Free, in addition to the Ring. Address THE PRIZE SEED CO., DEPT. 3328, TORONTO, ONT.

**TOOT! TOOT! TOOT! FREE Steam Engine**



Boys! Look Here! A real Steam Engine and Boiler Free. Powerful, smooth running, easy to operate. Has safety valve, whistle, steam dome, stationary cylinder, piston cross head connecting rod, and crank shaft with fly wheel attached. A perfect engine, given for selling at 10c. each only 1 doz. large beautiful packages of fresh Sweet Pea Seeds, the best in the world. Every package contains over 60 of the rarest, prettiest, most fragrant, largest flowering varieties in every imaginable color. They sell like hot cakes. Boys, this is the biggest Engine ever given away. Write to-day and be the first to sell our Seeds. THE DOMINION SEED CO., DEPT. 3334, TORONTO.

**BEAUTIFUL LADY'S WATCH AND RING FREE**




WE TRUST YOU

Write us for 2 doz. large beautiful packages of Sweet Pea Seeds to sell at 10c. each. No trouble to sell our Seeds when you tell your friends that every package contains the finest mixture in the world, over 60 different varieties, all giant flowers, deliciously fragrant in endless combinations of beautiful colors. When sold return the money and we will promptly send you this beautiful little Watch with solid silver Nickel case highly polished, the back elegantly enamelled in colors, fancy porcelain dial, saint's figures, Gold hands and a reliable time-keeping movement, also a beautiful Gold-finished Ring set with large Pearls and sparkling imitation Diamonds if you write at once and are prompt in selling the seeds. Address THE PRIZE SEED CO., DEPT. 3321, TORONTO.

**FREE STEAM ENGINE**



Makes 300 Revolutions in a minute. Easy running, swift and powerful. Strongly made of steel and brass, handsomely nickel plated. Has belt wheel, steam whistle and safety valve, iron stand, brass boiler and steam chest, steel piston rod and Russian iron bumper compartments. Boys! this big powerful Steam Engine is free to you for selling only 9 large, beautifully colored packages of Sweet Pea Seeds at 10c. each. Everybody buys them. Boy Butler, Wilcoxville, Ont., said: "My Engine is a beauty and they were fine." Write us a post card to-day and we will send the Seeds postpaid. Order now, as we have only a limited quantity of these special Engines on hand. Arnold Wiseman, Kirkton, Ont., said: "My Engine is a beauty and a grand premium for so little work. PRIZE SEED CO., DEPT. 3339, TORONTO.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

**THIS BEAUTIFUL FUR STOLE**

**Over 6 Feet Long FREE**

**Don't Send us One Cent**



All you have to do is to send us your name and address so that we can mail you 2 1/2 dozen packages of our fast-selling fresh Sweet Pea Seeds to sell at 10c. each. They are the largest and most beautiful packages ever sold for 10c. Each one contains over 60 different varieties, all large flowering, deliciously fragrant in hundreds of beautiful colors. When sold return the money and we will promptly send you this elegant, fashionable stole that reaches nearly to the knees, made of beautiful imitation Sable Fur, very fine, soft and rich, and ornamented with silk cords and large, beautiful brush tails, as shown in the picture. These handsome scarfs lead all others for durability and richness, and are positively the most expensive ever given away by any company. Ladies, don't suffer with the cold when you can get such an elegant warm fur for a few minutes' easy work. Don't be envying your neighbors their new furs when you can have the dressiest and most fashionable in your neighborhood in a few days if you will write us at once. Don't delay—the first one to have our seeds is the best chance. Address, THE DOMINION SEED CO., DEPT. 3353, TORONTO.

**THIS HANDSOME FUR SCARF**

**LADY'S OR GIRL'S SIZE**

also a Beautiful Pearl and Diamond Ring Will be Given FREE



To anyone who will sell only 20 packages of our SWEET PEA SEEDS at 10c. each. The packages are extra large size, beautifully colored and contain the finest mixture in the world, over 60 different varieties, all giant flowers deliciously fragrant in endless combinations of beautiful colors.

**Send no Money**

Simply drop us a card with your name and address and we will mail the 20 packages postpaid. When sold return the money and we will promptly send you this beautiful Fur Scarf, made of rich, fluffy, black Coney fur, over 40 inches long, and 6 inches wide, with 6 large full length brush tails, and a handsome neck chain. The regular price in all fur stores is \$3.00, and they fully equal in appearance any \$10.00 Fur Scarf. The only reason we can give them away for so little is because we bought the last of a manufacturer's stock at a greatly reduced price. This is a grand chance for any girl or lady to get a handsome, stylish fur without spending one cent. They are made in the very latest style for 1905, so that they will be sure to be fashionable all next winter as well.

**An Extra Present Free.** If you will write for the seeds at once and be prompt in selling them and returning the money, we will give you free in addition to the Fur Scarf a handsome 14k gold finished Ring set with large beautiful Pearls and Diamonds, exact reproductions of the genuine stones; none but experts can tell it from a costly ring to-day and have the first chance of selling our seeds in your neighborhood. Address, The Seed Supply Co., Department 3320 Toronto, Ont.

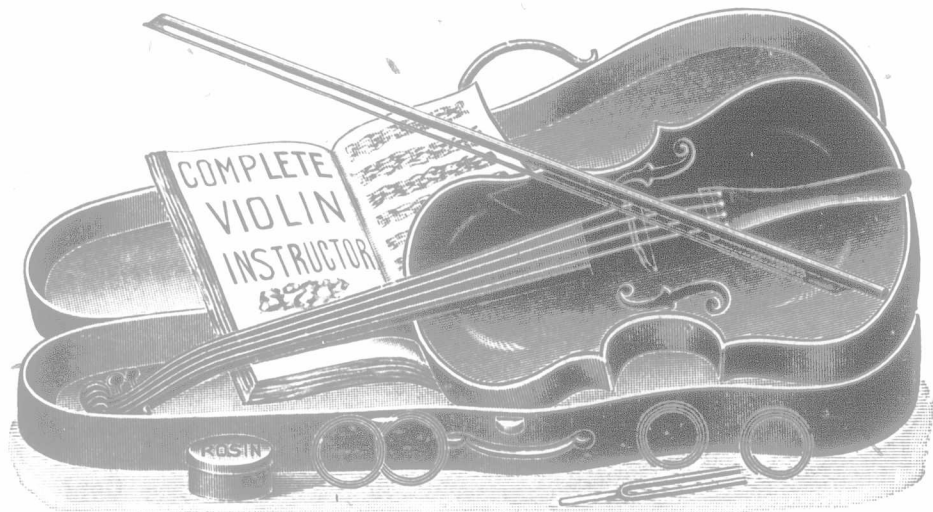
**Handsome Fur Scarfs FREE to Ladies and Girls**

**The Latest Style**




We will give any girl or lady an elegant full length Fur Scarf, made in the latest style for 1905 by skilled workmen from specially selected skins of fine Black Coney Fur, rich, fluffy, very warm and comfortable, with six long full furred tails, and ornamented with a handsome silvered neck chain, for selling only 14 of our handsome Turnover Collars at 15c. each. (A certificate worth 10c is given free with each one.) These collars represent the latest fashion in neckwear. They are handsomely made of the finest quality I win and lace, and are fully worth 25c. You can sell them all in a few minutes at only 15c. each. We trust you. Send us your name and address and we will mail the collars postpaid. When sold, return the money, and we will send you a handsome Ladies or Girls Fur Scarf just as described. When you see it we know you will say it is one of the handsomest furs you have ever seen. The only reason we can give such an expensive fur is that we had a large number made up specially for us at a reduced price in the summer when the furs were not busy. This is a grand chance to get a beautiful warm fur for the winter without spending one cent. Write at once and we will give you an opportunity to get an elegant Miss FREE, as an extra present. Address, THE HOME ART CO., DEPT. 3336 TORONTO, ONTARIO.

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



### A \$40 VIOLIN AND OUTFIT FOR \$17

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

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

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

#### 48 LESSONS FREE BESIDES.

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

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

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

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

**COUPON.**

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

My name is .....

My address is .....

Occupation .....

Age .....

Nearest express office .....

F. A. 1-12

### Big Magic Lantern FREE

Fitted with double telescope crystal lenses made of optically brass and nickel plated, has a heavy design and is fitted with oil lamp and large assortment of colored slides. It is a thing known for evening amusement and shows. Send us your name and address for any list of slides or last selling, beautiful colored packages of Sweet Pea Seeds, the best in the world, to sell for each. It returns the money necessary and we will send you the Magic Lantern and complete set of slides. Write to: **THE PRIZE SEED CO., DEPARTMENT 3355, TORONTO, ONTARIO**

### FREE GOLD Watch

Handsome Gold finished Double Hunting Case, richly and elaborately engraved in Solid Gold Designs, stem wind and set, accurately adjusted reliable imported jeweled movement. The richest looking Hunting Case Watch ever manufactured, given for selling at 10c, each only 3 doz. large, beautiful packages of fresh Sweet Pea Seeds, the best in Canada. Every package is handsomely decorated in 12 colors and contains all of the rarest, prettiest and most fragrant varieties in every imaginable color. A Certificate worth 50c. free with each package. Send name and address today, and we will mail the seeds postpaid. You can easily sell them in half an hour, and just as soon as we receive the money for them we will send you the handsome Watch shown and described above absolutely free. E. Leiman, Alton, Ont., writes: "I am more than satisfied with my watch. It is a good timekeeper and looks exactly like a \$100.00 watch." Address **The Prize Seed Co., Dept. 3351 Toronto.**

### WE TRUST YOU

Send 2 doz. large beautiful packages of Sweet Pea Seeds to sell for us at 10c, each. For your trouble we will give you a beautiful little Watch with gold hands on which a large rose with gold and leaves is elegantly engraved in seven colors. Edna Johnson, Dawson, Ont., says: "My watch is a perfect beauty." Write us a Post Card today and we will send you the Seeds postpaid. A 50c. Certificate free with each package. **THE DOMINION SEED CO., DEPT. 3333, TORONTO, ONTARIO.**

Advertise in the Advocate

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

### THIS HANDSOME FUR SCARF

LADY'S OR GIRL'S SIZE

Will be Given

## FREE

To anyone who will sell only 20 pieces of our SHEET MUSIC

Including the latest popular songs—"I'm Wearing My Heart Away For You," "Here the Shading Maples Grow," "Star of the East," "Old School Chums," "My Old Kentucky Home," "Narcissus," etc. The words and music are attractively printed on sheets of fine white paper (11x14 in.) with beautifully colored lithograph covers. It is Regular 25c. Sheet Music, and at our introductory price, only 10c., you will find it a wonderfully fast seller.

#### Send no Money

Simply drop us a card with your name and address and we will mail the 20 sheets postpaid. When sold return the money and we will promptly send you this beautiful Fur Scarf, made of rich, fluffy, blackoney fur, over 40 inches long, and 6 inches wide, with 6 large full length brush tails, and a handsome neck chain. The regular price in all fur stores is \$3.00, and they fully equal in appearance any \$10.00 Fur Scarf. The only reason we can give them away for so little is because we bought the last of a manufacturer's stock at a greatly reduced price. This is a grand chance for any girl or lady to get a handsome, stylish fur for the winter without spending one cent.

**An Extra Present Free.** If you will write for the music and be prompt in selling it and returning the money, we will give you free in addition to the Fur Scarf, a handsome 14k gold finished Ring set with large beautiful Pearls and Diamonds, exact reproductions of the genuine stones; no one but experts can tell it from a copy. Write today and be the first in your neighborhood to sell our new music. Address, **THE ROYAL ACADEMY PUBLISHING COMPANY, Department 3346 TORONTO, ONT.**

### TWIN DOLLS FREE

All you have to do is to send us your name and address and we will mail you postpaid 2 doz. of our large beautiful fast-selling packages of fresh Sweet Pea Seeds to sell at 10c. each. Every package contains the best and finest mixtures in the world, over 60 different varieties, all large flowering, deliciously fragrant, in hundreds of beautiful colors. When sold return the money and we will send you the loveliest Twin Dolls you ever saw. They are each nearly 14 in. tall. Cinderella is a lovely blonde with golden curly hair, rosy cheeks and blue eyes. Alice in Wonderland is a handsome brunette with dark curling hair and large beautiful brown eyes. Their dresses are made in the latest doll style of a beautiful silky material, trimmed with ribbons and lace, and they have the prettiest hats to match, also slippers, stockings and lace-trimmed underwear. Remember, we give the two Dolls, Cinderella and Alice in Wonderland, for selling only 2 doz. packages of our fresh Sweet Pea Seeds. Write today and be the first to sell our seeds. The Prize Seed Co., Dept. 3357 Toronto

I am Alice of Wonderland

I am Cinderella

### Boys and Girls Get This FREE

**SINGS TALKS LAUGHS PLAYS WHISTLES IMITATES**

This is an Honest Business Proposition to Boys & Girls who want to earn a real Graphophone by giving us one hour of their time. It is not a "fake" for we do just what we say, and will give \$100.00 to any person who can prove the contrary. It is not a toy instrument run by a crank, but a genuine clock work Graphophone that plays all the latest songs and music equal in tone to any \$20.00 machine made. All you have to do is to send us your name and address and we will mail you postpaid 3 doz. of our large, beautiful, fast-selling packages of fresh Sweet Pea Seeds to sell at 10c. each. They are the largest packages ever sold for 10c. and each one contains the finest mixture in the world, over 60 different varieties, all large, flowering, sweet smelling, beautifully colored. When sold, return the money and we will promptly send you this full size real Self-Playing Graphophone. It is a handsome instrument, strong, well made and fit for any parlor. It is a first size automatic reproducer, in every respect the same as those furnished on the highest priced Graphophones, and as a detached part sells for \$5.00. The speed regulator, 25 motor springs and bearings are exactly the same as in \$20.00 machines. With every Graphophone we give free one Mello and one song Record, your choice from hundreds of selections including Bluebell, Hiawatha, Beulah, Always in the Way, Evening Chimes in the Mountains, Old Black Joe, Friendly Medley (with farmyard and animal imitations), Who'll be the one to call in Mrs. Murphy's Garden, I'm a Nurse War March, Band Selection, The Beggar's Dream, Halo Song, etc. We know every boy and girl will be delighted with this Graphophone. You can entertain your family and friends, and make a lot of money giving concerts. Write today. Address **The Dominion Seed Co., Dept. 3327, Toronto**

GOSSIP

THOUGHTS ON HORSE-BREEDING.

The following is one of the latest papers written by the late Captain M. H. Hayes, F. R. C. V. S., and published in the Live-stock Journal (British):—

I have adopted the above title in preference to the more specific one of "Horse-breeding," because I feel that my ideas on this very important subject are not sufficiently matured to enable me to do more than to write tentatively, and particularly with the object of obtaining more information from readers who may be good enough to criticise, correct, supplement, and condemn.

The war in South Africa, and to a lesser extent the one in China, showed us the great need of a fund of good horseflesh to draw upon. For military purposes the number is ample, but the quality is singularly poor, as our English Remount Department has found to its cost. When we turn to that land of horses, Australia, we find the same want. Mr. W. E. Abbott, of Wingen, New South Wales, writing in the Pastoralists' Review, tells us that out of about a million horses in Australia, English remount officers have been able to get only 5,000 or 6,000 of all sorts; that these have cost three or four times more than they ought to have done, and that the great majority of them were mongrels. And now Germany wants to buy horses in that colony. The same difficulty has been met with in the Argentine Republic and North America. Our great rival in China, Russia, is more fortunate than we are, for she has no difficulty in obtaining every year about 9,000 horses for their regular cavalry, and probably as many more for their artillery, transport and Cossacks. I shall allude more fully to Russian horses later on.

Horses, like other animals, are the product of their surroundings. Their evolution is a process which, to obtain comparative completeness, has to work through many generations, and even then we find occasional reversion to former types. If the process be forced, the action of atavism will be so frequent and varied that precision for ordinary requirements will be out of the question for the time being. As generation succeeds generation, the effects of a casual disturbance will become proportionately diminished. Thus we find that it is impossible to foretell what the produce of a thoroughbred and a cart animal will be. Even the son or daughter of two thoroughbreds may throw back to some vulgar ancestor which lived 150 years ago, as we may see by its "lumpy" shoulders, broad chest, or large fetlocks; but the steady influence of a century and a half makes this danger of trifling importance. Even the more recently established breed of American trotters shows a large degree of permanency in its type. Among high-class Arabs, which date back more than 1,000 years, fixity of type is far better marked than even among thoroughbreds. I have made the foregoing remarks in order to accentuate the fact that to obtain uniformity of results we must stick to one particular breed, and consequently we should then limit our efforts in improving our stock by selection in that breed, and by attention to hygiene (conditions of health). Although the common practice of crossing is destructive of uniformity, it may be commercially successful. For instance, if the produce of a half or three-quarter bred mare put to a thoroughbred does not turn into a hunter, it may serve for a remount or ordinary trapper. This haphazard style of breeding may be remunerative in Great Britain and Ireland, where home requirements are extremely varied, but it is fatal in a country like Australia, where the market is to a great extent restricted to one particular class of horse.

Several years ago the "stock horse" was a fine type of saddle animal, which many years of careful selection, chiefly for the Indian market, had evolved in Australasia. As I have bought, ridden and broken a great number of them which were brought over to Calcutta by my old horse-shipping friends, Stevens, Macdon, Hunter, Cavanagh, Kerouse, Gascard and others, I can speak of them from personal knowledge. Although some of them were somewhat plain about the head and a trifle goose-rumped, they had size, strength, cleverness, good paces, light forehands, flat and sloping shoulders, strong hocks, broad gaskins, great mobility of the joints of the fetlock and foot, strong feet, and their back tendons ran nearly as possible parallel to their cannon bones. They were beautiful horses for our cavalry and horse artillery, and their more compact brothers and sisters were equally efficient for field batteries. The dealers gave from £10 to £20 apiece for them.

(Continued on next page.)

\$12 Buys this \$20 Outfit

\$1 Sends it to Your Home



GUARANTEED FOR FIVE YEARS

Our \$1 Offer

A payment of only \$1 and your promise to pay the balance (\$11) in five and a half monthly payments of \$2 each will buy the new Crown Melophone, guaranteed to be equal in every respect, and superior in many important respects, to machines sold for \$17 without records, also a Needle Box, 300 finest quality Diamond Steel Needles, and six brand new Seven-inch 60c. Records—good \$20 value for only \$12 on easy payments or \$10 cash.

Description

The new Crown Melophone is a handsome instrument, substantially made, and so simply constructed that a child can easily operate it. It can be wound while running, and will play any make or size of disc record. It has a beautifully polished oak cabinet, constructed on the same principle as those found in the highest priced machines, only on a little smaller scale. It has the new combination brake and speed regulator. By the use of this you start, stop and control the speed of the machine by one small lever so simply constructed as always to be in order. It has the regular standard, full size sound box. The horn is 15 inches long, finely nickel-plated and red lacquered on the inside. Its unusual length, improved shape and extra large bell, 9 inches in diameter, rounds out the tones beautifully, so that when they issue from the horn they are loud, full, clear, musical, very distinct and as sweet as a bell. All the metal parts are nicely gilded, and the whole is elegantly finished, making an instrument superior in appearance, workmanship and finish to any machine ever sold for less than \$20, including six records, and remember we guarantee it for five years.

Why we Can Make Such a Liberal Offer

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

The Records

Are noted for their superior quality great volume, clearness and brilliancy of tone. They will wear twice as long as any other disc record, and the selection including solos on all the different instruments, band and orchestra selections, quartettes, sextettes, minstrels, talking, whistling and dialect records. Do the long dull evenings ever drag wearily? Do the young people ever wish for an impromptu dance? Do your Sunday afternoons sometimes seem as if they would never end? Do your boys go out too much at night? Have you a sick friend or relative that needs cheering up? Do you ever come home after a hard day's work and feel that you would like some enjoyment, some entertainment, to make you forget your troubles? Then remember that our Crown Melophone will turn the long, dull evenings into one grand concert, keep bright the long Sunday afternoons. It will charm the sick. It will tell such funny stories, sing such comical songs, repeat such witty jokes that you cannot say too much in praise of this new talking and singing machine. It is the latest product of the Talking Machine Art, embracing every improvement. There is not a machine in Canada that can approach it at anywhere near the price.

Testimonials

Dear Sirs:— WASHAGO, ONT., 3RD DEC., 1904. Your Crown Disc Machine to hand. I must say that it has all the qualities that you claim for it. Equal to any \$20 machine. Since receiving it, I have given it a thorough trial, and am perfectly satisfied with the results, and all who have heard it are of the same opinion. I remain yours truly, THOMAS CARRICK. P.S.—You can use this letter as a recommendation. T.C. Dear Sirs:— STIRLING, ALTA., JAN. 2ND, 1905. I received my Crown Outfit, and am very much pleased with it. I think it is one of the best and loudest, and clearest Talking Machines I have ever heard. My family are all charmed with it. SAMUEL FAWCETT. Dear Sirs:— SNAKE RIVER, ONT., JAN. 6TH, 1905. I am more than pleased with my Crown Outfit. It is a grand piece of music for the money and we are all delighted with it. It makes great amusement for the boys. JOSEPH EDWARDS. Dear Sirs:— PLUM COULEE, MAN., JAN. 5TH, 1905. I received the Crown Outfit a few days ago, and am well pleased with it. Enclosed find money order for \$16 for another Crown Machine and 18 records. RUDOLF MECKLING.

A Last Word

If there is any further information you would like, write us and we will gladly give it. If not fill out the coupon and mail it to us. Don't delay. We have been receiving so many orders lately that the factory has had hard work to keep up with the demand, so if you wish yours to be filled promptly, send in the coupon at once and we will guarantee a picked and well tested instrument. Understand you run no risk. If the outfit does not come fully up to your expectations you can return it to us, and we will refund your dollar. If you wish to take advantage of the cash price, send \$1 just the same and we will ship the outfit C.O.D. to your nearest express office. Then when thoroughly tested and found perfectly satisfactory, you can pay the express agent the balance, \$9, and express charges. Address,

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

Advertisement for RUPTURE CAN BE CURED. Includes a portrait of a man and text describing a medical discovery by Dr. W. S. Rice.

B. P. RICHARDSON BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC. GRENFELL, - ASSA. LANDS FOR SALE. Solicitor for the "Farmer's Advocate" for the Northwest Territories.

\$3 a Day Sure. Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure, we furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$1 for every day's work, absolutely—write at once. IMPERIAL SILVERWARE CO., Box 706, WINNIPEG, ONE.

ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

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



# FREE TO MEN UNTIL CURED.

The effect of Electricity upon the weak, debilitated man is the same as rain upon the parched field in summer. He may be debilitated from varicocele, losses, impotency; may have confusion of ideas; fear to act and decide; gloomy forebodings, timid and fretful; avoid friends and company; without confidence in himself to face the slightest responsibility, and let him properly apply Electricity for but a few hours and all these symptoms vanish. A few weeks to a couple of months' use of this treatment banish them forever, and make strong, confident, manly men out of the puniest weaklings. For nearly forty years I have treated and restored weak men through my world-famed invention, and am still doing so with greater success than ever. In fact, I do not expect to fail in any case of this kind, and therefore, as most men are more or less sceptical, I will continue to give my Herculex

## Dr. Sanden Electric Belt Free Until Cured.

Not one cent is to be paid me in advance or on deposit. Call or write and get the belt, and use, say, for sixty days, and if cured pay me price of belt only—most

**DR. C. F. SANDEN, 140 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.**  
 Office Hours: 9 to 6. Saturdays until 9 p.m. (516) Largest and Oldest Electric Belt Establishment in the World.



cases low as \$4; if not cured return the belt and the deal is ended. But I know what the belt will do, and will take the risk of my pay when you are cured. I also give my belts on same terms in Rheumatism, Lamé Back, Stomach, Kidney and Liver Complaints, etc.

As the originator and founder of the electric belt system of treatment, my forty years' success is the envy of many, and my belts of course are imitated. (What good thing is not?) But my great knowledge to advise and direct my patients is mine alone, and free to all who use my belt until cure is complete.

What would you not give to have your old vim back again?

What would you not sacrifice to feel as you did a few years ago; to have the same snap and energy; the same gladness, joyous, light-hearted spirit and the physical strength you used to have? You know you are not the same man, and you know you would like to be. You might as well be. It's easy. I am making men out of wrecks every day, and the above offer must convince you what I feel I can do for you.

Call or send to-day for my belt; or, if you want to look further into the matter, I have the best two little books ever written upon Electricity and its medical uses, and send them free, sealed, upon request.

**GOSSIP.**

(Continued from page 169.)

with which farmers with new land awaiting the plough, road carriers, contractors and others made their purchases regardless of quality, that brought about the ruin of the industry. Here we have the evil of haphazard breeding, instead of trying to produce uniformity of results. "Crespin" (Australasian Pastoralists' Review, February 15th, 1900) remarks:—"How often do we see stallions' cards describing the horse as suitable for producing carriage horses, hacks and remounts, while he is merely a rather well-made mongrel?" The use of such animals is one of the best ways to spoil any breed.

In the exclusive breeding of strains which have their respective stud books, like thoroughbreds, Shires, Suffolks and Hackneys, the breeder's task is much more simple than in the production of a non-registered strain, like army horses and hunters. Here our only safety with horses intended for saddle work is to keep them as free as possible from harness blood, which will infallibly introduce faults of conformation that no resulting increase in size or substance will counterbalance. The horse that does his work in the shafts, whether Hackney, Cleveland, Yorkshire Coach horse, chestnut Suffolk, Clydesdale, Shire, Ardennes, Percheron or Orloff trotter, requires comparatively massive shoulders to fill the collar and draw the weight behind him. This preponderance of weight on the forelegs will render the back tendons and suspensory ligaments of the forelegs of a saddle horse which is required to gallop, jump and stay, unable to stand this kind of work, even if the animal is able to occasionally accomplish it. For mere show purposes the cross may have its merits. For instance, I have sold to Russian officers half-bred Hackneys which delighted these gentlemen immensely by the way they picked up their feet, bent their knees and cocked their docks, and walked along as if the whole world belonged to them; but these horses would not have done either in the hunting field or on the South African veldt, for their shoulders and necks were too heavy. As I have, unfortunately, no practical knowledge of American trotters, I must refrain from discussing them, beyond saying that the good results obtained by crossing them and other harness strains with thoroughbred blood seems to point out that a saddle cross, judiciously applied, is useful in the production of light harness horses.

Strength and gentleness. Men have cultivated the one and women the other. Do thou cultivate them both.

Lambs sold in Chicago last week for \$7.75 per 100 lbs. This surely promises well for a good demand for breeding sheep in the near future.

**SHORTAGE OF SHEEP IN ENGLAND.**

We are sorely in need of a big crop of lambs to reinforce our much depleted flocks of sheep. The totals of sheep in Great Britain have been continuously declining year by year since 1899. In that year the number was returned at 27,238,754; by this year it had fallen to 25,207,174.—[Meat Trades' Journal.]

**NEW SPECIES OF SHEEP.**

Dr. J. A. Allen describes a new species of wild sheep from Northwestern Kamchatka in the Bulletin of the United States National Museum. The only other wild sheep of Kamchatka known to science is closely related to the American bighorn. The new sheep belongs to the Argali group.

**ANOTHER SHORTHORN SALE IN SIGHT.**

If there's luck in odd numbers, the stock sales being advertised this winter should score successfully. The figures 49 have represented the number of animals included in several sales lately, and now comes the announcement, in our advertising columns, that on Wednesday, Feb. 8th, Messrs. Fitzgerald Bros., of Mount St. Louis, Simcoe County, Ont., will sell at auction 49 head of Shorthorn cattle, including the stock bull, Imported Diamond Jubilee; also 20 Cotswold ewes and a number of draft horses, further particulars of which may be looked for in later issues of the "Farmer's Advocate."

"Fundamentally the questions of love and confidence between parents and children underlie the whole social system—not only underlie, but are. Our civil life in the long run will rise or sink as the average family is a success or failure. All questions of social life will solve themselves if the children are brought up to be the highest they are capable of being, if our social and family relations are as they should be; if not, no material prosperity, no progress in literature, art, success in business or victory in war will make up for it to the nation."—Theodore Roosevelt.

## We Offer \$1,000

For a Disease That Liquozone Can't Kill.

On every bottle of Liquozone we offer \$1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. We do this to assure you that Liquozone does kill germs.

And it is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease. It is this fact which gives Liquozone its worth to humanity; a worth so great that, after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, we paid \$100,000 for the American rights. And we have spent over one million dollars, in one year, to buy the first bottle and give it free to each sick one who would try it.

**Acts Like Oxygen.**

Liquozone is not made by compounding drugs, nor is there any alcohol in it. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. This process has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research.

The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is an absolutely certain germicide. The reason is that germs are vegetables;

and Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetal matter.

Liquozone goes into the stomach, into the bowels and into the blood, to go wherever the blood goes. No germ can escape it and none can resist it. The results are inevitable, for a germ disease must end when the germs are killed. Then Liquozone, acting as a wonderful tonic, quickly restores a condition of perfect health. Diseases which have resisted medicine for years yield at once to Liquozone, and it cures diseases which medicine never cures. Half the people you meet—wherever you are—can tell you of cures that were made by it.

**Germ Diseases.**

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

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|--------------------|---------------------|
| Asthma             | Hay Fever—Influenza |
| Abscess—Anemia     | Kidney Diseases     |
| Bronchitis         | La Grippe           |
| Blood Poison       | Leucorrhœa          |
| Bright's Disease   | Liver Troubles      |
| Bowel Troubles     | Malaria—Neuralgia   |
| Coughs—Colds       | Many Heart Troubles |
| Consumption        | Piles—Pneumonia     |
| Colic—Croup        | Pleurisy—Quinsy     |
| Constipation       | Rheumatism          |
| Catarth—Cancer     | Scrofula—Syphilis   |
| Dysentery—Diarrhœa | Skin Diseases       |
| Dandruff—Dropsy    | Stomach Troubles    |

- |                    |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| Dyspepsia          | Throat Troubles   |
| Eczema—Erysipelas  | Tuberculosis      |
| Fevers—Gall Stones | Tumors—Ulcers     |
| Goitre—Gout        | Varicocele        |
| Gonorrhœa—Gleet    | Wormen's Diseases |

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

**50c. Bottle Free.**

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

Liquozone costs 50c. and \$1.

**CUT OUT THIS COUPON,**

for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to The Liquozone Company, 458-464 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

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

.....  
 .....  
 351 .....

Give full address—write plainly.

Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

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