

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

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FEBRUARY 21, 1906

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

VOL. XLI, NO. 700

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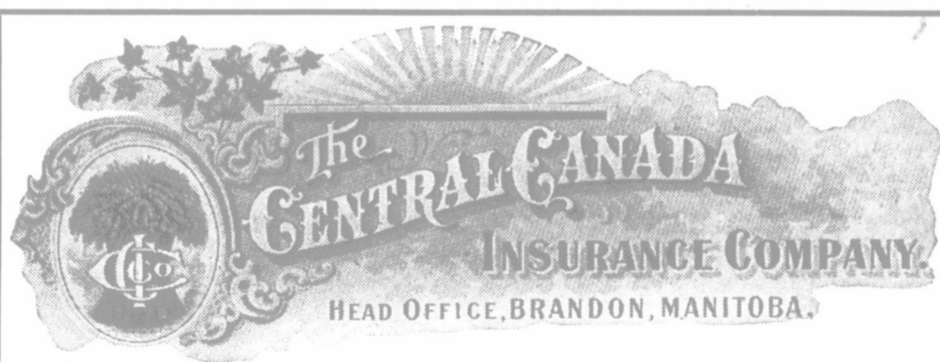
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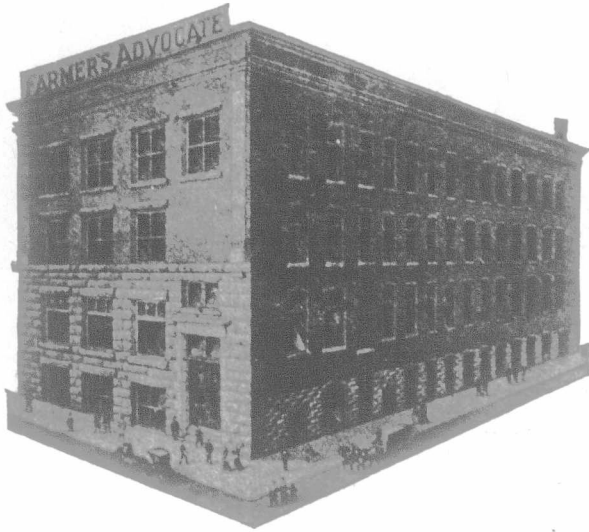
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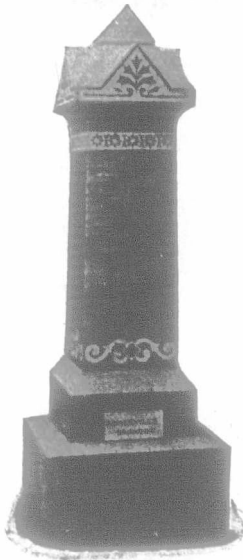
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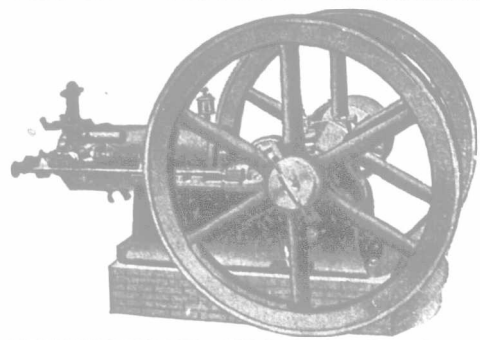
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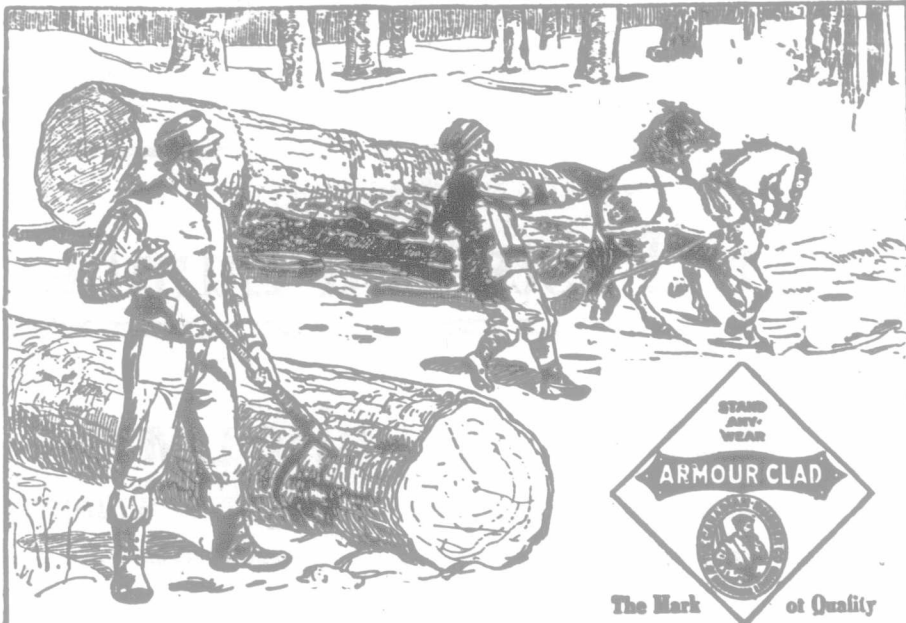
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February 21, 1906.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLI. No. 700.

EDITORIAL

The incubator should now be warmed up and if necessary puttied and painted.

The local fairs came in for a round of abuse at the Convention of Agricultural Societies.

That is getting to be something of a chestnut telling about shipping that car that was all good hard wheat. Premier Roblin even had a try at it.

There was a turkey at the Winnipeg Poultry Show which weighed 35 lbs. That at 16 cents per pound would net about as much as a good sized hog.

In spite of the fact that dairying saved many communities during the years of small yields and low prices, several of the creameries in Manitoba are to be closed up the coming season.

The rumblings of the public, who after all really pay the shot for the Winnipeg fair, have penetrated to the inner circle, who rather than go further in the hole will probably hunt for a manager.

The Seed Fair has pretty conclusively demonstrated one feature in which the average agricultural society falls short. The Seed Division saw the need, and supplied it and deserves the thanks of all for its promptitude.

The agitation for investigation of Canadian Life Insurance companies is said to be prompted by jealous rivals from across the line. It would do no harm anyhow if the Canadian Government did make an investigation of all companies doing life insurance business—and the fraternal organizations need such investigation as much as any life insurance concern. In these days of big reserves and published surpluses, pretty scaly investments are liable to be made. The government should, seeing that it grants the charters to do business, safeguard the poor fellow who puts in his weekly, monthly or quarterly assessments. Canada cannot afford to have her hard working, thrifty citizens plucked, to feather the nests of a few land speculators. A prominent city business man expressed himself recently, that too many in their haste to get rich, are cutting the corners, and are not quite as scrupulous in their methods as they should be.

Our Attitude Re the Embargo.

Several people who do not think as we do on the embargo question, would assume that we are not in sympathy with the live stock industry of Western Canada, an entirely erroneous assumption, and one which cannot be removed in the minds of some people; as they would prefer the public to think, as they profess to do; others are more fair and hint that our ideas on the subject are impracticable, or are dreams, which is a gentle and polite way of saying that the Farmer's Advocate is in advance of its time.

We presume that this impression has got abroad because our utterances have not been in entire accord with the opinions of those agitating for the removal of the embargo; to impute that we are not anxious to see the Canadian stockmen get better prices, is neither fair nor just. Then again, we do not believe in futile effort, "crying for the moon," which we believe the anti-embargo agitation really is; if circumstances prove us to be in error, none will more cheerfully or more quickly own to an error of judgment; we live, not alone for to-day or for ourselves, but for to-morrow, our children and our country.

The agitation in Scotland by the anti-embargoists was conducted with such evident maligning of Western Canada from a grain growing and mixed farming standpoint as to require a vigorous protest from Canadians, in which it was necessary to point out that the real motive for the agitation was not "affection for colonials" (a term, the world is old enough to drop as far as Canada, Australia and New Zealand are concerned) but purely self interest. No exception could be taken to the latter, if those Scotch agitators would avoid deliberate misrepresentation of Canada and its possibilities.

With the example of the United States and Argentina continually before us, we may be pardoned for suggesting that the goal to aim at, is the one already reached by the two countries mentioned; but on the other hand, believing that half a loaf is better than no bread, we have no objection to the embargo coming off; that is for the folks at home to decide according to the information they possess—it is not a question to be thrown into the crucible of international or intercolonial politics.

The Old Country farmers take a different view, of the question, to what Canadians do, although none of the latter will question that a temporary clearing of Western Canada of feeding cattle, and temporary improvement of prices might follow if the embargo was removed, that permanent improvement would result, is open to question. If the British Government is willing to try the experiment, we could not and would not object! We do object to the idea that for that bond of sentiment, filial affection, which binds us so firmly to the Mother Country, must be substituted, in order to retain our loyalty, a commercial arrangement! Our position is this, while the removal of the embargo might temporarily improve prices and, therefore, stimulate greater production, the goal to aim at is that, of establishing a big chilled meat industry, similar to that which has profited the United States and Argentina so much, enabling the former to pay better prices for cattle, especially purebreds, all the year round, than our Canadian farmers, East or West, ever are paid, and also maintain our soil fertility; truly high ideals—dreams if you wish, but as Canadians and enthusiastic as to our destiny—we must aim high.

The National Records Board.

It is given to few organisations to demonstrate as quickly as has the National Records Board, the benefits to be derived from its birth.

The scheme was masterly in conception, and has been well worked out, considering the more or less imperfect instruments that had to be used, the warring factions that had to be placated or reconciled, the provincialisms to be overcome and the jockeyings for place.

Arduous and strenuous labor is always the precursor of great works, and if at times the great idea was obscured by criticism of some of the instruments used, the idea was bound to survive and eventually take shape.

The live stock interests of Canada have been all down the years, subject to the great law of evolution, and the societies charged with the care of those interests, especially those of the pure breeds, have more or less slowly undergone change in the direction of efficiency, economy, advancement of particular breeds and the widening of spheres of influence. The stage of one man power gave way to county control in some, in others to provincial control, and again in others to national control. All have not gone the same pace, but all are heading in the same direction, and the birth of the National Records idea undoubtedly hastened the desired consummation. While the Records Board has done a lot of hard work, and has yet considerable to do, some of its recommendations will not, and should not meet with the approval of the Breed Societies, notably the two following, the first in practice being almost certain to defeat the objects of the second.

"Each affiliated Record Association shall pay

out of its annual surplus to any kindred affiliated Provincial Live Stock Association, such sum as in the judgment of the Record Committee is proportionate to the amount received from said Province.

"The amount so paid shall be used in defraying any expenditure incurred in promoting the interests of the breed in the said Province."

The Clydesdale men swallowed these recommendations holus bolus, the D. S. H. B. A. were more wary, and fortunately so, as any breed society would be foolish to let any of its funds fall under the control of 'Uitlanders'.

A perusal of the list of economies made and the names of the men making such, causes one to wonder at the masterly inactivity and lack of observance of business principles that evidently have obtained for years. Two Westerners, Messrs. Greig and Peterson, were pretty largely responsible with the L. S. C. and others in authorizing and bringing to a successful conclusion what is already accomplished; and while willing to admit the part played by the Eastern men, it is fair to assume that, but for the force and virility given to the movement by the Western workers, the other men would have been unable to overcome the well nigh fatal inertia of years, and reform would have been stayed.

Retail Meat Prices High.

Another element has entered into the live-stock and meat industry. The retail meat dealers of Winnipeg have risen in indignation at the prices charged them by the wholesale butchers. The price of meat to the consumer is high beyond any justification, by the price paid to the producer and the price the producer is offered, is out of all proportion to the retail price of meats. The situation indicates that there are either too many meat dealers both wholesale and retail to handle the meat trade in the western markets, or the abattoir men are making too large a margin on the slaughter of livestock.

The honest discussion of the meat trade by producers, drovers, exporters, wholesalers, retailers and consumers, with the object of arriving at the true cause of the very evident dissatisfaction openly expressed in different quarters is what is required at the present time, if the live-stock industry is to remain as one of the staple industries of western development. The producer can scarcely realize that large quantities of the best cuts of beef are imported into the West from the States where best cattle are quoted from two and a half to four cents higher than on our best Western Canadian markets and it would require the investigative genius of a Sherlock Holmes to discover where all the trouble lies. Some things, however, are plainly obvious and one of them is that buyers should pay a better premium upon really first class stuff, whether it is porcine or bovine, and thus furnish the needed encouragement to the best breeders and feeders.

The Brandon Farm Superintendent.

Progressive agriculture suffers a distinct loss in the resignation of Mr. Bedford from the superintendency of the Experimental Farm at Brandon Man. For eighteen years Mr. Bedford has managed and conducted the investigation work of the Dominion farm in Manitoba and in that time has rendered invaluable service, not alone to the Province but to the whole agricultural world and to the West in particular. Himself a practical farmer, he has applied with a rare degree of success, the results of the experimental work of the farm to the every day problems of the average farmer and has by his valuable services placed the rural communities of the West under a debt of gratitude, which every one is free to acknowledge and equally willing to discharge.

But the policy of the Minister of Agriculture and director of experimental farms is progressive and a competent successor to Mr. Bedford is required. Such a man must have an enquiring mind, be an indefatigable worker, able to adapt

himself to the demands of the varying agricultural development, versatile in his method of investigating the many problems that confront the farmer, apt in setting before the public the practical results of his work, and with an experience in farming in the Province in which the farm is located. Needless to say a man of these various endowments is not easily available but we believe the services of a man with these many attributes is to be had from among Manitoba farmers.

Grit.

How many people stop within touch of the goal? Probably a large proportion of the world's failures are made by men who quit on the verge of success. Discovering their mistake, they blame their "luck." Luck is the illusion of the faint-hearted. Success comes to those with grit and resolution. All people meet discouragements. All come sooner or later to a point where they feel there is no use going on. That is the time the plucky man wins out. The brilliant one often goes down right here before the plodder. One of the most important factors of success is the ability to keep on doing one's best work in the face of discouraging circumstances. The time you feel like quitting is the time to keep on with grim determination. In the refrain of the poem: "It's sticking to it will carry you through it, Roll up your sleeves again."

Some Conclaves of Dominion Breed Societies.

By reason of his geographical location the western breeder of pure bred stock of whatever kind has been pretty much like the little boy who had not the price to go into the fair-ground but was forced to peep through knot holes. The boy has to judge by the noise, what goes on inside and the western man has to rely largely on his agricultural paper; necessarily that medium, accurate and excellent though it be, cannot portray to him as vividly, the individuality of his fellow members as would his own eye and brain; yet none the less we feel that a report by one of the staff, a member of the several societies and thereby enabled to become a participant in debate or construction of a policy, will be informative and therefore appreciated by our readers. We think the term "society" better than association, owing to their exclusiveness. The breed societies possessing most interest for westerners at present are the Shorthorn, Clydesdale, Shire, Hackney, Swine, Holstein and Ayrshire. In these associations attempts are being made to work out problems of national import, unfortunately in some cases by men rather provincial in ideas.

The Shorthorn Association has made greatest progress in dismantling itself of provincial selfishness and to-day Manitoba and Alberta have the representation on its directorate they were entitled to. Saskatchewan yet lacks, but another year should see that remedied. A dead set was made by one or two at the editor of this paper on account of a criticism made by him of the D. S. H. B. A. but it was ineffectual, as the poll showed him to be third in the contest by six men for the five positions. His election was due entirely to several westerners, notably Peterson, Mutch, Eckford, Logan, Barron and a number of eastern Canadians who realised that to retain the sympathy of the West adequate representation must be given; that one or two Manitoba men opposed was expected and forgiven. Aside, however, from this, the election brought to our attention the fact that there is need either for a Shorthorn Senate or some pruning out of dead wood, and one cannot help admiring the candor of W. D. Flatt, who out of the Shorthorn business, promptly and properly resigned office. There is abundant need for his example to be followed if we are correctly informed. The interesting information was also gleaned that in the D. S. H. B. A. an unwritten law exists that the vice president for Ontario must be elected to the second vice presidency, which when thought out means that no province save Ontario can ever elect to the presidency or vice-presidencies, possibly those honors are due to Ontario for having borne the burden in days gone by, but in order to avoid a contretemps in the future, that law should be incorporated in the bylaws. In a word the D. S. H. B. A. is flourishing, is learning economy and fast becoming Dominion in organization, it is unquestionably the leader of all Canadian Breed Societies. Would that we could speak so nicely of the Clydesdale chaps, fine fellows individually, but impregnated with the crab-apple juice of sectionalism which finds expression chiefly in lauding one's neighbor to the skies and perhaps electing him to the directorate.

The president noting the determined front of the western men at the D. S. H. B. A. endeavored to postpone, in which he was successful, by fair words, representation to the West, giving as his excuse that as certain problems were yet to be worked out, 'they needed the best men and best thought', which is true enough,—the Clydesdale Association is certainly in dire need. This need could have been relieved, to a great extent, by two or three western men and a Quebec man as directors. But we would urge our readers to aid us in covering the Canadian Scotch Draft Horse Society with a mantle of charity, undoubtedly their conservatism prompts them to make haste slowly and—to overlook the western market.

The Shire Society did better though fewer in numbers than the other draft horse society, the few are broader in their views and anxious to push their favorite breed to the confines of Canada and the outposts of advanced agriculture;—may they succeed!

What is now needed is to convert the Hereford men to a more generous frame of mind, and to arrange the meet of the National Records Board at a convenient time; all the breed societies and Records Board should meet about the same period even if two weeks had to be devoted to the convention, so that members in the Central, Western, and far Eastern Canada may not be debarred from attendance on account of the great expense for transportation and loss of time. If one were to judge by the apathy shown regarding the development of the West, if we except endeavors to raise the tariff, the effects of the Ice Age has not yet passed from some small portions of Ontario—but courage my brothers, the dawn of better things is in sight!

The Winnipeg Industrial.

The above association and its annual exhibition has in the past, and until the last two or three years, been a valuable asset to Western Canada from the immigration standpoint.

That it has gone back, dating from the time it was the Dominion Fair, cannot be denied, and compared with the two other Dominion Shows, already held, was a failure, all things considered.

Graft has been mentioned by some as a reason for the failure of the show, we are loath to believe it, would rather suggest the exhibition has been considered, and run as a hobby of some business men, and as is usual with hobbies, such rarely pay their way.

The annual report starts out to say, "your directors have to report another year of progress in the history of the Winnipeg Industrial," if such a sentiment really expresses the views of the directorate, we do not wonder at the efforts of Nature to cleanse the grounds by copious rains. Two ideas stood out in the discussion at the annual meeting, which we shall take up in the order of their importance. First, the suggestion of Mr. F. W. Drewry that a manager should be appointed, which is a sign of returning sanity in the conduct of exhibition affairs; it is incomprehensible to us why the 1905 arrangement was experimented with as it was; not one of the directorate, most of them business men, even if not closely in touch with the needs of a modern agricultural and industrial exhibition, yet would not for a minute run their business on such a system. Certainly a manager is needed, and a good one, a man with some training in the work, with energy and integrity, in whom the people of the country will have confidence. If a man can be secured with the proper qualifications, a stranger, all the better, so that he would not be badgered to find places for friends. The Industrial is too important an exhibition to be experimented with any longer, it is no toy to be used as a diversion for a few weeks during the summer. There are some directors who work like Trojans, without remuneration and the least that can be done is to give them an up-to-date manager to advise and work with. Complaints in the past have been many, and the friction engendered bad, and the reputation given the city and country tributary to it, worse. There is absolutely no reason why a good exhibition cannot be maintained in Winnipeg, but it would seem that everybody has so much to do with their own private business, that the exhibition has suffered. We believe the manager at Toronto of the Canadian National gets \$5000 a year, the manager of the R. A. & I. Society, New Westminster \$2000 and we believe, the importance of the position here warrants a salary starting with \$3000 for a man to give his entire time to the work. A deficit this year of over \$4500, when a considerable sum had been used at the end of 1904 to wipe out a deficit, shows that the old system of running the show has been

at fault. Criticisms are easy things to make, to construct and build up a successful fair is a harder piece of work. We would suggest, first get a thoroughly competent manager; put the fair back to one week, not a five day but a six day fair; cut down the expenditure for attractions, have the races run straight, and regulate the midway or better abolish it altogether.

An item of expenditure of \$10,000 for improving grounds and buildings suggests the idea, after a pretty thorough inspection of the place last year, that value was not got for that expenditure by the Association. The attempt to blame the failure of the show solely upon the location of the grounds is a palpable excuse, and does not augur well for the future of the exhibition. If the feeling throughout the country regarding the show is maintained, neither the Association nor city need worry as to the size of the grounds, such will be ample for the next quarter of a century.

HORSE

Stick to type again this year, the doctrine is just as good now as ever it was.

Some of those farm horses from Ontario seem to come pretty high; no wonder the horse breeding industry is flourishing down there.

Our suggestion with regard to the registration of short pedigree horses was taken up at the annual meeting of the Clydesdale Society of Great Britain. They are conscious of neglect over there.

During 1905, 653 Clydesdales were exported from Scotland, Canada taking 485, the States 61, South America 53, Italy 17, Russia 16, Australia 12, South Africa 5 and New Zealand 4. Of the Canadian purchases about one third were horses and two thirds mares.

A lot of questions are coming to us which indicate that many horses get sadly out of condition during winter. This is a cold climate and horses require considerable grain to maintain themselves, then they need exercise to assist them in making the best use of their feed. Horses cannot be kept in good health when constantly stabled no matter how much they are fed, nor can they live healthily unless they get outside a few hours each day.

The Syndicate System and Fees.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I would like to lay before your readers my opinion upon the question of securing stallions and the common methods of using them.

As to the syndicate system of buying, the prices which are paid, are out of all proportion to the service fee obtainable. The common result is dissatisfaction.

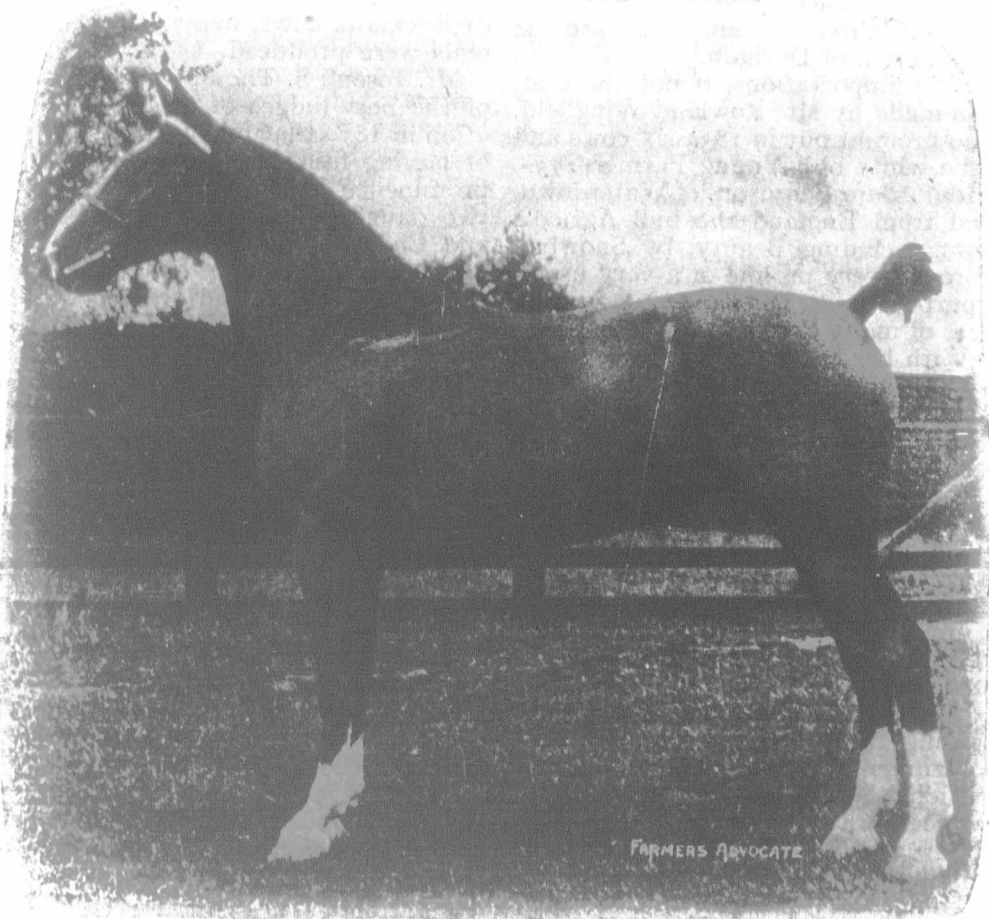
When a syndicate buy at, say \$2500, which is an average price, their first effort usually is to try and make the horse pay for itself at once. If they get a large custom, they over do and injure their horse; in some cases I have seen them totally ruin it, or if they do not get the custom, they disagree. It would be much better for a dozen or so to buy, primarily, for their own use, and not go to the great expense and petty trouble of travelling for public use (unless they can get a larger fee than the usual \$15 insurance). Let some one work the horse, moderately, for his keep, and neighbors who were near enough could use him also. To attain the best results in colts, I would not use a valuable horse to more than ninety mares, (less would be better), a very good average to get actually paid for is fifty per cent, this is only \$675, as a business transaction this is a straight loss. It may be made up in a great improvement in the quality of the stock to the owners, but it is those who do not own who get the greatest advantage. I think that stallion owners should certainly join together and make their customers take some small share of the risk. They should pay at least \$5 for service, whether they have a foal or not, that is all they would risk, where the owner risks thousands.

This is the account of a \$2500 stallion: Interest at 8 per cent (a very small interest considering the very risky property), \$200; depreciation in value, putting life of horse

at ten years after purchasing, \$250; keep per annum, \$120 (actually being charged in the cases I know); groom for season, \$150; charges for stands, \$75; shoeing, \$10; costs of collecting, \$15; total, \$820; this leaves nothing for possible veterinary charges, or for insuring against death. So that from my point of view the present fee is much too small.

producing race-horses. Failure after failure did not discourage; the fillies were again and again mated with Standard-breds, and still very few race-horses were produced. We think we are quite within the truth when we say none except where the foundation stock on both sides were of good breeding and individuality. A cold-blooded mare, if mated with a Standard-bred, may, in rare

valuable for any purpose. In many cases they are too small for ordinary road work, let alone reasonably satisfactory service on the farm, and they have not sufficient speed for racing, nor sufficient style and good looks to make them valuable for light roadwork. Others may have sufficient size, but the infusion of the blood of so many breeds or classes has failed to give them the quality, style, action and speed required, and, while they may be serviceable for ordinary light work on the farm, and will give reasonably satisfactory service on the roads, they are not animals that the market demands, hence the breeder is not wise to endeavor to reproduce animals of the type. We may be accused of moralizing too much in this article, but now we come to the main point, viz.—provided the owner of mares of such types as mentioned decide to breed—what class or breed of sires should he select? No set rule can be laid down. Each mare should be mated according to her individuality. There is no doubt whatever that the idea of breeding some of these mares should be abandoned. Unless the owner, after carefully considering matters, decides that he has reasonable prospects of producing a tolerably good animal, he should abandon the idea of breeding. This applies especially to those undersized mares that possess neither speed, quality, nor action. If one of this type should produce a valuable animal by any sire, it should be regarded as an accident rather than as a result to be expected, and the breeder who persists in endeavoring to improve his horses with such dams is doomed to disappointment and loss. As in all classes of stock-breeding, violent crosses should not be tolerated, hence we may exclude from our consideration all the heavy breeds and classes. If the prospective dam of the Standard-bred class be small, and at the same time have sufficient style, substance and courage, we think we would endeavor to select a Hackney stallion of the blocky type and good action. This mare has not sufficient size to breed to a Thoroughbred with the expectation of producing a saddler of reasonable size; neither has she sufficient size to mate successfully with the larger breeds of coach horses, hence we think that we have only two classes to choose from, viz., either a large strong horse, good-actioned, stylish stallion of her own class, or the sire mentioned, and we think prospects would be better if she were mated with the Hackney, as he would have a tendency to produce substance and action, while the mare being of good quality, we need not fear its sacrifice, and we may expect to



A TYPICAL HACKNEY.
Norbury Agnes, champion hackney mare, 2004; by Sir Augustus, 6562; owned by S. B. Carnley, Norbury House Stud, Alford, Eng.

While on horses, a word as to glanders and act of compensation. I suppose no one believes that the mallein test is infallible. A qualified and very experienced practitioner has tested the same horse twenty-one times, in several years, and on five of those occasions it should have been shot for glanders. Very large sums in the aggregate are being paid by the Government for horses shot in response to this test, the owners losing heavily also, as they only get about half value. Would it not be better to give the owner the option of quarantining, and if clinical symptoms appeared, then to destroy it and get the compensation.

Lorne Municipality.

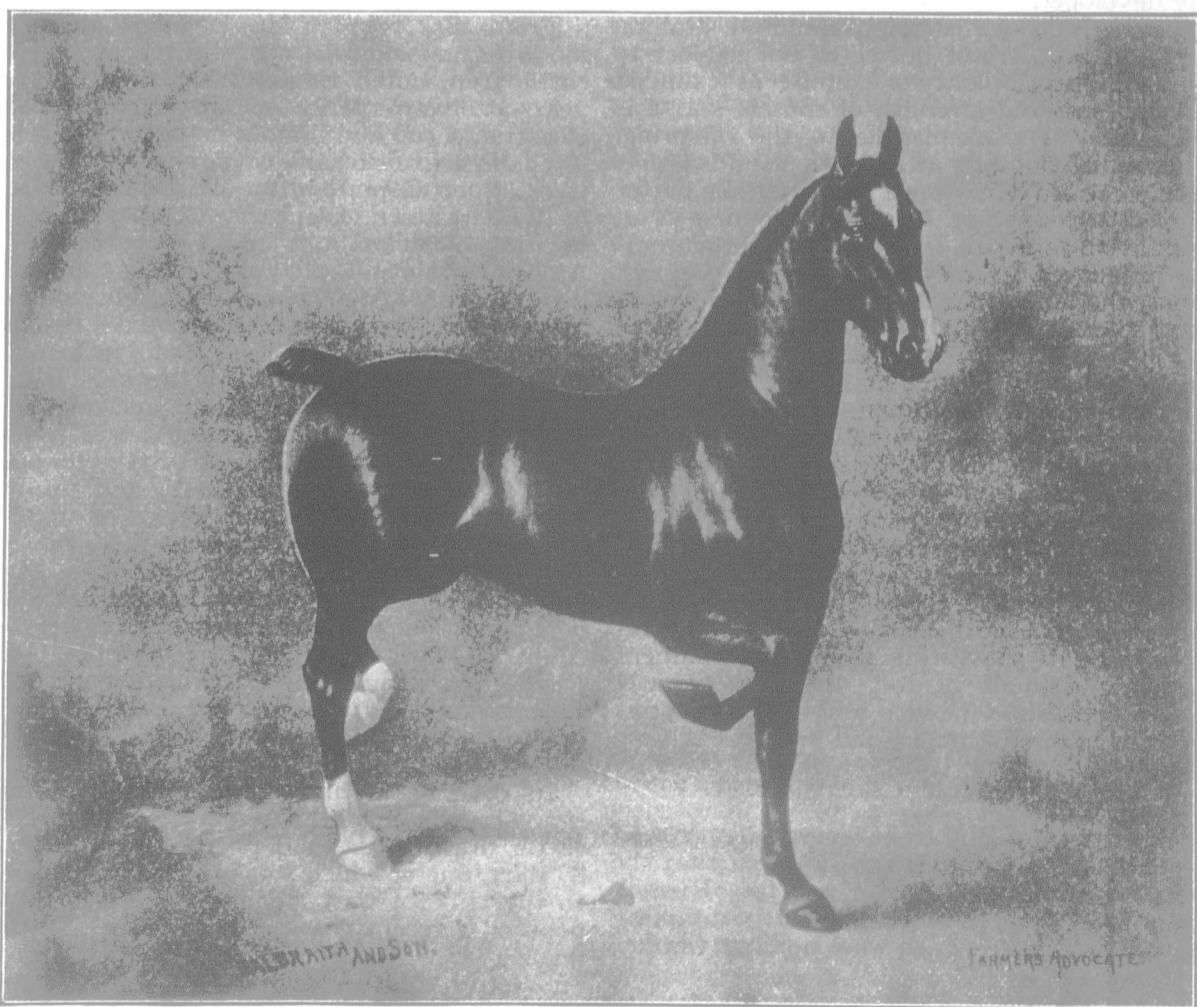
A. J. MOORE.

How Shall We Mate Our Standard-bred Mares.

By the use of the word "Standard-bred" in this article, we will include all road-bred horses, though they may not be registered or eligible for registration. If a man has a mare of this class that is a good representative of the gentleman's road horse, has the size, substance, style, action, and necessary speed to make a high-class light-harness horse, it should not require any consideration to decide the class of stallion with which he mates her. He has a typical and valuable mare, and if he wishes to breed her, he cannot expect to do better than reproduce herself; hence we will select a Standard-bred sire of the same type as the mare. If the breeder is aiming at producing race-horses, and has a mare with sufficient speed at the trotting or pacing gait to race, he will, of course select a speedy Standard-bred sire, to a greater or less extent, regardless of individuality other than speed. He is breeding for speed, and while he likes style and size combined with it, he will have practically gained his object if he produces speed. When we speak of a "Standard-bred stallion," we mean a registered animal, as, while all road-bred horses are of composite breed, the fact that a stallion is registered is a guarantee that he is either produced by registered animals of both sides, or has speed himself or has produced speed; and we do not think that an unregistered size of any breed or class of horses should be tolerated in the stud.

There are many selections in the Dominion, and individual cases in mostly all sections, where mostly all classes of mares have been bred to trotting or pacing sires, with the expectation of

cases, produce a foal with extreme speed for short distances, but seldom a race-horse, as the cold blood in his veins is not likely to be accompanied by the courage and staying powers necessary in a campaigner.



HACKNEY STALLION "GLENQUOIL".
Owned by Alex. Galbraith & Son, Brandon, Man. (See Gossip.)

The consequence of such breeding, as above noted, could not be other than it is, viz., the presence in our country of many horses, both geldings and mares, and not in rare instances stallions, that have no particular qualification to make them

produce a low-set animal, with substance, quality and action—in other words, a "cob"—for which there is always a brisk demand. At all events, we may reasonably expect a colt with more size and substance than its dam; hence, even though

he may not be a flashy actor, he will, by virtue of his size, be more serviceable for ordinary purposes.

If the prospective dam has the size and quality we desire, but lacks the speed necessary for her class, and we wish to produce an animal in which speed is not an essential, we have a choice of stallions. We may select a Hackney or one of the heavier classes of coach horses, viz., the French or German Coach horse, or the Cleveland Bay. I think I would, in most cases, prefer the good-sized Hackney with typical action, as he will be more likely to produce an animal with the flash action that the present market demands; but if desirous of producing size, even at the expense of action, one of the larger coach stallions may be selected.

If the mare has size, and probably action, but is coarse, lacks the style and quality we desire, then we have practically no choice of sires. There is but one stallion that will, with reasonable certainty, produce well out of her, and he is the Thoroughbred. He, on account of his prepotency, which has been assured by centuries of breeding in certain lines, has the power to overcome the lack of quality in the dam and transmit in a marked degree his own characteristics to his progeny. No other breed of stallion will so surely stamp quality on his produce out of coarse mares. The produce of this line of breeding, with few exceptions, are horses that excel in the saddle and give good service in harness, either heavy or light. They make combination horses—have not speed enough for the ideal road horse, nor action enough for the ideal carriage horse, but at the same time do fairly well in either buggy or carriage, and, as stated, "excel in saddle."

In the selection of a Thoroughbred to sire our colts, we must not select him simply because he is a Thoroughbred. We should demand fair size, soundness and good temper. On account of the prepotency mentioned, he has a great tendency to transmit to his progeny, both desirable and undesirable qualities, and we often notice that a Thoroughbred stallion that has undesirable points either in conformation or temperament, will transmit them to a much more marked degree in his progeny than they exist in himself, hence the need of care in the selection of a Thoroughbred sire.

"WHIP."

Is Muscling Important?

A reader says: "Which will leave the best colts, a stallion with fully developed muscles or one whose muscles, through neglect of exercise are poorly developed?"

Not long ago we strongly advised stallion owners and breeders of horses to not neglect to give breeding stock plenty of exercise, as it tended to develop size and strength of muscle and this characteristic is transmissible to the offspring. But one must not run away with the idea that because a certain horse has a characteristic better developed than another, he is a better horse as an individual or as a sire. There may be counteracting influences. Everything else being equal, however, the horse that has the greater development of muscle is by all odds the better horse from which to breed. The habit of giving undue prominence to any particular feature of a horse is one that is all too common, especially among stallion men. We have seen horses with the worst kind of feet lauded to the skies for his strong neck or deep chest or smooth rump. The good horse judge weighs every point and even then will perhaps find himself partial to the horse possessing a certain well marked characteristic. As we noted before, breeders are too prone to overlook the importance of hardness in horses and to treat them as though they were things of ornament rather than animals of toil, and consequently there is a constant tendency among draft horses to decrease in size, strength and firmness of flesh and muscling.

A purity test of Manitoba grown clover seed at the Seed laboratory, Ottawa, showed that the sample submitted and grown by Jos. Russell, Barnsley, was 99.5 pure by weight, containing .08 of seeds, none of which were noxious weeds.

* * *

If only we had an enthusiastic railroad man or two such as Lanigan or Shaw on the Industrial board, the fair might be improved. The Seed Train Special has helped them to realize more keenly than ever the needs of the farmers. Few farmers, farmers' wives and children come to wallow in the filth of a midway and the city fellow with a taste for that sort of thing should not be catered for.

STOCK

The Beginning of Shorthorn Importations.

The first importation of Shorthorn cattle from Great Britain to Canada of which we find record, was made by the Board of Agriculture of the Province of New Brunswick in 1825 or 1826, consisting of four bulls, three of them were from the herd of Mr. Wetherell, of Durham.

One of the first importations, if not the first, to Ontario was made by Mr. Rowland Wingfield, of Guelph, who brought out in 1833 six cows and heifers, and the white bull Young Farmer-275-. About 1835 Hon. Adam Ferguson, of Waterdown, Ont., imported from England the bull Agricola and three cows, including Beauty, by Snowball (2647), who proved very prolific of a very useful class of dual-purpose cows, her name still figuring in the pedigrees of many excellent cattle in Canadian herds. With her came Cherry, by a son of St. Albans (2584), and the bull Agricola (1614).

In 1837 Messrs. Geo. and John Simpson, of Newmarket, Ont., brought out a bull and two cows, one of which, Lady Jane, by Sir Walter, left a large family, which has descendants in many herds.

In 1845 Mr. Ralph Wade, of Port Hope, imported the roan cows Adeline, Clarentine, Fisher Roan and Snowdrop, and the bull American Belted Will, imported in dam. The cow Fisher Roan is the ancestress of an extra good breeding family in the herd of Hon. John Dryden, from which family he has bred many successful show animals, including the grand red yearling bull, Bertie's Hero, winner of the first prize in his class at the International Show, Chicago, in 1905.

During the years 1854 to 1856, Messrs. Geo. Miller, Markham, and William Miller, Pickering, brought out the first Scotch Shorthorns imported to Canada. They were principally of the good thick-fleshed families bred by Mr. Robert Syme, of Redkirk, Dumfriesshire, and they and their descendants for many years held a prominent place in the prize-lists of Provincial fairs, winning perhaps more first-class honors than any other one family. With one of these importations came the noted bull, Baron Solway-23-, selected by Simon Beattie for Mr. John Snell, of Edmonton, Ont., (now Snelgrove). This bull, a massive roan, with grand handling quality, bred by Mr. Syme, was a sweepstakes winner at Provincial exhibitions, and a capital sire.

From 1854 to 1856 Mr. F. W. Stone, Guelph, made six importations, comprising many excellent cattle from noted English herds, and for many years afterwards Mr. Stone imported extensively of cattle, sheep and Suffolk horses.

The first Cruickshank cattle to come to Canada were imported in 1859 by Mr. Neil McGillivray, of Williamstown, Glengarry County, Ont., who brought out two bulls and two cows, bred by Amos Cruickshank, Sittyton. They were said to be excellent cattle, but were given no special attention and were soon scattered and lost sight of.

In the year 1867 Mr. Geo. Isaac, father of Mr. John Isaac, Markham, and his brothers, who had emigrated from Scotland in 1842 and settled near Cobourg, Ont., began importing cattle from the herd of his brother-in-law, Mr. Sylvester Campbell, of Kinellar, Aberdeenshire, and for many years Mr. Isaac and his sons imported many excellent Kinellar-bred cattle, principally the get of Cruickshank bulls. The importations of the Isaac brothers, some of whom are yet in the business, have done much to improve the cattle of this country. The noted herd of Messrs. J. & W. Russell, of Richmond Hill, which made such a splendid record at the World's Fair, at Chicago, in 1893, was founded on stock bred at Kinellar, and imported by the Isaac brothers.

In 1870 Mr. John S. Armstrong, of Eramosa, near Guelph, made an importation of excellent cattle, drawn from the Uppermill herd of Mr. W. S. Marr, one of which was Missie 23rd, belonging to the tribe of that name which has been very popular in recent years. In 1871 Mr. Armstrong made a large shipment, mainly from Uppermill, a number of which were sired by Heir of Englishman, a bull that influenced the Marr herd for good to nearly as great an extent as did Champion of England the Sittyton herd.

In 1864 Hon. David Christie, of Paris, Ont., made an importation of magnificent cattle from the herd of Mr. Douglas, of Athelstaneford, which included the great show cow, Queen of Athelstane, one of the most perfect specimens of the breed ever seen in this country. These were very

successful show cattle in Great Britain, and were in very high condition when imported. In 1868 Mr. Christie, who had great faith in Booth blood, brought out from England the bull Knight of St. George (8472), bred by Mr. Carr, of Yorkshire, a strongly-bred Booth bull, but his progeny from the Douglas cows was no great success, except in the case of his son, Crown Prince of Athelstane 2nd, out of Crown Princess of Athelstane, purchased when a calf by Mr. James I. Davidson, of Balsam, in whose herd, bred to some of his best Cruickshank cows, many exceptionally good animals were produced.

Mr. Joseph S. Thompson, of Whitby, Ont., one of the best judges of his day, made an importation in 1870 that fairly entitled him to the credit of having first brought Cruickshank cattle into prominence in America. In this shipment were two daughters of Champion of England, Sylvia and Christobel. They were the first specimens of Sittyton breeding exhibited at the leading shows in Canada, and created quite a sensation at the Provincial Fair in Toronto as yearlings, where they were placed first and second in strong competition. Mr. Thompson made a larger importation the following year, including the noted show cow, Violet's Forth, bred by Mr. Cruickshank, and sired by the grand show bull, Forth. She was a light roan cow, of great substance, quality and character—one of the best ever imported. Another grand cow brought out by Mr. Thompson, from the herd of Mr. Sylvester Campbell, Kinellar, was the roan Golden Drop 1st, sold at Mr. Thompson's auction sale, in 1874, to John Snell & Sons for \$1,000, in whose hands she won first prize and sweepstakes at the Provincial fair at London the following year, and at the executors' sale of the Snell herd the next year, owing to the death of Mr. Snell, senior, she was sold for \$1,225, and her yearling daughter, which she carried when purchased at the Whitby sale, brought \$1,000, the purchasers of both being Messrs. Day of Iowa.

Mr. John Miller, of Thistle Ha', Brougham, Ont., son of Wm. Miller, sr., of Pickering, made his first importation in 1870, which included the roan show cow Rose of Strathallan, bred by Lord Strathallan, and sired by Mr. Cruickshank's Allan. She was a first-prize winner in Scotland and at Provincial fairs in Canada. Her son, Lord Strathallan, which she carried when imported, a red bull, developed into a grand show animal, and was sold to Mr. Lockridge, of Indiana, for \$2,500 and a daughter, Rose of Strathallan 2nd, sold to Messrs. Snider, of Waterloo County, was a sweepstakes winner at Provincial Fairs, and one of the most finished cows of the breed ever seen in this country.

Mr. James I. Davidson, of Balsam, Ont., father of John, of Ashburn, and James I., of the homestead, still in the business, made his first importation in 1871, selected from the herd of Mr. Cruickshank, of whom he was a close personal friend, and of whose cattle he was a most consistent and enthusiastic advocate. Mr. Davidson was, for many years, the principal importer of Sittyton cattle to America, handling large numbers of them, the greater part of which were sold to United States breeders, but many to Canadians as well. From 1881 to 1887 he had practically a monopoly of the handling of the surplus stock of Sittyton for the American trade.

In 1871 Hon. John Dryden, of Brooklin, Ont., made his first importation of the bull Stanley and five females, bred by Mr. Cruickshank, including the red three-year-old cow Mimulus, by Champion of England, the dam of the noted prizewinning and breeding bull Barmpton Hero-217-, a roan, born in 1878, and sold when a calf to Messrs. J. & W. B. Watt, of Salem, Ont., in whose herd he was used until he was thirteen years old, proving the progenitor of more high-class prizewinners at principal Canadian shows than any other bull imported or home-bred, that has ever figured in this country. He was sired by Royal Barmpton, a bull bred at Sittyton, and imported in 1873 by Mr. Dryden. As proof that much more depends upon the quality than the length of a pedigree, it may be noted that the pedigree of Mimulus, as it appears in the Herdbooks, shows only four crosses of recorded bulls, and is, perhaps, the shortest of any of the Scottish cattle of that decade imported to Canada; but these were bulls of exceptional individual merit, though only one, Champion of England, was bred in Scotland, yet her first calf, Royal Duke of Gloster, whose sire, Grand Duke of Gloster, was more than her half-brother (being also by Champion of England, both being out of cows by Lord Raglan, a thorough-bred bull), was used freely in the Sittyton herd, and was the sire

of the noted bulls Roan Gauntlet and Cumberland the former the sire of Field Marshall, who, in turn, was the sire of the champion Mario. Mimulus produced only one heifer calf, which was sold to go to the States, her other produce being all bulls, of which six are recorded.

It was in 1874 that Mr. Arthur Johnston, of Greenwood, Ont., in connection with Mr. David Birrell, made his first importation, including the roan yearling heifer Alexandrina 6th, from the herd of Mr. W. S. Marr, of Uppermill. In 1884 Mr. Johnston brought out from Mr. Duthie's herd the Highland Society prize-winning bull, Eclipse, by Earl of March, and in the same year he landed a large and excellent importation, which included the white Sittyton heifer, Allspice, an own sister to Field Marshall, four Lancaster heifers, two Clarets, a Nonpareil, and two Rosebuds, from Kinellar, and eight young bulls, seven of which were of Mr. Campbell's breeding. Mr. Johnston made many later importations, and showed his rare good judgment in the purchase, from the Luther Adams' importation of 1887, of the noted roan, Cruickshank-bred Victoria bull Indian Chief, the sire of more successful show bulls than any other in the history of the breed in Canada, with the possible exception of Barmpton Hero.

Cost of Raising Pigs.

The cost of raising pigs, said Prof. G. E. Day, of the Ontario Agricultural College, at one of the sessions of the Ontario Winter Fair, is one which has attracted a good deal of attention of late, and has been discussed at considerable length in certain agricultural papers. As it is a very important question, an attempt will be made to add a little to the sum of knowledge regarding the problem, by presenting and discussing a few figures from our experimental work.

Size of Litter.—The cost of producing young pigs depends largely upon the number in the litter, a small litter costing more per pig than a larger litter. In these calculations we wish to be on the safe side, and hence we are estimating only six pigs in a litter, or a total of only twelve pigs per sow per year. This, we think, is a moderate estimate.

Valuation of a Sow.—A young grade sow about eight months old can be bought at a very reasonable price, and after the farmer is through with her he can sell her for quite as much as he originally paid for her, provided she makes a reasonable growth, and is well cared for. For this reason, we are omitting the value of the sow from the calculation. We are assuming that the young sow has not been bred at the time of purchase.

Risk.—This is a factor which is very difficult to deal with, and because there are no means of arriving at a satisfactory basis for an estimate, and because the estimated number of pigs in a litter is rather below what may be reasonably expected, we are leaving the element of risk out of the calculation.

Cost of Maintenance of Sow.—This is a matter upon which there may be some controversy. We have figures representing the actual cost of feeding sows while suckling pigs, but the cost of maintaining sows between litters is rather difficult to arrive at, owing to the fact that pasture plays an important part in the maintenance, and many foods can be used that have very little market value. We think, however, we are making a liberal estimate when we place the cost of maintenance of a sow which is not suckling pigs at seventy-five cents per month. Thus, if the sow raises two litters a year, and nurses each litter six weeks, it would leave about nine and a quarter months of maintenance between litters, which at seventy-five cents per month, would amount to \$6.94.

Cost of Maintaining Sow and Young Pigs.—For this calculation we shall use five sows under experiment at the College. An accurate record was kept of what the sows and little pigs consumed before the pigs were weaned. The meal consumed by the sows was composed of bran, middlings and oats, and is valued at \$20.00 per ton. The sows nursed their pigs forty-three days on an average, and the cost of the food consumed was as follows: Sow and litter No. 1, \$3.20; No. 2, \$3.18; No. 3, \$3.87; No. 4, \$3.79; No. 5, \$3.04. Total cost of five sows and their litters for forty-three days, \$16.99, or an average of practically \$3.40 per sow.

Cost of Raising Young Pigs until Six Weeks Old.—Two of the five pigs mentioned in the previous paragraph raised very small litters, and the five litters totalled only thirty-two young pigs,

which, however, is a slightly higher average than the number of pigs to a litter upon which we decided to base our calculations, namely, six. We shall count the cost of pig, however, on the basis of six pigs per litter, which makes the cost a little higher than it really was. Assuming, therefore, that a sow will produce twelve pigs during the year (two litters), that the original cost of a young grade sow is offset by her value when through breeding, and neglecting the element of risk, we have the following items of cost entering into the raising of young pigs until six weeks old:

| | | |
|--|-------|---------|
| 2 service fees, at \$1.00 each | ..... | \$ 2 00 |
| 9½ months' maintenance of sow, at 75c. per month | ..... | 6 94 |
| 2 six weeks' periods of nursing, at \$3.40 | ..... | 6 80 |
| Total cost of 12 pigs | ..... | \$15 74 |
| Average cost of 1 pig | ..... | 1 31 |

Cost of Finishing for Market.—Unfortunately, none of the young pigs mentioned above are yet ready for market, so that we shall refer to thirty pigs which were used in an experiment with blood meal, tankage and skim milk. These pigs were all purchased, and we have always found that pigs of our own raising give more satisfactory results than those we buy. Moreover, the nature of the experiment was such as to make the cost rather higher on the average, though we have omitted one group which was fed exclusively upon meal as a check group. We think, therefore, that, by using these pigs in our calculation, we are making use of a rather extreme case of cost. If we assume that we raised these pigs, and the cost until six weeks old was \$1.31 each; that meal is worth twenty dollars per ton, tankage thirty-three dollars per ton, blood meal fifty-five dollars per ton, tankage thirty-three dollars per ton, and skim milk fifteen cents per cwt., the financial statement for these thirty pigs would be as follows:

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|------------|
| 30 pigs, 6 weeks old, at \$1.31 each | ..... | \$ 39 30 |
| Cost of food after weaning | ..... | 201 57 |
| Total cost | ..... | \$240 87 |
| Total weight of hogs | ..... | 5,332 lbs. |
| Total cost per 100 lbs., nearly | ..... | \$ 4 52 |

On selling these hogs, therefore, whatever was received above \$4.52 per cwt., plus the manure, would represent the farmer's interest on capital and recompense for labor. If, however, these pigs were bought at \$2.50 each, the cost would be nearly \$5.20 per cwt. These figures show a striking advantage in favor of the farmer who breeds his own pigs.

As previously intimated, we think the figure above represent an extreme case, and below we offer some more encouraging figures.

Another Instance of Cost.—This case deals with fifteen pure-bred Yorkshires, which were upon experiment, and were sold at our public sale. When we closed the experiment, on account of the sale, they weighed a small fraction over 149 pounds each. The cost of feeding these hogs therefore, can be accurately estimated only until they reached the weight specified above. The cost of raising the pigs while on the sow was not ascertained, so that we shall use the figures obtained from the average of five litters, namely, \$1.31 per pig. The account against these pigs stands as follows:

| | | |
|---------------------------------|-------|------------|
| 15 pigs, 6 weeks old, at \$1.31 | ..... | \$19 65 |
| Cost of food after weaning | ..... | 66 68 |
| Total cost | ..... | \$86 33 |
| Weight of 15 pigs | ..... | 2,238 lbs. |
| Cost per 100 lbs. | ..... | \$ 3 86 |

Of course, these pigs were not up to market weights, and the cost increases as the pig gains in weight. If we assume that it would cost five cents per pound to put another forty pounds on each of these pigs, the total cost would become \$116.13, and there total weight would be 2,838 pounds, representing a cost of nearly \$4.10 per one hundred pounds. This is certainly a much better showing than the one previously presented and shows the possibilities of healthy, growing pigs. It may be that this group of Yorkshires represent an extreme case of cheap production, in which case the normal cost per cwt., would be somewhere between \$4.10 and \$4.52.

It must be remembered that these figures are not regarded as conclusive, but are offered merely as a contribution towards present knowledge of the subject. Before the close of another year we hope to have considerably more data, which may modify the calculations contained herein.

Getting at the Facts in Hog Feeding.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your valuable paper there have been a few statements regarding the swine industry to which I would like to call attention.

Mr. Robert L. Holdsworth stated that unless the packers will pay a better price for bacon hogs, the Berkshire, Chester, Poland-China, and other easily and cheaply fed hogs will be the only ones raised. Another correspondent who signs himself "Producer," makes a very sweeping charge against the Tamworths, and implies that Berkshires and Chester Whites are more economical producers than either Yorkshires or Tamworths.

At different times there has been a great deal more along a similar line in various agricultural papers, and I would like to call attention to the results of eight experiments where Berkshires, Yorkshires, Tamworths, Duroc-Jerseys, Poland-Chinas and Chester Whites were fed side by side under the same conditions. Five of these experiments were conducted at Guelph, and three of them at the Iowa State Experiment Station. When we come to analyze these results, we find the standing of the breeds in the eight different experiments, so far as cheapness of gain is concerned, to be as follows:

BERKSHIRES.—Four times stood first, once second, twice third, and once sixth, in the list.

YORKSHIRES.—Twice stood first, three time second, once third, once fifth, and once sixth, in the lists.

DUROC-JERSEYS.—Twice stood first, twice third, twice fourth, once fifth, and once sixth, in the list.

TAMWORTHS.—Three times stood second, once third, twice fourth, once fifth, and once sixth in the list.

POLAND-CHINAS.—Once stood second, twice third, once fourth, once fifth, and three times sixth, in the list.

CHESTER WHITES.—Four times stood fourth, three times fifth, and once sixth, in the list.

I am quite free to confess that I cannot arrange the breeds in order of their ability to make cheap use of food from the results given here. The Berkshires so far as these experiments go, have, I should say, the best standing, and next to them come the Yorkshires, and probably the Durocs and Tamworths, in order named. But what about Poland-Chinas and Chester Whites? Are we to believe that these two breeds, which are so widely and favorably known in the United States are inferior to the Yorkshires and Tamworths in point of being able to utilize food to advantage? I do not think that any sane man will make this claim. If, then, we do not consent to the proposition as laid down, is it fair to say that the Berkshires are superior to either Yorkshires or Tamworths, on the same kind of evidence? Since all the breeds go up and down more or less in the different experiments, is it not only a reasonable conclusion that there were other reasons entering into the experiment than merely the breed of the animals, and that, after all, there is nothing in breed so far as economy of production is concerned. These experiments were conducted as accurately as it is possible to conduct live stock experiments. All food was carefully weighed, and an accurate record kept of food consumed and gains made by the hogs, and as a result we have the figures submitted above. Against these we have the assertion of a great many farmers that the bacon type of hog is more expensive to produce than the fat type, and yet we have no figures submitted by men who make this claim to show that their claim is a just one. In any experiment comparing breeds, some breed has to come out ahead, but it does not follow that its standing was the result of the breed to which it belonged, but rather to the individuality of the animals representing the breed in that particular experiment. All breed tests which have been conducted go to show the same thing, and before reckless charges are made against the bacon type of hog, men should be very careful to have accurate figures upon which to base their charges.

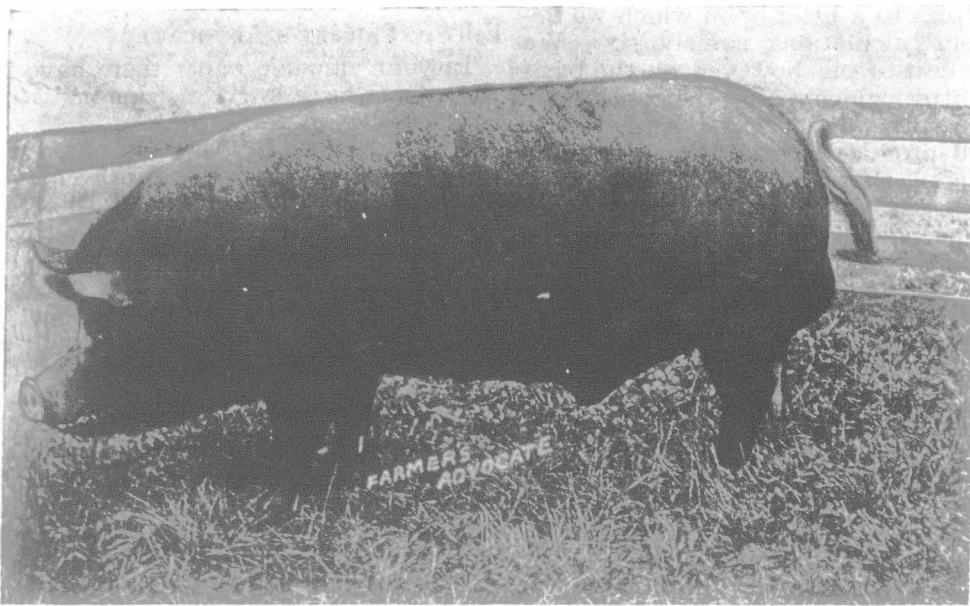
I would like also to say a word regarding the position taken by Mr. S. A. Freeman. The blood meal and tankage fed in these experiments were supplied by Swift & Co., of Chicago, and I am sorry Mr. Freeman takes an unnecessary fling at the Davies Co., who do not manufacture either blood meal or tankage for swine. The fact that these hogs were fed blood meal and tankage is, in my opinion, rather against cheapness of gain. However, they were the only ones in this year's work which could be used for the comparison we wished to make, and therefore I quoted their

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BOAR OF THE BACON TYPE.
Note the length and depth.

results. I am afraid Mr. Freeman has overlooked the statement at the close of my address at the Winter Fair, that the figures offered are not considered as final, but are merely thrown out to start people thinking, while we are at work obtaining further results. Evidently they have accomplished their purpose, though I am sorry to see the position taken by some is rather that of the adverse critic than of a person anxious to sift the matter to the bottom. I would like to repeat that the figures in the paper at the Winter Fair were never intended as final, and they are subject to revision. We may find that it costs much more than the amount stated in the article, or we may find that it costs less. In either case the results will be made public. We have no axe to grind in this matter. Our simple aim is to get at the truth, and we trust that farmers and others will give us their assistance in the effort.

Mr. Freeman cites a disastrous hog-feeding enterprise undertaken by Mr. A. R. Fierheller & Sons. Nobody will dispute what he says, and everyone is willing to admit that a man may easily feed hogs and lose money on them; but if we undertake to prove from a single instance of this kind that hog-feeding in general is unprofitable, would not the same kind of reasoning prove that every business or undertaking under the sun is unprofitable, even the running of a packing-house? We find money lost in almost every undertaking, and we also find other men who are making money in the same kind of business.

I would also like to call attention to a very short letter from the pen of Mr. E. R. Soper. This gentleman fed a number of hogs from the time they were two months old until they weighed 200 pounds alive at a cost of \$5.50 per hog for meal purchased. He does not state what else he fed, but we would have to attach a very high value to the ordinary by-products of the farm in order to make out that these were expensive hogs, and it will be noted, also, that they were of the despised Yorkshire breed. I have no doubt that other gentlemen could give us equally favorable figures from Tamworths, as well as from other breeds of swine, but it is a significant fact that these apparently very cheap gains were made by swine of approved bacon type.

O. A. C. Guelph.

G. E. DAY.

Strong Plea for the Dairy Shorthorn.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Concerning the Shorthorn cow for dairy purposes, combined with her present popular position amongst the beef breeds, I do not think Canadian breeders make the best of this strongest claim the Shorthorn cow has to popularity, the combination of milk and beef.

I think the English Shorthorn Society has the better plan for encouragement along these lines in offering prizes, with a minimum limit of production to be eligible.

Much has been done by our Dominion Association, in a way, to encourage an exhibit of good milking Shorthorns at the Provincial Winter Fair, with the result that several Shorthorn cows at these exhibitions have made records which would be no discredit to any strictly dairy breed. But contrary to the trend of the times in the mother-land, as well as in the United States, where greater efforts are made each year to give prominence to the deep-milking Shorthorn, at our last annual meeting a motion was carried cutting

down the prizes at the only places in Canada where prizes are offered for encouragement of dairy qualities in Shorthorns—the Winter Fairs—and a corresponding decrease was noticed in the exhibit at Guelph in December.

Of course we have never had an exhibit of dairy Shorthorns such as is seen in Smithfield, England. But we have not been trying to loaf. The Winter Fairs are pre-eminently the time and place to have prizes offered for dairy classes or tests. The larger fall fairs would necessitate the calving of the cows at a very unsuitable time of year, and often weather is not safe for pushing them to their best production of milk in the test. Even fairs held in September after, say 25th, are too early but might be utilised; yet all the more important and best attended exhibitions are held earlier.

A special record for milking Shorthorns, such as is proposed by the American Shorthorn Association, would probably not reach the class from which quickest and best results may be expected, the farmers or breeders who are now really using

their cows for the dual purpose, developing the milking qualities, while retaining the highest excellence as beef animals; as a case in point, with the beautiful and almost unbeaten heifers, "Fair Queen" and "Queen Ideal," whose dam made a very creditable showing in the dairy tests in connection with the Winter Fair at Guelph.

The procuring of these records, to have them authentic, would be costly to the owners of the cows, unless some cheaper method is found than has so far been devised, and few would take advantage of them.

Unfortunately, for many years a large portion of our most prominent breeders have scoffed at the idea of developing the milking qualities of the Shorthorns; and, to be sure, it is much easier to have the herd looking sleek and fat if a large flow of milk be successfully discouraged. But a large flow of milk is an inherent trait of the breed, and when reasonably careful methods are followed with that as one of the objects in view, there are comparatively few failures. Milking qualities are not monopolized by any one tribe or group of families. It has been asserted that there is no use looking for milk in Scotch families of Shorthorns, but one of the most remarkable sires of extra good milkers we ever used in our herd was bred by Mr. W. S. Marr from one of his favorite families, yet many ascribe dairy qualities to Bates families alone.

I am very pleased to note that, wherever Shorthorn cattle are known—and that means wherever any attempt has been made to improve the cattle stock—agitation is on in the line of recognizing properly, and improving and developing the deep-milking tendency of the breed.

A. W. SMITH.

The programme for the Killarney, Brandon and Neepawa meetings is meaty and deserves encouragement from the farmers, by a large attendance.

The Horticultural men stand for the building of permanent and beautiful homes in the West, and as such should have all possible support. The future of Canada lies in the happy homes of her citizens.

THE SCREENINGS AND THEIR DESTINATION

During the last year the interest in the destination of the screenings from cars of wheat shipped by the farmers has become much keener, owing to the increase of such hitherto wasted material and the interpretation of clauses of the Noxious Weeds Act by which it was made to appear that the farmer unfortunate enough to grow weed seeds was also to be mulcted of those seeds when grown. From time to time advice has been tendered as to how the weeds are to be eradicated, but until recently few attempts were made in Canada to utilize either the weed seeds or the screenings to advantage, what quantities there were available at the big elevators at the head of the Great Lakes being shipped across the line to Minneapolis and St. Paul, where such were purchased by the feeders, after paying freight and duty, bringing the screenings up to a cost of \$11 to \$12 a ton, duty \$1.50, freight \$3.50, the net price at Port Arthur being \$6.00.

The North American Live Stock company was organized at Port Arthur to turn the screenings into mutton on the spot, the head of the company believing in the maxim, "take stock to the feed, not feed to the stock," and with the annually increasing quantity of screenings, it requires no extra quality of prescience to imagine that Port Arthur will yet be a great, possibly the greatest, feeding and finishing point for Western Canada. Sheep were first stocked up with last fall to the extent of some thousands, and the project from all appearances promises to be successful, the only fly in the ointment being the question of a market for the finished product.

Considerable care has to be observed in the feeding of sheep on screenings, especially at the start, overfeeding and the subsequent loss from indigestion being sufficient to render the venture an unprofitable one, in fact to use a technical phrase

"care has to be exercised in getting the sheep on to feed", a week or more being allowed to elapse before the sheep are allowed to take their fill at the self-feeders, and even then the screenings are selected and, as seen by us, would not contain more than a dozen grains of wheat of any kind in a handful of the screenings, which were made up of weed seeds and short straws, a couple of inches long. From the appearance of these screenings, we assume that the dockage from the farmer's wheat is subjected to a grading process, the screenings as fed to the sheep, being the low grade stuff, and a pertinent query is "what becomes of the high grade stuff made up of small wheat?" As \$6.00 a ton is obtained for the low grade screenings considerably more, it is fair to assume, will be obtained for the higher grade stuff, and the only conclusion any fairminded person can come to is, that so long as the farmer shipper has to pay freight to the Lakes on the dockage, for which he receives, nothing, great injustice is done him—in plain English—he is being robbed! The dictionary does not contain a word descriptive enough of the toll usually taken by the local elevator or millmen from the farmer, who markets by the load on the street.

In one yard was noticed a bunch of 2000 lambs, range bred, carrying considerable Merino blood, but with a dash of some of the blood of the British mutton breeds, the Shropshire, being shown markedly. Ninety to one hundred days are calculated as the feeding period, the lambs being put in about the end of November, put on to feed a week later, which is gradually increased. During February shearing is done, after which the lambs just jump ahead in the matter of gains, being relieved of the fleece and the ticks. The shearing machine is used, as with such large numbers, hand work with the shears would be out of the question.

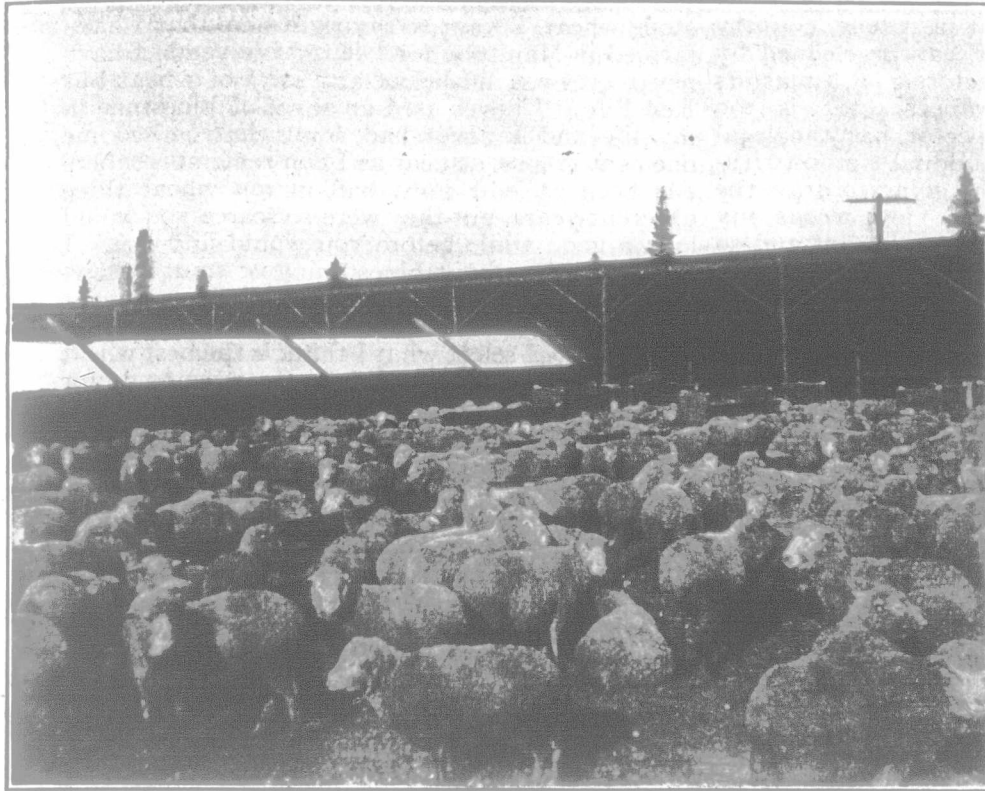
Sheep and lambs were being fed in open sheds at the time of our visit, beginning of February, and as may be judged the temperature at the time was the reverse of sultry, but the weather was ideal, being dry and sunny.

The desirable type of sheep for the open feeding yards are the close woolled compact grades, the result of crossing some of the Down breeds or the Merino grade foundation, the more open fleeced sheep do for feeding in closed sheds, but they are

the sheep on feed. The manager, Mr. Jaffray, a Canadian with experience in feeding and marketing sheep and cattle at Minneapolis and Chicago, is of the opinion that more sheep should be raised in the West, the wool would pay the running expenses, the lambs being the gain, as can be seen two crops are obtained, but in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, where sheep may be kept under range conditions, winter feed and shelter must be provided or the range ewes will be weak

with a dash of Shrop or other Down breeds will do well in the open.

Men qualified to pronounce say, that screenings make a fine quality of mutton and that once the consumer gets well-fed and well-bred mutton he wants more, not only so but mutton is said to be superior to beef as a flesh diet, not having the tendency to produce uric acid, that *bete noir* of gouty and rheumatic people, which beef is said to have. One thing the Grain Growers' Association



IN THE FEEDING YARDS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN LIVE STOCK CO., PORT ARTHUR. The open sheds are the only shelter.



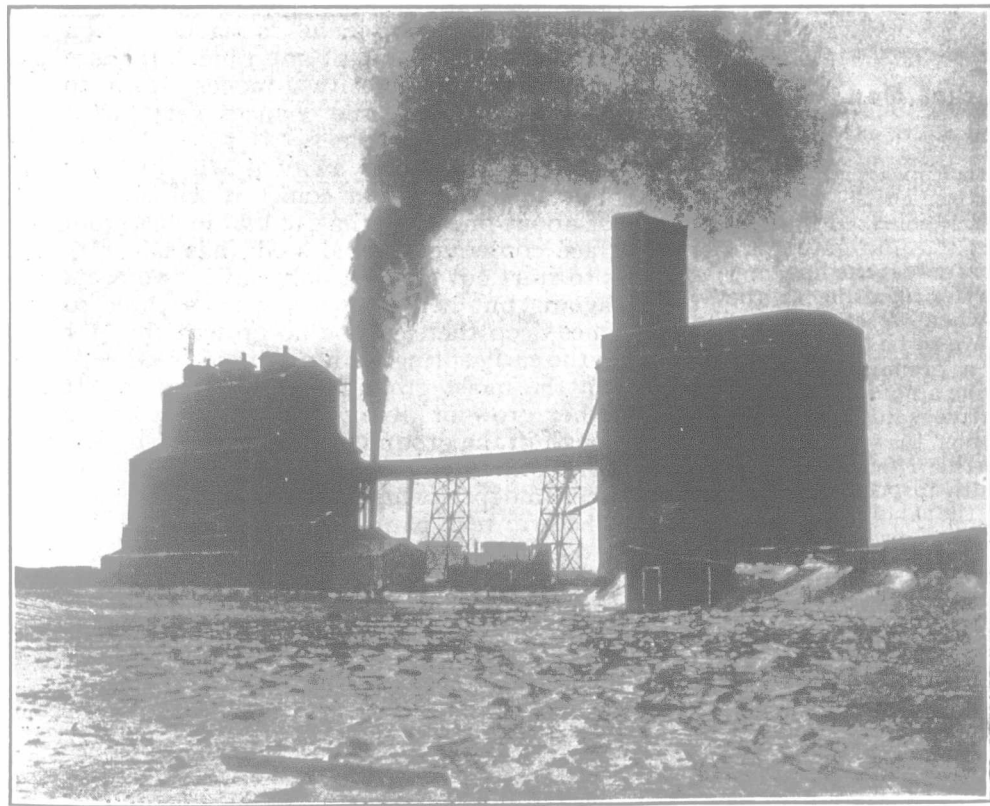
DESIRABLE TYPES OF LAMBS FOR FEEDING. Note also the self feeders (large) and the hay racks (small).

not suited to cold and snow. The compact woolled sheep also yield a heavier fleece than do the others, the difference being sometimes as much as ten is to three. Objection has been made to the shearing machine by some sheepmen, on the ground of sunburn on the sheep, but the experience of the Oregon men is distinctly in favor of machine clipping, as many as 125,000 being shorn by one firm at a cost of 8 cents a head. The opinion of men competent to pronounce is that the clip the second year after the machine is used,

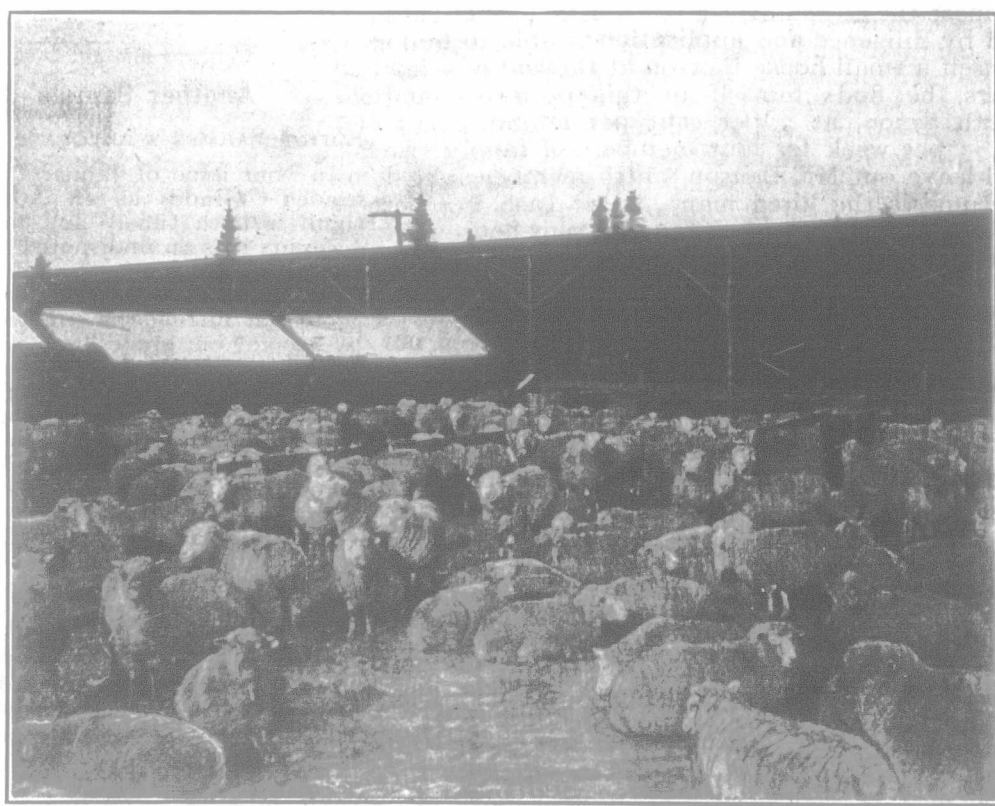
at lambing time. Lambs were bought in the late fall at \$2 a head, a car (double deck) holding 250 and of shorn sheep (shearlings or older) 200.

Prospects for the sheep raiser are bright, there is in America a shortage of 15,000,000 and wool is going up. Mr. Jaffray says "I have noticed many men go into cattle feeding and lose and turn to sheep and recoup themselves thereby. At Port Arthur the feeding is done in the open, although as can be seen by the illustrations a high board fence surrounds the yards, self feeders are used

could well afford to give attention to, when amending the Grain Act is to have a clause inserted to provide that as the railroads retain the screenings, the freight on the dockage (screenings, etc.) from the shipping point to the terminal elevator should be remitted him, by deduction from the freight bill. It would not be possible to return each farmer the proceeds from his screenings and no corporation, government or individual has any right to penalise the farmer for growing weed seeds, by confiscation of the screenings. The live-



WHERE SOME SCREENINGS ARE CLEANED OUT. King's Elevator, Port Arthur.



SOME RANGE BRED EWES BEING FED SCREENINGS. Merino blood predominates.

is improved over that where the shears are used. In conversation with the foreman of the feeding yards, a man who has had considerable experience at the Twin Cities, he stated that screenings were cheaper here than on the other side, where they could pay on the average \$9 a ton and come out all right on the deal, but that two things here caused the venture to be more or less an experiment, namely, the difficulty of getting sheep to feed and finding a market for the muttons. Considerable difficulty was experienced in securing

for the screenings; a car of hay costing \$8 a ton lasts the feeding yards ten days. It is Western prairie hay, but clover would be preferred. Plenty of salt, stock salt imported from Duluth, is kept in the troughs all the time and to that the foreman attributes much of their freedom from loss by sickness. For successful feeding the opinion holds that a cold, dry, sunny climate, such as Western Canada possesses, is ideal, but as already mentioned the bare legged, open fleeced sheep need sheds, whereas the others, Merino grades

stock men in conjunction with their grain growing brethren could well afford to agitate for a feed in transit arrangement so that sheep or cattle might be brought from the ranges to the farms and feed yards of Western Canada, so that the coarse feeds and waste grains and seeds might be utilized, and their valuable fertilizing effects be employed for the benefit of our farmers on Canadian land. Once the significance of these requests are grasped by the railroad men, they will duplicate their Seed Grain train enthusiasm.

FARM

Evidence is Against Mr. Benson

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Apropos of Mr. Benson's figures, the facts of Mr. Benson's farming would be much more interesting, and I think somewhat of a contrast to the figures of that imaginary farm. I think I have read Mr. Benson himself to the effect that he does not believe in summer fallowing (of which the only good that can be said, is that it is not quite so bad as continual cropping), that seventy acres, as he deals with it, should give at least \$400 net in barley, to add to that \$14 profit. Again, I expect that from the horse stock, with which Mr. Benson works his farm, he is able to raise at least one or more colts worth \$200 each at four years. Instead of selling all his grain to the elevator, he might sell a portion of it to that colt, allow \$100 for this and other expense, he will have another \$100 to add to that \$14. If this is not sufficient, I have no doubt some of the successful farmers near him could show him a few more little items, but if practical and successful farmers publish statements of farming operations, the only useful and interesting ones are the actual facts of their farming. I would just ask Mr. Benson this, does he know any farmers who settled upon their farms with practically no capital, and who have made a fair living for themselves and families, whose money and possessions to-day are in the thousands, irrespectively of the value of the land? If not, I think I could introduce him to scores, and if one includes the money they have spent in permanent improvements, buildings, etc., it will run into tens of thousands.

The farmer is a proverbial and privileged grumbler. One might divide them into two classes, the philosophical, rather cheerful grumbler and the pessimistic complaining one, and it is the latter class who are most apt to write to the papers. Good and well-informed as was the evidence before the tariff commission, there seemed a tendency to complain, that the farmer was not making as much money as the manufacturer. It is ridiculous to compare the income of a man employing hundreds, perhaps thousands, of workmen, to the farmer who probably averaged one; rather compare his lot to that of the mechanic. Suppose the mechanic is given a little plot of land and by diligence and application is able to build himself a small house thereon at the end of a few years, he finds himself in this position, land worth \$7500, at 7 per cent per annum, \$562; \$2.75 per week for four members of family (we will leave out Mr. Benson's fifth member, who I presume is the hired man), \$440; cash \$14 per annum; equals \$1016 per annum plus house rent free, in most cases free fuel, the very lowest taxes, no anxiety as to loss of employment, occasional days sickness, little or no pecuniary loss, independence, and many other little things I need not go into. Would he not consider his lot a comfortable one? Yet something like this is the analogy. Most farmers do not seem to know when they are making money, they are making capital in the shape of machinery, horses, buildings, etc., and because they have not cash to spare while doing so, cry out that they are worked to death and make nothing. This leads to the question, "Is it to the benefit of the country generally that they should make money?" The instances are getting too numerous of farmers making sufficient money to leave their farms, while still perfectly able to conduct them. There would be no objection to this, if the people, who take their place either as tenant or purchasers, were in a position to farm these places properly, as a rule they are not. The original farmer made his money on a new rich farm, free from foul weeds, a tenant comes, paying the rack rent of one third of the crop, without means to stock or work the place properly, and leaves it more impoverished and dirtier. A purchaser at \$7500 per half section, perhaps with only \$500 to pay in cash, assumes a mortgage of \$7000, expecting a further rise in land values to let him out of his quagmire; result, land dying of overwork, starvation, and two men trying to live off what is fast becoming a dirty desert. You may think this overdrawn and pessimistic, but I see it going on all over older Manitoba, and those who are thinking of selling or renting to impecunious men would do well to consider it. Of course there are men buying who

have the means and capital to farm these lands successfully, but they are the exceptions.

Is England in a better position with land worth £50 an acre, owned by few men, often embarrassed by their tenants inability to make it pay, than she would be if land was worth £1 an acre and owned by the individual, who occupied and farmed it? Why is French husbandry so prosperous, chiefly because so large a proportion of the farmers own their farms? Let us try and follow their example. I mentioned weeds. The absurdity of supposing that a whole country over-run with noxious weeds, can be cleaned by Acts of Parliament, inspectors, path-masters pottering about road allowances, etc., is too laughable. Suppose an inspector has the legal right to destroy a private individual's crop (without compensation) where is he going to draw the line? If I have 5 per cent of noxious weeds, my neighbor 10 per cent, another 20 per cent and so on, whose crop shall he decide to leave undestroyed? An inspector may do a lot of good in a new district, warning the inexperienced and educating them as to what are noxious weeds, before the country becomes infested, but in these already dirty districts, it seems to lead the happy-go-lucky ones to think that something is being done for them and they need not take too much trouble themselves, but damn the Government for not enforcing their Act, when the weeds increase.

Lorne Municipality.

A. J. MOORE.

Clover and Timothy Mixtures.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I notice in your last issue of the Farmer's Advocate that you advise farmers, who intend to sow clover to sow it mixed with timothy, six pounds of Red clover to three pounds of timothy, which will make nine pounds to be sown to the acre. My opinion is, this test will not prove satisfactory in most cases for the reason, that it is too little of the timothy per acre to give a satisfactory crop. Should the clover fail, it will allow the weeds to grow to a very great extent, which will be very discouraging to the sower. On the other hand, if he puts enough timothy seed in the land to ensure a good catch, it will not interfere with the clover, if the clover came through the winter in good shape. Timothy seems to be of a nature that it will grow or live in the land in a very confined state, until it has a chance for itself. While I believe that nine pounds of mixed seed is sufficient for an acre, I would much rather sow at the rate of five pounds of clover and four pounds of timothy mixed to an acre or one bushel of clover and one of timothy on twelve acres.

Dufferin.

JOS. A. RUSSELL.

Another Sample Market Man.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your issue of January 24th appears an article headed "Grades as an Advertisement," which I think is both timely and to the point. From all accounts it is an undisputed fact that our grades are higher than those of our neighbors across the line, and it certainly does seem that we are shooting at the goose but hitting the gander, when we reason that by keeping our grades high, we are to be able to keep up a reputation, or command a premium for high grade wheat, when we consider the amount of 1 Hard produced and consider the relative values of grades here and at Duluth. Also consider that the price of 1 Hard is only 1 cent above 1 Northern and 1 Northern here is equal to 1 Hard at Duluth inspection. How many farmers are to lose by the abolition of the present high standard of 1 Hard by lowering it sufficient to admit of the present 1 Northern?

From the best information obtainable it would appear, the delegation of farmers, who attended the conference in Winnipeg last Spring to investigate the Sample Market proposition, were misled by the more vitally interested members of the conference, the officials of the C. P. R. and a few grain men, and were persuaded that it would not be in the interests of the producer to have a Sample Market at present, using as an argument that it was going to delay shipment and encourage mixing, neither of which the grain growers wished to be held responsible for. But as subsequent developments have shown how a Sample Market would be beneficial, not only to the farmer, who ships direct, but also to the Elevator Companies, whose local buyers have made a great many mistakes this season by buying slightly smutted wheat for straight grade and as they are the direct losers in many cases, they are not only willing but anxious to see the Sample Market established, and if it is not established before next season, the local buyers will have such caution re grades, they will be paying rejected prices for straight grades, so would beg to second your suggestion, that the matter be given due consideration at the coming Convention and a definite decision arrived at.

H. A. FRASER,
Sec. HAMIOTA G. G. A.

Testimony re Smut in Wheat.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your issue of January 31, 1906, you asked your readers for letters on any subject presenting itself to them. There is a great deal of talk about poor bluestone. My belief is, have the best and use it in the best known way, if it is worth doing at all, do the bluestoning the very best way you can. To my mind it is not necessary to bluestone wheat, I want to say right here that I have farmed in Manitoba for twenty-five years, I have never grown a bushel of any kind of wheat but Red Fife. I never used an ounce of bluestone in my life and I never had smut that caused me one cent of loss, as near as I can remember; there has been an odd smut ball in my wheat three different years, but they were so scarce you would look a good while before you would find one. I grow wheat without bluestoning or smut by sowing good clean seed and using a little judgment in the depth to sow. First when stacking, which I always do, I select what I think is the best wheat for seed and put up enough in a setting to do for seed and bread. Keep it separate when threshing and never change seed except from the different kinds of soil on my own farm, never sowing two years in succession from the same kind of soil; my seed originated from Mr. Saunderson of Souris, the prize winner with Red Fife, and is pure as any I have seen.

I clean my seed thoroughly; from three to five times through the fanning mill. If necessary, I take it up in my hand and look at it after going through twice, then I test it with the mill, cleaning out the box and all dirt around and as long as there are any small grain come into the box I continue putting it through again and again until no small kernels come into the box. Then I think it fit to sow, and you can depend upon it there are no foul seeds in it by the time you have every small kernel out, consequently a clean farm. Now, Mr. Editor, this is the kind of doctrine I would like to hear the seed grain special preach. If farming was done along these lines there would be less complaints about dockage on cars of wheat shipped. I have lost one per cent on all wheat shipped this season. I must say that I have my farm fenced in and keep my stock at home and see that my neighbors' stock stay off; the only way to keep clear of noxious weeds.

I said "judgment in depth of sowing," in the early part of the spring when there is little growth, I sow very light, from three quarters of an inch to one inch deep and as the growth increases so must the depth until two inches is reached which to my mind is deep enough at any time. If there is not sufficient moisture two inches down to start the wheat, I think the chances very small for the crop until rain comes. If sown deep it may come up with roots away down say four inches but as soon as rain comes it will take a new root about one and a half to two inches from the surface consequently the seed has two sets of roots to start out and not only has it two roots to set agoing but being sown say from three to four inches deep there can be no growth that far down in the early spring. In my mind, seed cannot lie in the moist ground and do nothing. It must either grow or decay (rot) unless there is heat enough in the ground to germinate it, by the time there is heat enough to start seed three or four inches in depth it has lost part of its strength and sends up a weak plant, just the same as if you had sown a small weak kernel nearer the surface and it comes away at once after sowing. It seems to me that it is from these weak plants that we get smut. A good proof of my theory was given at our institute meeting when a neighbor gave his experience. He had planted a certain number of good strong seeds by rule measure, first lot one inch, second one and a half inches, third two inches, fourth two and a half inches, fifth three inches; all from the same bin of seed—first fair crop no smut, second good, no smut, third good crop, two or three smutty heads, fourth not so good and considerable smut, fifth about one half smut.

I think another good helper to grow smut is the disk drill. It is almost impossible to keep it from going into the ground; this year my neighbors that used disks had smut in plenty, where people on the same section sowed with the shoe drill had none. I hear the learned say that bluestone kills the weak grains, and prevents them sending out weak plants, it seems to me if it will kill one it must weaken the others.

Glen Souris Farm.

TULLY ELDER.

Some Thoughts For Grain Growers.

In view of the close proximity of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Convention (Feb. 28-Mar. 1) the following excerpts from W. R. Motherwell's presidential address to the Saskatchewan men, are presented.

The average quality of the crop just garnered, so far as it was affected by climatic conditions is the highest since 1902. But it is alarming to note by the Inspection Department's report the increased tendency of our staple product, wheat to go off grade as a result of smut and noxious weeds. And when we consider that both these enemies are controllable, it makes the situation all the more regrettable. Up to December 1905 nearly 14 per cent of our total output of wheat went rejected, while during the month of January the daily Inspection reports showed a fluctuating percentage of rejected wheat all the way from 15 to 33.3. This serious inroad on the profits of the producer last season may be accounted for in several ways, the sum of which make a very startling aggregate indeed.

- 1st. Carelessness in treating the seed with fungicides or not treating at all.
- 2nd. The thoughtless perseverance on the part of some farmers in continuing to sow poor seed.
- 3rd. The probable adulteration of the bluestone and formalin used in pickling.
- 4th. The tendency of some seasons to be worse than others in the development of fungus growths.

In connection with this serious menace to our future prospects as a grain producing province, it is pleasing to note the special efforts the Dominion Department of Agriculture and the railway companies are making by what is now known as the "Seed Grain Special." This movement was much needed, and might appropriately be referred to as the first great agricultural revival in Saskatchewan.

The following extract from my last year's annual address is, I submit, more than ever deserving of your attention at the present time:

"For the past two or three years there has been a constantly growing feeling among Western producers that our wheat grades are too high and require, at least, readjustment, and this feeling has developed now into a settled conviction.

Previous to five years ago the laxity of our grading and the almost entire disregard for standards became so notorious that many of our best thinkers among both producers, dealers and exporters, came to the conclusion that something radical had to be done to preserve the deservedly high character of our wheat as grown, or our reputation abroad would suffer irreparable loss and injury. The Western Grain Standards Board, Winnipeg Grain Exchange and Western M. P.'s and Senators vied with each other in having such amendments made to the Inspection Act as abolished difficulties complained of and gave us the present high standards fixed by Act of Parliament and to which we now find ourselves unable to attain, except on very occasional years.

There is surely a medium between these two extremes that will do, on the one hand, ample justice to our well-earned and world-wide reputation for growing the very best grade of hard milling wheat and on the other hand not exclude ourselves from the attainment of our own classification."

At the present rate of progress five years hence should see practically the whole southern half of Saskatchewan settled and the surplus export of wheat approaching the 100 million mark.

The Grain Growers' Association came into existence under dire and exceptional circumstances, and the general opinion of the disinterested onlooker has been that by its influence we have been privileged to correct many abuses and perform much good.

Portable Granaries.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Having seen an article on the above topic from the pen of N. Wolverton in a recent number of the Farmer's Advocate, and as I have had some experience along the same line, I thought I would give the public a few pointers, as my style of construction was a good deal different from his.

It is a well known fact that with competition as keen as it is, we must aim to produce grain, as well as other things, cheap, if not, we are out of the race.

I made ten of the above kind of granaries some four years ago. Some of mine were round, galvanized iron tanks, 8 feet across and 7 feet high. This size holds 260 bushels. I have others of the same style, only they are 10 feet 6 inches across and 8 feet high and this style holds 600 bushels. There is a double floor in the bottom and an elliptic door in the side near the bottom to get the grain out. I will not go into detail of this

kind, as I do not like them. The only feature in their favor is that they are light to move and they will not burn.

I will give you a short synopsis of the construction of a granary that is the most serviceable and up-to-date for convenience in handling grain. Take five pieces of tamarac timber, 6x6 in., 12 ft. long and cut three of them to 11 ft. Then sleigh runner all off one foot back at one end. In the two long ones bore two holes 18 in. back from the end that is sloped with a 2-inch auger and dress out to make a mortise to put a chain through by which to draw. Then put the two with holes 10 ft. 1 in. apart to the outside of each and take them out of wind. This extra inch will make up for the studs and all lumber is an inch extra in length. Fifteen inches deep in a granary this size will make 100 bushels. Divide the space for the other three and see that they are level on top, also the square ends straight. Now tack a board near each end to keep them in their place. This being done, cut your side studs to the length out of 2x6 in. stuff. The center ones would be better to be 2x8 in. to keep them from springing. The best length is 7 ft. 8 in. for the corners and 5 in. longer for the ones that will be spiked to the side of the sills. Now cut your plates, 10 ft. 1 in., out of 2x6 in. stuff, space the same as the sills and spike the studs to them and raise. When up spike firmly to sills, except the corners, which will be nailed on top. Then take some narrow boards and cut them 3 ft. long and nail them on the other side of the studs, even with the top of the sills, then nail the other end firmly to the sills. Now lay a tier of 1/2-inch lumber first, then a floor of rough lumber surfaced and break the joints. This makes a much better floor than flooring and very little more expensive. Now put on your cross-end plates, 6 in. back from the end, so as to let the end studs go up to the rafters. Put on your rafters now of 2x4 in. stuff with a 1/2 pitch. When the rafters are on, put in your end studs. Let them run up to the rafters and spike very firm at bottom to sill. Now brace the frame by taking 1x3 in. pieces long enough to reach from one corner at bottom to the other at top. Let these into the studs, so as to be level on the outside and let into sill at bottom and studs at the top and nail very firmly. Now cover this on the outside with 1/2-inch lumber, tar paper and low grade siding. I have tried building granaries with siding alone and have come to the conclusion that it is no good. Put one sash in the gable for light and also to take out to let the spout of the machine in. At the other end let the ends of the siding project out in one space 1 in. on each side to receive shiplap boards, cut as bin boards. This will be the door and should be 6 ft. high. Put on roof boards, cornice and shingle. Be sure that the cornice is close fitting, so that no snow will blow in. Put one tie across the granary under the plates in the center. A hole can be cut in one of the bin boards and a shingle put on the inside of it to keep the grain in, now have a spout made with a shut-off in it to be put on with screw nails. When you start to draw just let the grain run into the wagon or sleigh box till it stops running, then take out the boards and shovel the grain into the box. One man can load a load this way in five minutes or less. The day is past for hauling grain in bags, in fact, there is not time to go that slow.

This granary having only sills and no joists is, therefore, lower down, which is an advantage, and it is also stronger. It being square, holds more for the material that is in it and the bulk of the grain is nearer the door.

If any of your readers contemplate going into the portable granary business, they can glean enough from Mr. Wolverton's and this to enable them to construct one. Any person who runs a rig to do his own threshing, I would strongly advise him to try one, as they are the coming way of handling grain. They save a great deal of labor when it is dear and hard to be got. Three men and two teams, with board, cost about \$15 and that is saved.

If I were building one to hold oats I would make it 12 ft. square, as two teams will move that size with ease. Ten feet is large enough for wheat, as it takes too far drawing of stooks to fill a larger one.

There is not the same advantage to be derived from this kind of granary if the grain is stacked, as if it is threshed stooked.

We have had no bother in threshing to get the straw far enough away from the granary to burn, if we wish to burn it.

W. SAUNDERSON.

DAIRYING

Manitoba Dairy Convention.

The Convention of Manitoba dairymen at the Agricultural College recently, marked the beginning of a new era for this industry in Manitoba. The students in attendance helped matters and the attendance of interested parties despite the searching wind showed conclusively that a systematic campaign was all that is needed to boost the work along. Markets are still unsatisfactory for the small creamery, several anomalies exist, such as butter being brought from other places at an equal or larger price than the article could be got for in Manitoba of equal quality. Such things may be remedied, once a cheese and butter board is established. One of the prime necessities is to gain the confidence of the producers of the raw material, the farmers, who have been bitten so severely in the past, but who now have opportunities at several creameries not heretofore available.

W. J. Kuneman of Giroux, Man. gave a brief but practical talk on "Pressing, Dressing and Boxing Cheese," which contained advice and information helpful especially to the beginner. He emphasized the necessity of perfect cleanliness in cheese rings, and of using perfectly new press cloths. The boxing of the cheese and the handling of it upon the market should be given careful attention, and he suggested that all boxes should have the net weight of the cheese stencilled upon them.

As some time remained after the regular program of the afternoon had been carried out, Professor Ruddick filled the space profitably with a talk on Creamery Cold Storage, illustrating his remarks by diagrams on the blackboard. After expressing his pleasure at meeting with the Manitoba dairymen, and his approval of the new Dairy School and its appointments, he dealt with the subject he had chosen.

The Dairy Division at Ottawa makes Cold Storage a special branch of its instruction and has given much time and money to the perfecting of a satisfactory system. To test the efficacy of the different methods now in use, the Department of Agriculture had secured a skating rink, divided it into ten compartments and in each compartment had installed a different system of storage. The conditions surrounding the compartments were the same for all, and the same amount of ice had been put in each. Careful observations were then made and records kept of the length of time taken for the ice to melt in each compartment.

The cylinder system, which was in general use among dairymen, he had found to be satisfactory when given careful attention but it caused considerable work. The air circulation system had given the most favorable results in this testing of methods. By diagrams the professor showed how the warm air found an outlet from the top of the storage room into the ice chamber and then back again in a cooled condition through lower openings into the storage room. Circulating over the ice and through the cold room, the air was kept at an even temperature of about 36°. This is somewhat higher temperature than the cylinder system affords but is more even and less difficult to maintain.

The method of insulating walls with large "dead-air" spaces he considered an expensive one, and difficult to obtain, for the greatest care must be exercised in the building of the walls, so that there shall be no opening, however minute, for the entrance of outside air. Instead of air filling the wall space, Professor Ruddick recommended that the space be filled with shavings which are elastic and dry. If these are not obtainable, clean, dry, cut straw or chaff make good substitutes. Dry sawdust is hard to obtain, and when used as filling is apt to become musty, ferment and settle.

The floor he recommended was constructed of a layer of concrete four inches thick, above that from four to six inches of coal cinders, ashes or dry sand, then a layer of hollow square tile cemented in, and over all a shallow covering of concrete. The doors of a cold storage room had always presented a difficulty, but up to the present he had found the best results from a bevelled door padded on the edge with felt covered with canvas.

Wm. Champion of Reburn, a member of the Dairymen's Association during the twenty years of its existence, explained the construction of an ice box for the home dairy, to be filled with water and allowed to freeze.

The second day started with the business meeting and election of officers. After the reading of Mr. Gilroy's address, F. Lutley, who has done much of the work in connection with the butter-making competitions at the Winnipeg fair, pointed out that it was utterly hopeless to ask people to compete in the present wretched quarters, and with the disadvantages of having to pay gate fees every time they came in or went out. Mr. Lutley also made a complaint, that though he had given his services gratis year after year to this competition, he had not been considerably treated by the directorate, having upon all occasions to pay for his own meals.

The secretary read a brief report, drawing attention to the fact that although the officers of last year had, following the direction of the last annual meeting, laid before the provincial minister of agriculture the great need of travelling dairies, nothing had so far come of it. The railroad companies, we understand will take the travelling dairy idea up and equip a train, after the style of the Seed Special.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1905.

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|---|-----------------|
| Receipts— | |
| Cash on hand Jan. 1 | \$ 47 88 |
| Government grant Mar. 18 | 200 00 |
| Membership fees, Mar. 18 | 20 00 |
| Incidental | 22 90 |
| Total receipts | \$291 78 |
| Expenditures— | |
| Office rent, secretary's salary, etc. | \$261 91 |
| Cash on hand | 29 87 |
| Total | \$291 78 |

Secretary-treasurer G. H. Greig, who had the office for two years, declared that he thought the time had come for a change and nominated Prof. W. J. Carson, provincial dairy superintendent. Prof. Carson was elected by acclamation. The list of officers elected follows: President, David Munroe, Winnipeg; first Vice, L. A. Race, Brandon; second Vice, Wm. Champion, Reaburn; Secretary-Treasurer, Prof. W. J. Carson; Directors, J. M. Carruthers, J. O. Allaire, F. Lutley, S. H. MacCaul of Winnipeg and C. K. Breckman of Lunder, Man.

An enlivening contest for representation to Winnipeg Fair board followed, Prof. Carson being nominated and supported by Messrs. G. H. Greig, Geo. Steele, M.P.P. F. Lutley's supporters put up a stiff fight but their man was elected for Brandon but not to the Winnipeg board. A delegation of Manitoba dairy and creamery will attend the National Convention at Chicago.

Lunch was provided in the test room, and inspection of the equipment made, which is most complete, consisting of ten different makes of separators, three different makes of churns, two different makes of pasteurizers, and two different makes of cream vats, and a modern outfit for bottling milk for city trade.

President Creelman of the O. A. C. Guelph gave a lively address, detailing the vicissitudes of the Guelph Agricultural College in its early days and warned the farmers against being guilty of opposition to the agricultural college. Prof. Ruddick gave an interesting and profitable address on the improvement of dairy herds, the gist of which follows: It was necessary to test the cows to see if they were paying for their board. He mentioned the fact that as far as could be ascertained the average yield of the dairy cows of Canada was only 3,000 pounds of milk per year. The average in Denmark was 6,000 to 7,000 pound per cow per year. By selection and testing, Denmark had in five years raised the average of the cows 800 pounds to 1,000 pounds of milk per year.

Mr. Ruddick explained that the department of dairying was trying to encourage the testing of cows and to this end had offered that wherever a number of farmers would join together to form a testing association and provide themselves with the necessary equipment, which would cost about \$3 to \$4 per farmer, and would take the samples of milk, the department would do the testing for one year. The plan of these associations was to take a sample of milk three days a month on fixed days, the plan being to weigh both morning and evening milkings taking a sample from each. These samples were to be kept in 6-ounce bottles, a small amount of preservative being added to keep the milk sweet until the end of the month, when the bottles were sent to the department and tested for butter fat. The bottles should always be kept in a locked box as the preservatives were usually deadly poison. The department had succeeded in having a comparatively cheap spring

scale authorized and would furnish the blanks to nail up in the barn or milking shed. All that was needful was to hang the pail on the hook, check up the weight on the card and then take the sample for the bottle. Small dippers had been devised, six dips of which would exactly fill one of the bottles. It was imperative that the bottles should be quite full to prevent churning of the milk in transit. The bottles had screw tops and solid rubber rims. He thought that here in the West this work could be done to great advantage in connection with the new dairy school and also in connection with the creameries.

He urged the combination of swine raising with dairying. D. Munroe, St. Charles, a dairyman of experience, gave a practical paper on cow feeding for milk production. Geo. Steele, M.P.P., the well-known Ayrshire breeder also discoursed on the breeding of dairy cattle, which has been a life time study with him, and in which he has achieved considerable success. Principal Black's demonstration on 'Judging dairy cows' was unavoidably postponed, the amphitheatre not being in readiness.

POULTRY

Feeds For Eggs; Vegetable Growing.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

As a subscriber who is interested and enlightened by reading the Advocate I wish to register a kick against certain articles that appeared in the issue of January 31st.

Poultry Feeding, Mr Way says, the object to be obtained should be considered, still he gives only the one idea which is all right for fattening poultry perhaps. But if you want to have poultry lay eggs you don't want to load them up with mash in the morning that is going to cause them to sit around and mope all day instead of scratch, and how are you going to prevent part of your flock getting the lion's share if you do feed a little sparingly. The bossy one will get well filled up, then do you think they will scratch? I guess not. Then another meal at noon to keep them lazy together with warm quarters, and the grain at night when it is too dark to scratch and see it, such feeding would stop any pen of poultry laying on the double quick.

Farmers if you want your chickens to lay give them plenty of room well ventilated and lighted, and draught tight, with plenty of litter. Get your poultry to moult early in the season, see directions in previous issue of the Farmer's Advocate and then they will go into winter quarters in better shape (slick and fat), then don't worry if quarters are a little cold but they must not be damp. Give meat or cut green bone, good drinking water, and grits and dust bath, and a variety of grain and vegetables but don't whatever you do be too kind in stuffing them. Let them work for a living which is in strict accordance with the laws of nature, and keeps young stock on hand.

Next kick is on the vegetable question, which is only profitable according as to the smallness of the crop, for instance in 1904 potatoes in the neighborhood of Brandon were a small crop. I sold all of mine for ninety cents per bushel, good profit. Onions were also scarce and profitable. The result was farmers planted a lot in 1905, and although great quantities got frozen in the ground on account of immense grain crops, vegetables are very dull in Brandon, and although the stores are charging 50 cts. for potatoes, a farmer can scarcely trade them off at 40 cts., and onions, no sale. This is the case all over if you observe closely whenever there is a slight over production. Of course whilst there is no more extensive growing than at present it is quite possible to ship to some point where they are scarce if you have sufficient cellar room to store, and want to take chances on freezing, but any farmer who is wise will not go too much on vegetables. If one man cleared \$135 on an acre how much would every farmer clear if they all put in a similar amount? They would have to feed them to their stock.

Great praise is due the Farmer's Advocate for the way the hog question is being handled. Get after the cattle question too. If we have a market so we can raise cattle, hogs and grain with profit, we can keep the wheels of commerce turning.

Cornwallis Municipality, Man. G. W. BOOTH.

Manitoba Poultry Show.

The Thirteenth Annual Poultry Exhibition of the Manitoba Poultry and Pet Stock Association held at Virden, Manitoba, from February 5 to 10, was one of the most successful, if not the most successful, show the Manitoba Association has ever held, and had it not been for the extremely cold spell of weather during the week the attendance of the public would have been a record one.

One of the most pleasing features of the exhibition was the beautiful new coops of uniform pattern with

which the whole show was equipped, and it reflects great credit on the Executive Committee and especially on Mr. Geo. H. Gundy, Vice President of the Association, who planned and superintended their construction.

The exhibition was held in the old Virden school house, kindly lent to the Association by the Virden school trustees, and the whole building was fully occupied.

Especial mention is due to Mr. J. W. Higginbotham, of Virden, the President, who also acted as Manager, for the splendid care the birds received, the clean and well ventilated state of the different rooms, and the orderly and systematic cooping of the birds as they arrived in their different classes.

There were over eight hundred birds on exhibition and among them the best on the American continent to-day. They were scored by Sharp Butterfield in his usual satisfactory manner. Though it has been your correspondent's pleasure to attend a great many poultry shows he never before witnessed such complete satisfaction by all the exhibitors with the awards of the Judge as there was at Virden.

The largest classes were Bared Plymouth Rocks, White and Silver-laced Wyandottes, and Buff Orpingtons. In the Plymouth Rock row there were some very tight runs for the ribbons and the successful man had something to be proud of when he was able to secure the coveted prizes.

The most successful and largest exhibitors in this class were H. W. Hodkinson, Neepawa; Jas. Rothnie, G. H. Gundy, and Jos. Clark, Virden; and A. J. Carter, Brandon. Jos. Clark is particularly to be congratulated as this is his first experience in the show ring and to win in such hot company shows that he is on the right track with his matching.

In the Buff Orpington alley another strong fight for the ribbons was put up and some very fine birds indeed were on exhibition. W. F. Scarth & Son, of Virden, when the red tickets were up found that they had made practically a clean sweep, and we feel sure that they fully deserved it all, as their birds from head to tail are buff to the skin and not only buff, but buff of that beautiful rich color as only Orpington men with the best can produce. As a friend of Mr. Scarth in our hearing aptly put it "Why Scarth you are the uncrowned king of the Orpington family."

In the Silver laced Wyandottes M. T. Adamson, of Virden; Ed. Brown, of Boissevain, and A. F. W. Severn were the principal exhibitors and had some particularly fine birds throughout. Mr. Adamson carried off the largest number of prizes which he well deserved.

In White Wyandottes J. Kitson, of Macdonald, Man., and the Rev. F. W. Goodeve won most of the ribbons with some fine birds with high scores. Their birds being the admiration of all.

I am sorry that time and space will not admit going more fully into all the other winnings as there was not a class in the show which was not well worth special mention. However a few of the old standbys whom everyone is pleased to shake hands with each year, and who were out again were J. W. Higginbotham with his usual strong string of Light Brahmas; Geo. Woods, Louise Bridge, with some particularly fine white Leghorns; Milne Bros., of Brandon, with their Bantams and Games; J. H. Garside, Brandon, and his pets the Pheasants, of which he had a grand display; J. T. C. Menlove, of the firm of Menlove & Thickens, with a large string of their Pekin Ducks and Black Orpingtons. We would also like to mention H. A. Scarth with the first White Orpingtons to be exhibited at the Manitoba show.

The annual meeting was held at the show buildings on Thursday evening and was well attended and some important matters were taken up and disposed of. J. W. Higginbotham, President, in the chair, who on calling the meeting to order asked Acting Mayor Menlove to address the meeting. Mr. Menlove spoke shortly, welcoming the poultry fraternity to Virden, wishing them every success and extending the freedom of the town during their stay. A suitable reply was made by Mr. A. J. Carter, of Brandon, on behalf of the Association. It was moved and seconded that the next show be at Brandon which was carried unanimously.

The following officers were elected for 1906 and 1907.

Patrons: Lord Strathcona, Hon. R. P. Roblin, Dr. McLunis, M.P.P., E. L. Drewry and C. H. Whitehead, Brandon. Hon. President, Mayor Fleming, Brandon; President, T. H. Chambers, Brandon; First Vice President, W. Anderson, Brandon; Second Vice President, G. H. Gundy, Virden; Secretary, Thos. G. Milne, Brandon; Treasurer, D. Sherriff, Brandon.

Executive Committee: R. Lane, Brandon; P. E. Shether, Brandon; J. Knowlton, Brandon; H. W. Hodkinson, Neepawa; W. Rutherford, Winnipeg; J. Kitson, Macdonald.

Auditors: C. F. Wainwright and J. Lawny, Virden.

CUPS AND MEDALS.

Thos. Chambers Brandon Cup—For best ten birds or more, any one breed, American class, won by Rev. F. W. Goodeve, Neepawa.

Lieutenant Governor's Cup—Value \$100.00, and \$10.00 Gold Medal, for best breeding pen, barring Asiatic, American and Bantams. Geo. Wood, Winnipeg.

Patterson Cup—Value \$100.00, for best breeding pen in American and Asiatic classes. J. W. Higginbotham, Virden.

E. L. Drewry Cup—Value \$100.00, for best three males and three females, any variety. Geo. Wood, Winnipeg.

Challenge Cup and Medal for the best pen of fowls exhibited by a farmer who has not previously won a prize at an exhibition of the Manitoba Poultry Association. H. E. Waby, Holmfild, Man.

Challenge Cup and Medal for highest scoring pair of fowls, any variety, Bantams barred. Geo. Wood, Winnipeg.

Challenge Cup for best exhibit of Pigeons made by one exhibitor. W. Nixon, Winnipeg.

Special, value \$15.00, for highest scoring Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet of any one variety, except Bantams. Geo. Wood, Winnipeg.

Cup for best exhibit of White Rocks. Geo. Plunkett, Neepawa.

Special Prizes:—Best Breeding Pen B. P. Rocks, Milne Bros., Brandon.

Best Breeding Pen any variety, owned by member of Virden Poultry Association. J. W. Higginbotham, Virden. Best all round Farmers' Exhibit, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks and Chickens. J. Kitson, Macdonald. Best pair of Geese. Jos. Prichard, Wapella. Best pair Ducks, any variety. Menlove & Thickens, Virden. Best Pen B. P. R., H. W. Hodgkinson, Neepawa. Best Pen Langshans, Geo. Woods, Winnipeg. Best Pen Cochins, W. Anderson, Brandon. Best Pen Wyandottes, M. T. Adamson, Virden. Best Pen Orpingtons, W. F. Scarth & Son, Virden. Best Pen Brahmas, J. W. Higginbotham, Virden. Best Pen Games, Milne Bros., Brandon. Best Pen Leghorns, George Woods, Winnipeg. Best Pen Minorcas, R. D. Laing, Stonewall, Man. Best Pen Bantams, Geo. Gundy, Virden. Best Pen S. L. Wyandottes, M. F. Adamson, Virden. Best Three males and females B. P. Rocks, George Gundy, Virden. Best Three males and females. White Wyandottes, Rev. F. W. Goodeve, Neepawa. Best Three males and females S. L. Wyandottes, Ed. Brown, Boissevain, Man. Best Three males and females Light Brahmas, J. W. Higginbotham, Virden. Best Three males and females Partridge Cochins, W. Anderson, Brandon. Best Three males and females S. or Rose C. Leghorns, Geo. Wood, Winnipeg. Best Pair White Rocks, G. Plunkett, Neepawa. Best Pair Buff Rocks, W. Schvenan, Virden. Best Pair Minorcas, R. D. Laing, Stonewall. Best Pair Games, Milne Bros., Brandon. Best Pair Black Orpingtons, Menlove & Thickens, Virden. Best Pair Houdans, C. H. Wise, Winnipeg. Best Gobbler, R. D. Laing, Stonewall. Best Gander, Jos. Prichard, Wapella. Best Goose, Jos. Prichard, Wapella. Best Turkey Hen, R. D. Laing, Stonewall. Best Display, W. F. Scarth Cup, W. Anderson, Brandon. Best Display Pheasants, W. H. Garside, Brandon. Best Dressed Turkey, Mrs. Bellamy, Virden, cash \$5.00.

(See page 281 for Detailed Prize List.)

FIELD NOTES

Events of the World.

CANADIAN.

A. H. Colquhoun formerly of the Toronto News has been appointed Deputy Minister of Education for Ontario.

A valuable deposit of graphite has been discovered at French Vale, Cape Breton Island.

Lord Strathcona has notified the London agents of the Canadian manufacturers that implement exhibits will be accepted at the exhibition to be held at Lagos, West Africa, next November.

The Marine Department at Ottawa has given orders for several new life-boats to be sent to British Columbia for use on the west coast of Vancouver Island. Telegraph and telephone service will be made as perfect as possible.

At the opening of the Ontario Legislature in the speech from the throne Lieutenant Governor Clark had this to say in regard to the Ontario Agricultural College:

"The past year has been most successful in the history of the agricultural college from the standpoint of number of students, amount of work done and number of farm visitors. For the first time in its career the total number of students in all classes exceeded a thousand. The Macdonald Institute has apparently taken firm hold on the appreciation of the public, and farmers' daughters have come to its halls in numbers that promise a very bright future for the institution. You will be asked to provide funds for increasing the teaching faculties of the college in various departments."

The legislature of British Columbia will be asked to consent to the building of the Boundary, Kamloops and Cariboo Central Railway. The proposed road will connect the southern boundary of British Columbia with the Yukon River. With some town on the border line as the southern terminus the road will run through the Okanagan Valley, across the Salmon River to Kamloops. Then it will follow the north

Thompson river for 100 miles, entering the Cariboo district, will cross the Fraser at Fort George. Leaving there it will cross the Skeena and Stickeen rivers, reach Teslin Lake and from there follow the Hootalinqua valley to the Yukon and there connect with steamboat navigation to Dawson.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

A monument has been erected at Meddelburg in the Transvaal as a memorial to the horses that fell in the Boer war.

A special passenger train has passed safely through the new Simplon tunnel between Switzerland and Italy. Ordinary traffic is expected to begin about the first of April.

Miss Alice Roosevelt, daughter of the President, was married on February 17 at the White House to Representative Nicholas Longworth of Ohio.

The British Labor Party will remain independent, not affiliating with any of the other parties in the House. Keir Hardie, the Labor leader, predicts that socialism will be a dominant factor in future politics, and old age pensions the leading demand.

A scheme is being considered to harness Victoria Falls, the greatest cataract of the eastern hemisphere, to supply electric power to the Transvaal mines 700 miles away.

Thomas Gibson Boles, the late Free Trade Unionist candidate for Kings Lynn where he met defeat, has been chosen by the Liberal Association to oppose Balfour the former premier, in the city of London bye-election which is caused by the resignation of Alton Gibbs, who gave up his seat to enable Mr. Balfour to return to Parliament.

John A. McCall until recently President of the New York Life Insurance Company died on February 18 in Lakewood, N. J. He was born in Albany in 1849. He entered the insurance business early in life, was appointed state insurance inspector in 1885, became comptroller of the Equitable Life, and in 1892 accepted the position he held at the time of his death.

A crisis in the Austria-Hungary situation was reached on February 19, when force was used to dissolve the Hungarian parliament. The deputies refused to leave the House until the police were sent, but departed quietly when the officers of the law arrived. They have appealed against the injustice of the dissolution, and their leader, Francis Kossuth, is of the opinion that these internal complications will endanger the peace of Europe.

On the Kaiser's shoulder is laid the blame of the deadlock reached in the Moroccan Conference at Algieras. The question, of course, is the policing of the Moroccan border, and the latest reports say that France has agreed to put the responsibility of keeping peace on the frontier into the hands of the Sultan provided he will select French officers to do the work. If this arrangement is not accepted by Germany, France feels that she is called upon to make no more concessions, and some other means will have to be tried.

The breaking up of the Russian Cabinet, though not unexpected, has come suddenly. Many prominent ministers have already retired and the Minister of Communication, the Controller of the Empire and the Finance Minister are preparing their resignations. The minister of railways is ready to quit his post after a tour of inspection as he declares that an efficient service is impossible while the police are imprisoning the most intelligent and experienced of the railroad operators. The vacancies in the cabinet will be filled by vice-ministers until the meeting of the national Assembly.

The Clydesdale and Shire Show.

"Greater than has been," aptly describes the fourth annual Canadian Clydesdale and Shire Show, held in the Repository, Toronto, February 7th, 8th and 9th. Favored with ideal weather, patronized by large and enthusiastic crowds, with an entry far in excess of any former year, the Repository being crowded, the ring proving too small for the large number of entries and too small to properly show the horses in action. A large arena is a project mooted by the stockmen and the need is evident. Messrs. Burns and Sheppard made everybody as comfortable as possible, but the crowd was too large for the place—a most hopeful and encouraging sign to horse breeders and the fancy. The judges were John Bright, Myrtle; Robert Beith, Bowmanville; Robert Graham, Bedford Park; Peter Christie, M. P., Manchester, referee.

CLYDESDALES.—The first class called was Clyde stallions, foaled previous to January 1st, 1902, of which nine lined up, and a more even lot has seldom if ever, been seen together in a Toronto show-ring. Recent importations show a decided improvement over those of former years. It took the judges considerable time to decide on the ribbon bearers in this class, as several of them were very even in the more

prominent Clydesdale characteristics. The first-prize horse was found in Smith & Richardson's newly imported Olympus, by a son of Baron's Pride, Up-to-time, a horse of great scale, with good underpinning. A very close second was R. Ness & Sons', The Rejected, a horse that has carried the red and blue out of many a show ring. Third went to O. Sorby's grand quality horse, Prince of London, a horse that, did he carry a little more weight and feather, would be very hard to turn under. Fourth was found in T. H. Hassard's Breadalbane, a worthy son of Hiawatha, a horse possessing a vast amount of substance and quality, and a strong favorite with many of the on-lookers. Fifth went to Wm. Duncan's Prince Orla. A disinterested onlooker confided that while not finding serious fault he would have placed the horses, The Rejected and Breadalbane further up; seldom are judges called on to face a harder problem than this class presented.

In the next class, stallions foaled in 1902, there were eleven entries, which by their size, style, quality and action made work for the judges from the drop of the hat. Smith & Richardson's Mascot, a worthy son of Baron's Pride, was first; Graham & Renfrew's Recruit, second; third, that big colt, Prince Cairnbrogie of Smith & Richardson's; T. H. Hassard's Pearl Finder was fourth; Henderson's Minmore, a stylish, natty-going horse, fifth; Mercer's Knight of Glamis was temporarily lame, which was unfortunate as his chances of carrying off high honors were good.

Stallions of 1903 were fourteen in number, an exceptionally even, well-balanced lot, that taxed the judges to pick the winners. Graham & Renfrew's Celtic Lad was finally decorated with the red; Chas. Bennett's Moncrieffe Baronet, second; Smith & Richardson's Baron Richardson, third, a colt that had many admirers for higher honors; J. A. Boag's Lord Durham, a good colt, fourth; and fifth went to Blacon Prince.

1904 colts were next, and the call brought out half a dozen colts that showed a combination of size and quality, and the promise of future winners. First went to Blacon Chime, owned by Graham & Renfrew, a sweet colt, full of quality and a good mover; Smith & Richardson's Celtic Prince was second; third to Smith & Richardson's Baron Smith; fourth and fifth to J. A. Boag's Forglan Chief and Ardnahoe; sixth to A. Aitchison's Gallant James.

Canadian-bred Clydesdale or Shire stallions, foaled previous to January 1st, 1904, made an interesting class. All the candidates were Canadian-bred, and were testimonials to the fact that Canada is quite capable of breeding as good a class of animals as the world produces. John Vipond's Erskine Lyndoch, carried off the red; Doherty's Golden Conqueror was second; he has plenty of substance. R. L. Graham's Admiral was third; Sorby's Prince Patrician was fourth; J. W. Cowie's Alexander Macqueen was fifth.

Six stallions foaled in 1904 came forward at the call, and they were an even lot—a credit to their breeders. Graham & Renfrew's Superior was first; second went to Chas. Stewart's Chief Harmony, a larger colt; Smith & Richardson's Newbie was third; fourth to Crawford Bros.' Macqueen's Champion; fifth to Alex. Doherty's Donald Macgregor.

SHIRES.—Shire stallions foaled previous to January 1st, 1903, were four in number, a lot of drafty types. O. Sorby's Bramhope Blackthorn was placed first, a horse of outstanding excellence, lots of size and a fair mover; second was J. Gardhouse & Sons' Colleshill Royal Albert, a horse of not quite so much substance and not as high a lifter of his forefeet; third to Rowland Keevil's Medbourne Heirloom, a large horse; fourth to J. B. Hogate's Albert's Model.

Stallions foaled in 1903, J. M. Gardhouse's Nateby King was placed first, he is a low set thick horse, strong underpinning, acts and looks a wearer; J. B. Hogate's Falstaff 3rd, got the blue.

Thos. Irving's Whitehall Prince won in yearlings.

O. Sorby's Bramhope Blackthorn was champion. Stallion colts, either imported or Canadian-bred Clydesdales, or Shires, foaled subsequent to or on January 1st, 1905. J. W. Cowie's Royal Chattan first; Jas. Richardson's What Care I second. Of mares in this class, four came forward, first going to a big quality mare owned by C. R. Bennett, Baron's Lily; second to Chiming Bell, also property of C. R. Bennett; third to Smith & Richardson's Madge of Hallcroft, and fourth to T. H. Hassard's Miss Gilmour, all imported.

The class for Clydesdale mares imported, those tracing to imported mares and those bred up from Canadian mares, foaled on or subsequent to January 1st, 1903, was a strong one. They were a very even lot. Jas. Richardson's Fragrance, a model of the breed, imported by Prouse & Innis, was first; A. G. Gormley's Queen of Maple Grove was second; J. A. Boag & Son's Imp. Lucetta got third; fourth went to T. H. Hassard's Imp. Miss Harrison; fifth to W. T. Mc-

Caugherty's Imp. Gloriana, and sixth to J. A. Boag & Son's Imp. Rockhall Rosie.

In the class for Canadian-bred Clydesdale or Shire mares foaled previous to January 1st, 1903, were four entries. Smith & Richardson's Baroness was an easy first, and afterwards won the championship as best Clydesdale mare, any age; J. W. Cowie's Heather Erskine was second; Jas. Richardson's Lady Union Bank third, and Alfred Mason's June, fourth.

In the class for Canadian-bred Clydesdale or Shire mares, foaled on or subsequent to January 1st, 1903, J. A. Boag & Son captured first on Jessie Macarlie; second was Smith & Richardson's Flora Anniss; Richard Gibson's Belvoir Duchess, third; Maggie Priam, fourth.

Shire mares foaled previous to Jan. 1st, 1903. This class brought out two, J. M. Gardhouse's Black Jewel, and John Gardhouse & Son's Laura, first and second respectively. Black Jewel was also female champion in Shires.

In the section for Shire mares foaled on or subsequent to January 1st, 1903, three, all the property of J. B. Hogate of Weston, were shown and placed in the following order: Underly Torfrida, Parkside Heroine, Humber Violet.

For heavy draft geldings, three years and over, A. Doherty's Robbie Burns got first. The Dominion Transport Co.'s Charlie, second; the same Company's Prince Arthur, third, and J. W. Cowie's Grey Prince, fourth. The prizes for heavy draft teams, in harness, first, O. Sorby on Lily Charming and Miss Charming, second, J. Boag & Son on Bush Maggie and Lady Brown, both imported.

Agricultural Societies Convene.

Delegates from different agricultural societies throughout the Province of Manitoba met in convention, at the invitation of the deputy minister of agriculture, Mr. Black, in Winnipeg on the 15th and 16th inst. As a special attraction at this convention, President Creelman of the Ontario Agricultural College was invited out and took part in the various discussions. Mr. Creelman by reason of his experience in Farmers' Institute work in Ontario was able to offer many valuable suggestions to the officers of Manitoba Agricultural Societies. In his address on the evening of the 15th President Creelman advised that farmers in each particular district should endeavor as much as possible to raise similar products, that where there is a good herd of cattle in a community other farmers should go in for that class of stock as buyers would find it an advantage to visit that neighborhood, producers would have the privilege of using each other's stock and benefit by each other's advertising. He further suggested that agricultural societies give prizes for the best essays upon practical subjects by which means the young farmers of the country would learn to express their thoughts in good plain English and eventually become platform speakers. In order to make institute meetings more popular Mr. Creelman strongly advised short talks and illustrated discussions either by chart, live animals or by articles referred to. The local officers were urged to properly advertise their meetings and to endeavor to make the work of the society and of the country of interest to children. School trustees were implored to set apart a plot of ground where children could cultivate flowers, and do experimental work and by all means to hire a teacher who would interest the children in such work. The fall fair was thoroughly diagnosed with the result that the best authorities had decided that vulgar, clanging distractions had to be "cut out". Every fair board should see to it that their secretary was a competent man and should work him hard. Upon fair days there should be a systematic programme so that people would know where and when to see things. Some useful features proposed were contests among children in identifying plants and woods; a woman's tent in which would be displayed a model kitchen and demonstrations given in different methods of cooking common foods; and experimental grain and grass plots upon the fair grounds. It was also suggested that expert judges be employed, and that a farmers' meeting be held the night before the fair so that enthusiasm would be worked up.

The real work of the convention began on Friday morning when deputy minister Black called attention to serious discrepancies in the financial reports of many societies. Prize list revision was then taken up and as usual the status of the general purpose horse was discussed. Mr. Eldervof Verdin recommended that no prizes be given to this class of horse but his suggestion did not meet with approval. A class was recommended for the best kept and best fitted team competition open to hired men.

Considerable surprise was expressed when Mr. Black announced that an order in council made it necessary that each society should hold four public meetings each year besides the one for which the department sent speakers before the society could receive the government grant. Many of the delegates declared they had never heard of this rule before, and after considerable discussion a resolution was passed asking the government to not enforce the order with societies erring through ignorance. A representative from Gimli told how their society had been working

cooperatively to secure better stock and that the society could afford to buy much better bulls and stallions than could individuals.

Mr. Black made a plea for greater attention to be given to agricultural libraries and promised to provide judges for those fairs desiring them at five dollars per day.

Using Stubble Plow for Breaking.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

For the benefit of your readers who use a stubble plow for breaking, I give a good way to fix it solid so that four horses can be put on to a sixteen inch plow. We use a straight coulter with a shoe on, fastened on the point of the share. To keep the coulter solid to its place, chain back to beam with a short chain. Put a wheel on front of beam and use a long chain fastened back to beam which is run through the little clevis at the bridle. The bridles are not strong enough for four horses and this is the only way we have found to use a stubble plow for breaking scrub or stony ground.

Man.

J. S.

Should not the agricultural colleges include in their curricula instruction so that more stockmen might become fitted to act as directors of breed societies?

MARKETS

Thompson, Sons & Co. say; The tendency of prices is downward, and if it were not that holders of wheat still cling to the hope that something will develop to cause an advance, there would probably have been a sharp break before this. The general feeling is one of beariness but the situation is supported by the consideration that while there is plenty of wheat for all requirements until the produce of coming crops is available, there will not be any large surplus to carry forward, and there is always the risk until the new crops are fully secured, that unfavorable meteorological conditions may come to cause some considerable shortage in the yield in one part of the World or another. If, as the season advances, it is seen that the prospect for coming season's crops is below average there will be no difficulty in keeping prices up to present level and they may be easily advanced beyond it. In the meantime, however, it is yet too early to know with any great degree of certainty what the coming crops will do, for although winter wheat crops are doing seasonably well both in Europe and America, the most critical period for them to pass through is still to come, and the spring wheat is not yet planted, in fact the most part of the ground for it is not yet prepared. The statistical situation coupled with the slow demand for actual wheat and flour, and the prospect of heavy supplies from exporting countries to Europe during the next three months is what is making the markets heavy. The American Visible Supply is now 47,783,000 bushels, against 38,008,000 bushels last year and 38,218,000 bushels in 1904. The World's Visible Supply on the 1st inst. was 204,102,000 bushels against 184,798,000 bushels same date last year, and the quantity on passage to Europe is 39,176,000 bushels against 36,872,000 bushels last year. In the present state of the market it will be well to remember, that the consumption of wheat over the World is now larger than ever before; that the surplus to supply requirements until new crops are ready is not superabundant; and that the new crops are a long way from being secured yet. Besides this as compared with a year ago the price of wheat in the American markets, which includes Winnipeg, is 25c. to 30c. per bushel lower, and while the statistics given above appeal all to the bear view of the wheat market, there are some arising on the other side which are important, if less prominent, for instance, last week the English Visible Supply decreased 3,258,000 bushels against an increase of 126,000 bushels same week last year, and Bradstreets World's Visible decreased 1,601,000 bushels compared with an increase of 782,000 bushels last year. It is also an unsettled question as to the extent of the Argentine Surplus. Generally it had been expected that that country would have as much for export as last year, say 112,000,000 bushels, but many recent reports cut down the surplus to 80,000,000 or 90,000,000 bushels, and it seems probable that Argentina will not have as much wheat to export as was anticipated before harvest.

Manitoba wheat in the Winnipeg market has been dull but steady all week, and prices show a decline from a week ago. The demand is small, but holders have not pressed wheat for sale. Shipping and export trade are at about a standstill, and it is not likely that much more wheat will be forwarded to seaboard all rail, as the time of lake navigation is gradually drawing on again. The movement of wheat from country points to terminal elevators runs about twice as large as last year but the quantity in store there is only a trifle over last year's stocks. Prices are 1 Nor. 74½c., 2 Nor. 72c., 3 Nor. 70½c., No. 4 wheat

67c., Futures February 75c., March 75½c., May 77½c. and July 78½c. All prices are for in store Fort William and Port Arthur.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH WHEAT, FEB. 22nd—

| | |
|-----------------|-----------|
| 1 Hard..... | 81½ |
| 1 Northern..... | 80½ |
| 2 Northern..... | 78½ |
| 3 Northern..... | 76½ @ 77½ |

WINNIPEG INSPECTION, FEB. 19th—

| WHEAT— | | CARS. |
|-----------------|-----|-------|
| 1 Hard..... | 9 | |
| 1 Northern..... | 319 | |
| 2 Northern..... | 179 | |
| 3 Northern..... | 60 | |
| 4 Northern..... | 14 | |
| 1 Rejected..... | 67 | |
| 2 Rejected..... | 133 | |
| No grade..... | 14 | |
| Rejected..... | 14 | |
| | | 807 |

MINNEAPOLIS INSPECTION, FEB. 19th—

| | |
|-----------------|-----|
| 1 Hard..... | 28 |
| 1 Northern..... | 61 |
| 2 Northern..... | 69 |
| 3 Northern..... | 37 |
| 4 Northern..... | 25 |
| Rejected..... | 17 |
| No grade..... | 4 |
| Durum..... | 18 |
| Winter..... | 1 |
| | 250 |

COARSE GRAINS AND FEED—

| MILLFEEDS, per ton— | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| Bran..... | 15 00 |
| Shorts..... | 16 00 @ 17 00 |
| Oats and barley..... | 21 00 |
| Barley..... | 18 00 |
| Oats..... | 25 00 |

OATS—

| | |
|----------------------------|------|
| No. 1 white..... | 33½ |
| No. 2 white..... | 33 |
| Feed oats..... | 32 |
| BARLEY—Malting barley..... | 39 |
| No. 3..... | 38 |
| No. 4..... | 34 |
| FLAX..... | 1 15 |

HAY per ton (cars on tracks)

| | |
|------------------|-------------|
| Winnipeg..... | 5 50 @ 6 00 |
| Loose loads..... | 6 00 @ 7 00 |

VEGETABLES—

| | |
|--|------|
| Potatoes (farmers' loads), per bushel..... | 65 |
| Carrots, per bushel..... | 90 |
| Beets, per bushel..... | 60 |
| Turnips, per bushel..... | 65 |
| Onions, per bushel..... | 1 50 |

CREAMERY BUTTER—

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------|
| Manitoba creamery bricks..... | |
| Winnipeg..... | 27 |
| Creamery, in boxes..... | 24 @ 25 |

DAIRY BUTTER—

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------|
| Tubs, choicest..... | 21 @ 22 |
| Second grade, ground lots..... | 15 @ 17 |

CHEESE—

| | |
|---------------|-----|
| Manitoba..... | 13½ |
| Ontario..... | 14 |

EGGS—

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------|
| Fresh gathered, Winnipeg..... | 23 |
| Pickled eggs..... | 21 @ 22 |

LIVE STOCK—

| (Of cars, Winnipeg)— | |
|---------------------------|--------|
| Steers, tops..... | 3½ @ 4 |
| Heifers and cows..... | 3½ @ 4 |
| Bulls..... | 2 @ 3 |
| Veal calves..... | 4 @ 5 |
| Sheep..... | 5½ |
| Lambs..... | 5½ |
| Hogs, 150 to 200 lbs..... | 6½ |
| Hogs, 250 to 300 lbs..... | 5½ |

HIDES—

| | |
|-------------------------|--------|
| Green frozen hides..... | 8 @ 8½ |
|-------------------------|--------|

TORONTO.

Cattle scarce and prices firm. Hogs unchanged and sheep and lambs steady. Choice export cattle, \$4.60 to \$5; medium \$4 to \$4.50; butcher picked lots, \$4.50 to \$4.75; medium, \$3.50 to \$4.40; stockers and feeders are in active demand. Short keep feeders, \$4 to \$4.50; heavy, \$3.85 to \$4.15; medium, \$2.50 to \$3.50; bulls, \$2. to \$2.75; good stockers, \$2.80 to \$3.50 rough to common, \$2 to \$2.75; calves, 3½ to 7 cents per pound; export sheep, \$4.50 to \$5; lambs, \$6.75 to \$7.15; hogs, \$6.50 to \$6.75.

CHICAGO.

Prices steady; heaves, \$3.00 to \$6.35; cows and heifers, \$1.50 to \$4.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.75 to \$4.00; Texans, \$3.00 to \$4.40.

Hogs market steady; mixed and butchers, \$6 to \$6.30; good heavy, \$6.20 to \$6.30; rough and heavy, \$6.25 to \$6.15; light \$6 to \$6.25; bulk of sales, \$6.15 to \$6.25.

HOME JOURNAL



Life, Literature and Education

THE IMMORTAL "ROBBIE."

It seems almost impossible to realize that nearly 150 years have passed since the birth of Robert Burns, and nearly 110 since his death. So truly has he become, especially to the Scottish, the people's own poet, that "Robbie"



Burns seems to belong of right to our own day, to our own circumstance, a fact which of itself would place him among all true poets, who, no less than Shakespeare (if, granted, of inferior ability), are of "no age" because of all.

Robert Burns was born January 25, 1759, in an "auld clay biggin," a little two-roomed clay cottage in the village of Alloway. His father is described as a man of rare strength of character and striking individuality, and from what we know of him we may judge him to have been one of those "mute inglorious Miltons," whom circumstance, rather than ability, had harnessed to the "common round." Nevertheless, it was from his mother that the poet inherited his talent for rhyming, and from "an old servant of his mother's, who was remarkable for her ignorance, credulity and superstition, but who had the largest collection in the country of tales and songs concerning devils, ghosts, fairies, etc.," that he received the first impetu-

of that vivid imagination which afterwards stood him in good stead. Upon the earlier part of Burn's life, few rose leaves fell. Misfortune seemed to follow the family, which moved from farm to farm without seeming to better its fortunes ever. Burns himself speaks of having had to toil "like a galley slave," and we are told that at no time during his farming did his income amount to more than seven pounds a year in cash.

As may be imagined under such circumstances, his chances of a liberal school education were few. He attended school, in fact, very little more than for two and a half years in Alloway, and later for a term on the smuggling coast, Kirkoswald. But his studies at home were constantly directed and encouraged by his father, and such was his precocity that he was described as being "a critic in substantives, verbs and particles" (does this mean that he could parse well?) at ten or eleven, and had begun the study of French and Latin a year later.

But, though he never shone greatly in these last, he was being continually educated in a school still more effective in view of his future work, the school of life itself. He had attended dancing school, spent some time in learning dialing, and later had gone to Irvine to

learn wool-combing. Moreover, he had fallen in love at fifteen, from which time, as he tells us, he was "constantly the victim of some fair enslaver," and he had mingled in all sorts of rural gatherings, and among all sorts of rural people. All this in the case of a more ordinary type of man, might, it is true, have had but a poor showing, and, it has to be confessed, in that of Burns, many and many a time, it had a most lamentable one. Yet, who can say that some of the very best of his poetry was not an outcome of much of this same haphazard knocking about. All the time his knowledge of human nature and of the world was extending, and, as has been remarked, "to-day the market price of this article (knowledge) just stands at about the same figure as it did to our two first naked progenitors in the Garden of Eden." Burns made mistakes, it is true, and he paid the fee in the bitter upbraidings of conscience, which so often appear in his poems. He learned, too, to know men and things, and had courage enough to denounce that which he deemed worthy of denunciation, e. g., the Ultra-Calvinistic doctrines of his day. Where, for instance, is there a more telling bit of sarcasm, or a more deserved one, than "Holy Willie's Prayer"? Yet he never lost hold of the warm, throbbing sympathy that bound him not only to his kind, but to all things weak or suffering even to the wee field mouse that his plowshare turned out of its warm nest; nor did he ever lose reverence for what he deemed the truly good. We must not forget that the same hand that penned "Holy Willie's Prayer," penned also the "Cotter's Saturday Night." His lash was all for cant, but he is ever

willing to bare his head to sincerity.

Burns sang as the birds sing, because he could not help it. Into his poems he threw himself, faults and all, with that impetuosity which marked all his doings. He did not at first write for publication, and when the celebrated Kilmarnock edition was issued, it was only under stress of circumstances which made him contemplate a voyage to Jamaica, and, in this way, attempt to provide himself with passage money. The poems, however, took so well, that, instead of going to Jamaica, the poet went up to Edinburgh, where he was for a time feted as a nine days' wonder among the aristocracy, only to be afterwards forgotten by these same lions, who are now themselves scarcely known even by name. That troubled him little, however. He returned to Mauchline, married Jean Armour, and received a position as exciseman, in which he was thenceforth enabled to earn an easier living, and to devote more time to his writing. His work was, however, cut off in July, 1796, when he succumbed to an attack of rheumatic fever.

It seems almost a pity to leave off with Burns here. Yet to go on with a detailed criticism of even a few of his poems, or to talk of his pathos, his keen sense of humor, and the reason of his strong hold on the human heart everywhere, would require a thesis. Suffice it to say that, among poets themselves, Burns has been considered a poet. Goethe has called him the first of lyrists, and Carlyle, who surely writes poetry in prose, has recognized in him those elements of strength which must have been positive indeed to win Carlyle's approbation. There has been much discussion as to which is his best poem, and popular opinion will divide between "Cotter's Saturday Night," some of his lyrics, and his more philosophical work, such as "Epistle to a Young Friend," or "A Man's a Man for a' That." Burns himself considered his masterpiece "Tam o' Shanter," one of the most rollickingly, rascally fanciful bits of description in the language.

FISHERMEN'S HOMES, PITTENWEEN FIFE, SCOTLAND.

Our group of Scotch fisher homes is by one of our best known Canadian artists, and is a type of many such in the fishing villages of the Old Country, from the most northern points of Scotland to those on the coast of Devon and Cornwall. The hour is evidently after mid-day, for the children, before going to school are playing between the puddles, whilst the mothers are busy within doors. A slight breeze lazily stirs the few articles upon the lines, and the tide is at its lowest. Later on, there will be life enough when the waves flow back and beat against the wall, and when the tongues of the gudewives are set free for the neighborly "crack"—their soul's love—and which makes a pleasant and let us hope always a kindly break in the monotony of their busy lives. H. A. B.

THE FIRST AMERICAN.

On the twelfth of February the citizens of the United States will celebrate the ninety-seventh anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, to whom the passing generations are giving the title of "The First American." Perhaps America has not yet produced the equal of this truly great man. Other men have come, and have been accorded public recognition for their great services in social life, in commerce, in politics, in the army or navy, or in philanthropy, or in religion. Faithfully have these men served their generation, and gratefully have their good deeds been acknowledged; yet their work seemed done at their death, and others have followed in their steps who have excelled them in their good offices. But, with Lincoln, the passing years only bring his name more prominently before his countrymen.

His whole life is a wonder. Born in a Kentucky cabin, on the frontier of civilization, and passing his early days amid the crude work that backwoods



FISHERMEN'S HOMES, PITTENWEEN, SCOTLAND. —By W. St. T. Smith, St. Thomas, Ont.

UNDED 1866

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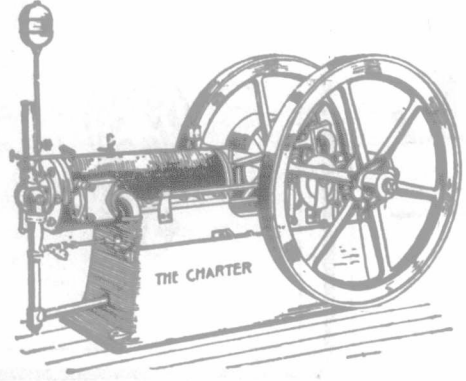
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life entailed, he nevertheless, succeeded in acquiring a grasp of the problems of his country that for sound, practical sense, and for almost prophetic vision, was not only ampler, and stronger and keener than that of the most cultured statesman of his day, but so superior that we may say it differed from theirs in kind rather than in degree. His school training was of the meagerest; yet this man with his gaunt, uncouth figure and hands hardened and gnarled by such crude work as pig-sticking and rail-splitting, became the author of speeches and addresses that are models of public utterances for all time. A teller of stories, sometimes coarse, often vulgar, but always apt, he was recognized as one of the foremost platform speakers and debaters of his own or of any other country.

destinies so well. The stormy passions that raged around them during the dreadful days of conflict of their day are dead, let us hope, forever, while the memory of the noble man who remains unconfused by the fierce struggles stands out separate, colossal, by virtue of a certain largeness that was his alone.

J. A.

LILLY'S SACRIFICE.

ORIGINAL

Once upon a time there lived a little girl whose name was Lilly. Lilly was a very bright little girl of ten years. She had a lovely St. Bernard dog; he was given to her on her tenth birthday by her father. She named him Bruno.

One cold winter day Lilly was sitting by the stove reading a book. She was aroused by a knock at the door. She dropped her book and ran to the door.

A little girl was standing there with a basket in her hand. She looked cold, and no wonder, for she had no mits nor coat on.

Lilly asked her to come in, and then asked her what she wanted.

"I wanted to know if you would buy this coat," and she pulled out a little coat which was very old looking.

"What do you want to sell it for, when you haven't got one on?" asked Lilly.

"I have no money to buy food with, and I have a little crippled sister," the little girl replied.

Lilly ran and told her mother that a little girl wanted to see her. When Mrs. Anderson heard all about the little girl and her sister, she left them alone for a few minutes. She came back carrying with her a basket full of some nourishing food for Nellie and her sister Jane. Mrs. Anderson told Nellie she would go and see her that afternoon.

Meanwhile, Nellie had gone home, and told Jane all about Mrs. Anderson and Lilly. Mrs. Anderson went to see Nellie, and brought her some more food. She found Jane very weak.

That night Lilly asked her father how much money she could sell Bruno for.

"What put this notion into your head?" asked Mr. Anderson.

Lilly told him all about Jane. Mr. Anderson told her that Bruno could be sold for twenty dollars.

That night Lilly fell asleep crying. She wanted to sell Bruno for Jane's sake, so that she could buy a chair for Jane to wheel around in. When Mr. Anderson came home for dinner the next day, he told Lilly that Bruno could be sold for twenty-five dollars and that a man wanted to buy him for his little girls. So Bruno was taken away, and a beautiful chair was bought for Jane.

After a few years Jane got stronger, for since she got the chair, she was able to go out in the fresh air.

NORAH DOBBS.

Aged 12 years.

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

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

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

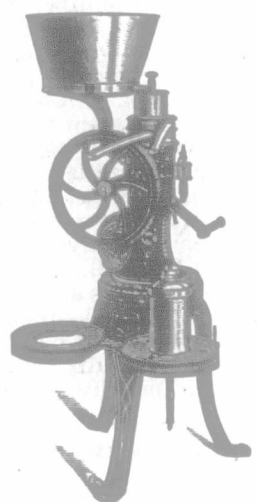
"How the deuce are you able to remember so exactly the dates of all our children's births?"

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

AN EATON ORDER.

The Williams Piano Co., Oshawa, recently received an order from the T. Eaton Co., Toronto, for a special New Scale Williams Piano. The piano is to be a special Mission Case, finished in weathered oak dull art finish to match the furnishings and woodwork of the drawing room in Mr. W. Eaton's new home in Oshawa.

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Read what the chief grain inspector at Winnipeg says. This means a serious loss to the farmers of the Northwest.

Are you sowing clean seed or are you one of the losers? To sow clean seed you need a fanning mill—a good fanning mill—a Chatham fanning mill. The Chatham Fanning Mill will do a better job taking wild oats out than any fanning mill on sale in the Northwest at the present time.

MUCH WHEAT REJECTED

Shows Necessity for Clean Seed—Other Wheat Grades High.

Ottawa, Nov. 8.—Prof. Clark, head of the seed division of the department of agriculture, has received a letter from David Horne, chief grain inspector at Winnipeg, re inspection.

Mr. Horne says: "We have now inspected twenty million bushels of this crop, of which 85 per cent is of high grade, that is No 2 northern and better. We have never before had so much rejected for being mixed with wild oats and barley and cockle and ragweed. Terminal elevators cannot take this out without special cleaning and for this they have to make a special charge. The percentage of cars rejected in this way is nearly double what it was last year, and last year was serious enough."

It will pay for itself in one year—will give you bigger crops of better grain. Hundreds of thousands of farms in Canada and the United States are using them. They have received the highest awards wherever exhibited. Every mill is guaranteed for five years—will last a lifetime.

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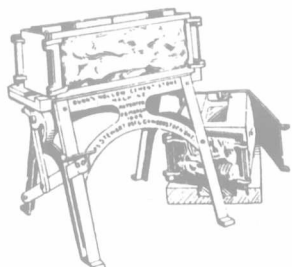
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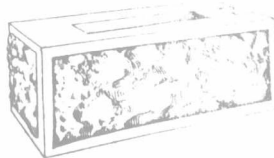
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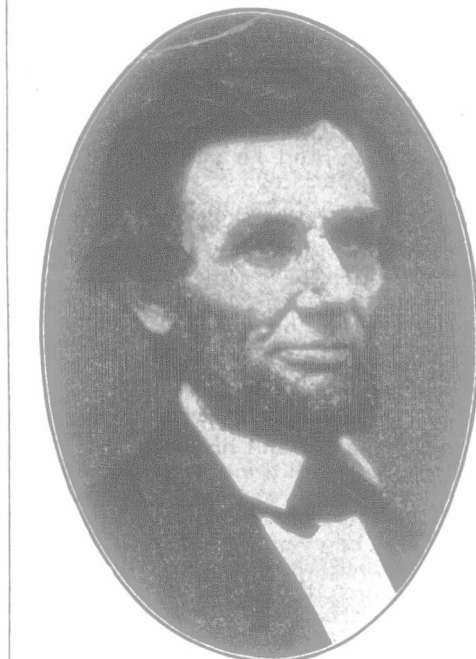
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to put it in his own way, he declared that "a house divided against itself cannot stand." For him it was not mainly a question of freeing the blacks, or of retaining slavery, but of preserving the union, and to the work of preserving the union he gave his time, his wonderful gifts, and his prayers, and his life at last. A thousand conflicting interests tore around his heart, yet he never seemed to err. The simplicity of a little child remained with him, combined with a grasp of affairs so wonderful that the plots of selfish and cunning men never disturbed him. Day by day his strong back stooped beneath the load of affairs he carried, yet he found time enough to listen to any tale of distress, to right any injustice that came to his notice, though the victim was the most humble of his subjects; and so he kept on till the war was over, and the country he loved so well was preserved in her integrity. He led his people through the wilderness to the promised land, where they were destined to work out their greatness, but, like Moses, it was not his to enter that land.

And so he belongs not only to the United States, but to the world. Washington fought for his country's independence, and laid the foundations of her greatness. Lincoln preserved her unity, and taught his fellow countrymen what was in store for them, provided they left their sectionalism behind them, and marched forward, one and undivided, with firmness in the right, as God gave them to see the right. The Blue and the Gray are united now, and vie with each other in honoring the memory of this great man who loved them both, and whose great powers directed their

INGLE NOOK CHATS

THE SHELL OF OLD IDEAS.

Weddings and wedding ceremonies are matters considered to be of purely feminine interest; (who ever devotes any attention to the bridegroom on the important day?) and the woman does not live who hasn't a healthy regard for the details of a wedding. What did she wear? How did she look? These are invariable questions, and the cake, gown, veil, flowers and music receive their share of attention.

A recent number of the Grand Magazine in an article called "Some Survivals, Peaceful and Warlike", gives interesting explanations of the origin of some of our marriage customs. One of the expressions traced back to its origin is that of "tying the knot". This phrase has long survived the practice, which in far-away days was an actual one. The knot was tied out of two threads one drawn from the robes of the bride and the other from the robes of the bridegroom. This custom must have originated in very early times when materials were much more loosely woven than now.

The bridal veil is also of venerable antiquity, and is symbolical of the seclusion enforced upon women under the rule of Islam and pagan systems still older. The idea underlying the custom is that, which decrees that a woman's face should be seen by no man but her husband, and not even by him until he married her.

A much older custom, the writer tells us, is still preserved in the game children play, usually known as "nuts and may" but which is probably a corruption of "knots of may". In this game, a child on one side being chosen, one on the opposite side tried to pull the chosen one across the dividing line. This game is said to have grown out of the oldest of marriage customs—that of marriage by capture, when a man lay in wait for his prospective bride, stunned her, if necessary, by a blow on the head with his club and carried her off to his cave.

The throwing of rice was a custom which came to us from the East and was expressive of a wish for prosperity in the shape of plenty to eat, rice being a staple food in that part of the world. No explanation is given of that other time-honored custom of throwing old shoes after the happy couple.

The wedding cake owes its existence to the Romans. The essential element of the marriage ceremony consisted in the bride and bridegroom eating together a small cake, of which the principal ingredients were flour, salt and water, and which was called "confarreatio". This cake was eaten in the presence of the priest and was a symbol of their having to share their meals in the future. The wedding breakfast, however, is of purely Christian origin. The bride and groom received Holy Communion at the celebration of the rites in the Church, which meant that they came to the ceremony fasting. So that the meal eaten directly after the ceremony was really a breaking of their fast.

CAN SOME ONE HELP?

To Ingle Nook:

I would like if some one would print a good sure tobacco cure as I have two brothers that are led away by this dreadful habit. As this is my first letter to Ingle Nook, I feel a little timid, but sincerely hope some one will take notice of this soon. I always read the chats and think they are just fine. I think Dame Durden was quite right in saying that we Canadian women might try and keep a harness on our loud tones and avoid disturbing the community.

DAISY BELLE.

There are many tobacco cures advertised now-a-days, in the papers and magazines, each, of course, claiming to be "the only certain remedy." I really do not know what benefits may be derived from using any of them, nor of what substances they are composed. There is always a danger in using preparations whose ingredients are not

known, that the cure may prove more harmful than the disease. Exercise of will power on the part of the person who has formed the habit is the only "sure cure" method I know. Perhaps some one can help us both in this matter.

D. D.

WHAT TO DO WITH SPARE HOURS.

Dear Dame Durden:

You promised to answer all questions regarding house-keeping and home life. Would you be so kind as to tell some ways that young women could make money in spare hours on the farm? If you will not consider this letter too much trouble you will greatly oblige.

LOUIE.

I'm going to try to keep that promise whole, Louie, and hope you will not think I have chipped it, when you see no answer to your question. The fact is, that we expect in an early issue to have at least one, and perhaps two articles on the very question you have asked. They will go into the question fully and in a practical manner, so that, under the circumstances, you will not mind waiting, will you?

D. D.

HELP FOR INEXPERIENCE.

Dear Dame Durden:

I would like to ask the chatterers, through the Ingle Nook column, if any of them know how to make Johnny cake without eggs. If any of them can give me a recipe I shall be very thankful.

INEXPERIENCED GIRL.

Try this one for the present, and perhaps some other occupant of the Ingle Nook has a good recipe, which does not need eggs. Cornmeal 1 cup, 1 1/2 cups flour, 2 tablespoons butter, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1/2 cup sugar, 1/2 cup sweet milk. Cream the butter and sugar, add the milk, then the flour, meal, baking-powder and 1/2 teaspoon salt which have been sifted together. Have your pan hot and well greased. Bake in a fairly hot oven for twenty minutes.

D. D.

JUNKET.

Junket makes a very fine dessert, especially for the children. It is a very simple dish, the only requisite being plenty of milk, and in most of our farm homes there is no scarcity of that useful article. Take 1 teaspoonful of wine of rennet and 1 teaspoon sugar. Pour upon these 1 pint of lukewarm milk. Stir a moment to ensure thorough mixing, then put in a cool place until set. Flavor with vanilla, cinnamon or nutmeg. Serve with sugar and cream.

PRUNES MADE APPETIZING.

When fruit is hard to get and the supply in the cellar gets low, the thrifty housewife ponders long and anxiously over what she can serve to her family in the way of fruit. Perhaps a help to some one may be this way of cooking prunes, which makes a delicious dish from that often despised fruit.

When buying prunes see that they are large and solid with the surface unbroken. Wash carefully and let them stand in cold water over night. Then place in a saucepan with sufficient cold water to cover them. Let them boil slowly but steadily for at least an hour and a half. When the prunes are first put on to cook add the juice of one lemon to each pound of prunes. At the end of the first half hour of cooking add a cup of sugar to each pound of fruit. By pitting and mincing the prunes after cooking they will make a rich pie filling.

BURNING A SNOWBALL.

A clever trick to amuse your chums:— Roll a handful of snow into a ball. Let your audience examine it. When they give it back while packing it a little closer press into the ball a piece of crude camphor, leaving a small end projecting. Now hold the ball up and apply a match to the camphor. The ball will appear to be burning to the great surprise and delight of the spectators.

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This Range has 6 nine inch lids; 20 inch oven; 15 gal. Reservoir, large warming closet and high shelf; top cooking surface 30x40 inches; weight 500 lbs; burns wood or coal; guaranteed to reach you in perfect order and do its work equal to or better than any Range you can buy elsewhere at any price.

Use the Range in your own home for 30 days, put it to every test, and if you do not conclude size for size that it is a more economical fuel consuming Range and you have saved from \$10.00 to \$40.00 in cost to you, return the range to us at our expense and we will refund your money with the freight you paid.

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leges and the Farm Papers. Recogn-
ized as a medicinal tonic and laxa-
tive by our own Government, and
sold on a written guarantee at

7¢ per pound in 100 lb. sacks;
\$5 lb. pail, \$4.00.
Smaller quantities at slight
advance. Duty paid.

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

**DR. HESS & CLARK,
Ashland, Ohio, U.S.A.**
Also Manufacturers of Dr. Hess
Foultry Pan-a-cia
and Instant
Louise
Killer.

Portrait of the Late Bishop Baldwin

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

The London Printing & Lithographing Co.
LONDON ONT.

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BARRISTER, SOLICITOR
NOTARY PUBLIC

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

GRENFELL, ASSA.

LANDS FOR SALE

SONG OF THE SCIENTIFIC HOUSE- WIFE.

Before we learned to do things right
we always used to cook
Without so much as peeping at a diet-
etic book,
But this is not the way at all, as science
has made plain,
And now, as we prepare the meals, we
murmur this refrain:
"There's nitrogen and hydrogen, a
small per cent of fat,
The carbo-hydrates, gluten, starch—
remember all of that;
The right proportion must be found in
every meal each day,
For 'tis the only accurate and scientific
way."

Pa used to plead for pork and beans,
the children called for cake,
The boarders begged for pumpkin pie
whenever we would bake.
We used to try to please them all in our
misguided way,
But now, as we prepare the meals, be-
neath our breath we say:
"There's nitrogen and hydrogen, a
small per cent of fat,
The carbo-hydrates, gluten, starch—
remember all of that;
The right proportion must be found in
every meal each day,
For 'tis the only accurate and hygienic
way."

Pa hopes in vain for ham and eggs; the
children can't have pie;
The boarders one and all have left—we
often wonder why;
We steadfastly decline to do the way we
know is wrong,
And as we cook the daily meals we hum
the well-known song:

"There's nitrogen and hydrogen, a
small per cent of fat,
The carbo-hydrates, gluten, starch—
remember all of that;
The right proportion must be found in
every meal each day,
For 'tis the only accurate and hygienic
way."

Elsie Duncan Yale in *Saturday Even-
ing Post*.

GOSSIP

Mr. Geo. Allison of Burnbank near
Elkhorn Man., writes that his Short-
horns are wintering splendidly, that the
weather has been so clear and bright
that the cattle can spend a great deal
of the day time out of doors. It will be
remembered Royalist by the Mitter
bull Royal Prince imp. heads the herd
and is now for sale together with some
good young bulls. Mr. Allison has a
large flock of Leicester sheep in the best
of condition.

Messrs Alex. Galbraith & Son, Bran-
don write: "As evidence of the fact that
the very highest class of Clydesdale
horses are the ones most easily dis-
posed of in Manitoba, our most recent
sales include some of the best stallions
we have ever brought to the North
West. Prominent among them is the
great two year old horses Lord Shapely,
winner of first prize at the last Inter-
national Show at Chicago, and reserve
champion of the breed. He has gone to
Messrs.Wm. Brown and John Wishart
of Portage la Prairie, to whom we have
now sold four high class stallions. Their
enterprise in always reaching out for the
very best regardless of price will doubt-
less be well repaid in this their latest
venture. Lord Shapely will be used
largely on mares got by Prince of Eden-
grove, the best and most prolific sire on
the Portage Plains.

The great Baron's Pride horse Baron
Romeo, probably the most valuable
Clydesdale imported in 1905, has gone
to a syndicate at Cypress River. This
syndicate sent a deputation of six men
to select the best horse in Brandon re-
gardless of price, and they made no
mistake in choosing Baron Romeo.

Black Garter by Woodend Garter
Summit Prince by Prince Alexander has
gone to another syndicate at Swan Lake.

This is a magnificent horse and will yet
be heard of in the show rings as well as
the stud. A Redvers syndicate has
secured a son of Lord Lynedoch. A
syndicate of Arcola got a French Coach
horse, while a Hackney and Suffolk
Punch were placed at Carlyle, at which
points we had sold several horses pre-
viously.

The champion Clydesdale mare at
Winnipeg and Brandon, Ben Ledi
Flower, now heavy in foal to Woodend
Gartly, has been secured by John Ram-
say of Lauder at a handsome figure, and
he has certainly shown excellent judge-
ment in securing such a "plum". An-
other enterprising buyer and an old cus-
tomer is Mr. J. D. Fulford of Mather
who has purchased the pair of roan
mares, Princess Ethel and Daisy Yet
winners of the first prize as the best
heavy draft team at Brandon Fair,
the winners at Winnipeg being placed
third on that occasion. It may be re-
marked that Princess Ethel won first
prize three years in succession at the In-
ternational Show Chicago. It is doubt-
ful if there is as strikingly handsome
a team as this pair of roans in the North
West.

"The call for "good things" has been
so urgent of late that we are under the
necessity of bringing a new car load
from Janesville this week to replenish
our stock. This lot will include the
great show horses Baron Afton and
Show King both of which will probably
be exhibited at the forth coming Sta-
tion Show."

Glengoin, whose illustration appears
on another page is a bay three years old
this spring. He stands sixteen hands
high and weighs 1250 lbs. His sire is
Glenvorlock the first prize winner at
Glasgow before being imported, and
later first at Wisconsin State Fair. His
dam is by Star of the North, winner of
first as a two year old at London.

Glengoin is a horse of magnificent
presence and style, with very superior
action, and on account of his size and
quality is specially suited for siring high
class carriage horses if properly mated.

Messrs. John Dryden & Son, Brooklin,
Ont., write us saying: "We are hav-
ing numerous enquiries and among those
that have been sold recently are three to
go to Alberta, and one of them Lavender
Spartan a Cruickshank Lavender by
Prince Gloster, goes to Dr. S. W. Find-
later of Lacombe. Mr. Findlater is
getting one of our good young bulls and
he should certainly develop into an
extra sire if breeding and individuality
counts. To Mr. S. D. Andrews, New
Province, Ia. another Lavender bull by
the same sire. This bull is going to
head a high class herd in the United
States and we look for good results from
such cows as he will be among.

We still have some extra good young
bulls ready for service and among them
is a thirteen mos. imported bull. This
is a good thick, short legged calf with a
great coat of hair and will make a block.
He is sired by a son of Lovat Champion
and dam by a son of Count Arthur, the
bull that was used in Mr. Duthies herd
for sometime.

We are always pleased to have men
interested in Shorthorns visit our farm,
and those desiring to purchase bulls
will find that we are offering some good
animals as well as good breeding."

TO FIND OUT A PERSON'S AGE.

Have the person whose age you wish
to discover do all the figuring in con-
nection with the puzzle. Have him
put down in figures the number of the
month in which he was born, let him
multiply that number by 2, then add 5,
multiply that result by 50, add his own
age, subtract 265, add 115. Then ask
him for the answer. In that answer
the last two figures will represent his
age and the others the month in which
he was born. For example, if the an-
swer is 1850, you can tell him that he is
18 years old and his birthday is in
October, the 0th month.

WEAK KIDNEYS

It is of but little use to try to doctor the kidneys
themselves. Such treatment is wrong. For
the kidneys are not usually to blame for their
weakness or irregularities. They have no
power—no self control. They are operated and
actuated by a tiny shred of a nerve which is
largely 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 Dr. Shoop has
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 sym-
pathy with the others, that weakness anywhere
usually results in weakness everywhere.

The one remedy which aims to treat, not the
Kidneys themselves, but the nerves which are
to blame, is known by physicians and druggists
everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Restorative (Tablets
or Liquid). This remedy is not a symptom
remedy—it is strictly a cause remedy. While it
usually brings speedy relief, its effects are also
lasting.

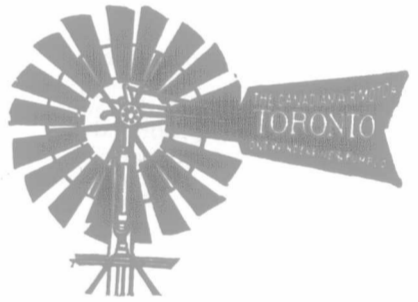
If you would like to read an interesting book
on inside nerve disease, write Dr. Shoop. With
the book he will also send the "Health token"
—an intended passport to good health. Both
the book and the "Health Token" are free.

For the free book and the "Health
Token" you must ad-
dress Dr. Shoop, Box
52 Racine, Wis. State
which book you want.

Book 1 on Dyspepsia
Book 2 on the Heart
Book 3 on the Kidneys
Book 4 for Women
Book 5 for men
Book 6 on Rheumatism

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

Dr. Shoop's Restorative



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Handle all kinds of power for
FARM AND RANCH PURPOSES.
Write them for catalogues and prices of Cana-
dian Airmotors and Gasoline Engines.
Address, Box 3.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

Every Hour Delayed

IN CURING A COLD
IS DANGEROUS.

You have often heard people say: "Its only a
cold, a trifling cough," but many a life history
would read different if, on the first appearance
of a cough it had been remedied with

DR. WOOD'S NOR- WAY PINE SYRUP.

It is a pleasant, safe and effectual remedy,
that may be confidently relied upon as a specific
for Coughs and Colds of all kinds, Hoarseness,
Sore Throat, Pains in Chest, Asthma, Bronchitis,
Croup, Whooping Cough, Quinsy, and all affec-
tions of the Throat and Lungs.

Mrs. Stephen E. Strong, Berwick, N. S.,
writes: "I have used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine
Syrup for Asthma, and have found it to be a
grand medicine, always giving quick relief. We
would not be without a bottle of it in the house."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is put up in a
yellow wrapper. Three Pine Trees is the trade
mark and the price 25 cents at all dealers.
Refuse substitutes. Demand Dr. Wood's and
get it.

FOR SALE
50 Second-Hand Upright and Square PIANOS

by nearly every conceivable maker. As these instruments occupy much needed space, they are offered at bargain prices, and the most favorable terms.

Write for Catalogues and PRICE LIST.

LAYTON BROS. 144 PEEL STREET, MONTREAL

Dollar Package FREE Man Medicine Free

You can now obtain a large dollar size free package of Man Medicine—free on request. Man Medicine cures man-weakness.

You can cure yourself at home by Man Medicine and the full size dollar package will be delivered to you free, plain wrapper, sealed, with full directions how to use it.

Your name and address will bring it; all you have to do is to send and get it. We send it free to every discouraged one of the man sex.

\$12 Woman's Spring Suits \$4.50 made to order. Suits to \$15. Jackets, Raincoats, Waists and Skirts at Manufacturers price.

Are Your Nerves in Health?

STUDY HERE THE INDICATIONS OF A FAILING NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

It is surprising what hosts of people are suffering as the result of an exhausted nervous system and do not know the nature of their ailment.

They cannot sleep at nights—are restless and fidgety in the daytime—their tempers are easily irritated—little things worry them—they cannot concentrate their minds, and find their memories failing—the digestion is impaired—pains and aches of a neuralgic nature afflict them—feelings of discouragement and despondency come over them at times, and they get in the way of looking at the dark side of things.

If this describes your experience you will be interested in Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, for this great food cure gets at the very foundation of nervous troubles and cures in the only natural way, by enriching the blood, revitalizing the wasted nerve cells, and building up the system generally.

Diseases of the nerves take different forms in different people, but they slowly and surely lead to nervous prostration, locomotor ataxia or paralysis—to weakness and helplessness of mind and body.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food acts strictly in accordance with the laws of nature in creating nerve force in the body, and you can use it with positive assurance that every dose is at least of some benefit to you. Prove this by noting your increase in weight, etc., a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

CHILDREN'S CORNER

SPEAK YOUR MIND, BOYS.

This little note is intended solely for the boys, and the lassies can all turn away their heads and put their fingers in their ears. It is a solemn subject, lads, and we must consider it carefully. Do you know that this Corner has almost entirely been given over to the girls lately? It's true, and isn't it a pity? Who knows what is the matter? Perhaps the Corner is not interesting to boys, but then they could make it so if they tried.

COUSIN DOROTHY.

A NINE-YEAR-OLD HELPER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy: I will write to you and help as much as I can. I am nine years of age. We shall not have any more school until April. I like the Children's Corner. I have three sisters and four brothers. When there is any school my brothers and I go. I like school very much, but I do not like holidays. I do not know many stories so I thought I would write a letter.

Saskatoon. EVA COWAN.

ROSA'S FIRST LETTER.

Dear Editor: This is my first letter to Farmer's Advocate and I hope to see it in print. We take the Farmer's Advocate and get it every Friday. Our school has not started yet on account of our not having a teacher. It is a mile away. We drive to school in the winter and walk in the summer. I have two sisters and two brothers. We have a dog named Collie. Wishing the Farmer's Advocate every success.

ROSA GRAHAM.

THE THREE THINGS.

Because I see you bright and brave, I say to my dependent heart: "Up loiterer! Put off the guise of gloom, and play the sturdier part!"

Three things are given men to do: To dare, to labor and to grow. Not otherwise to earth we came, Not otherwise our way we go.

Three things are given man to be: Cheerful, undoubting and humane, Surviving through the direst fray, Preserving the untarnished strain.

Three things are given man to know: Beauty and truth and honor. These Are the nine virtues of the soul, Her mystic powers and ecstasies.

And when I see you bravely tread That difficult and doubtful way, "Up waverer! Wilt thou forsake Thy comrade?" to my heart I say.

BLISS CARMAN.

PRIZE LIST, MANITOBA POULTRY.

(Continued from page 274.)

Brahmas Light, cock, 1 J. W. Higginbotham, Virden; 2-3 A. B. Smith, Moosomin; Cockerel, 1-2-3 R. Lane, Brandon; 3 J. W. Higginbotham, Virden; Hen, 1-2-3 J. W. Higginbotham, Virden; Pullet, 1-2 J. W. Higginbotham, Virden; 3-4 R. Lane, Brandon; Pen, 1-3 J. W. Higginbotham; 2 R. Lane, Brandon.

Cochins, Partridge and Black—1-2-3 Wm. Anderson, Brandon.

Lanshans, Black—Cock, 1 G. E. Calderbank, Winnipeg; 2 Geo. Wood, Winnipeg; Hen, 1 Geo. Wood, Winnipeg; 2 G. E. Calderbank, Winnipeg; Pullet, 1-2 Geo. Wood, Winnipeg.

Javas, Black—Hen, 1-2-3 John Kitson, Macdonald; cockerel, 1-2 John Kitson, Macdonald; Pullet, 1-2-3 John Kitson, Macdonald.

Plymouth Rocks, Barred—Cock, 1 A. J. Carter, Brandon; 2-3 H. W. Hodkinson, Neepawa; 4 Jas. Rothnie and Thos. Chamber tie; Hen, 1 H. W. Hodkinson; 2-3 G. H. Gundy, Virden; 4 Thos. Chamber, Brandon; Cockerel, 1 H. W. Hodkinson; 2 Jas. Rothnie, Virden; 3 G. H. Gundy; 4 Thos. Chamber; Pullet, 1-2-3 Jos. Clark, Hargrave; 4 A. J. Carter, Brandon; Pen, 1 H. W. Hodkinson; 2 G. H. Gundy, Virden; 3 J. Rothnie, Virden; 4 G. H. Gundy, Virden.

White Rocks—Cockerel, 1-3 Geo. Plunkett, Neepawa; Pullet, 1-2-3 Geo. Plunkett, Neepawa; Pen, 1 Geo. Plunkett, Neepawa; Buff Rocks—Cockerel, 1 W. Schoenan, Pullet 1-2-3 W. Schoenan; Pen, W. Schoenan, Virden.

Wyandottes, Silverfaced—Hen, 1 Ed. Brown, Boissevain; 2 A. F. W. Scarth, Winnipeg; 3 A. J. Carter, Brandon; 4 F. F. Adamson, Virden; Cock, 1-2 M. F. Adamson, Virden; A. J. Carter, Brandon; Cockerel, 1-4 M. F. Adamson, Virden; 2-3 Ed. Brown, Boissevain; Pullet, 1-2 Ed. Brown, Boissevain; 3-4 M. F. Adamson, Virden; Pen, 1-3, M. F. Adamson, Virden; 2 Ed. Brown, Boissevain.

Buff Orpington—Hen, 1-2 W. F. Scarth & Son, Virden; 3 H. Waby, Homefield, Man; 4 Jos. Welding, Winnipeg; Cockerel, 1-2-3-4 W. F. Scarth & Son, Virden; Pullet, 1-2-3-4 W. F. Scarth & Son, Pen, 1-2 W. F. Scarth & Son; 3 Jos. Welding, Winnipeg.

White Orpington—Cock, 3 H. A. Scarth, Virden; Hen, 1-2-3 H. A. Scarth, Pullet, 1-3 H. A. Scarth, Pen, 2 H. A. Scarth.

Black Orpington—Hen, 1-2-3 Menlove & Thickens, Virden; Cockerel, 3 Menlove & Thickens; Pullet, 2-3 Menlove & Thickens; Pen, 2 Menlove & Thickens.

Rose Comb Buff Orpington—Cockerel, 3 R. Lane, Brandon; Pullet, 2-3 R. Lane; Cockerel, 1-2 R. D. Laing, Pullet, 1-2 R. D. Laing; Anconas—Cock, 1 W. Anderson, Brandon; Hen, 1 W. Anderson.

S. C. White Leghorn—Cock, 1 Geo. Woods, Winnipeg; 3 R. D. Laing, Stonewall; Hen, 1 Geo. Woods, Winnipeg; 2-3 Wm. Schoenan, Virden; Cockerel, 2 F. Rogg, Souris; Pullet, 1-2 Geo. Wood, Winnipeg; 3 W. H. Taylor, Fleming, Pen, 1 Geo. Wood, Winnipeg.

Rose C. White Leghorns—Cock, 2 Wm. Schoenan, Virden; Hen, 1 Geo. Wood, Winnipeg; 2-3 Wm. Schoenan; Cockerel, 1 Geo. Wood; 2 Wm. Schoenan; Pullet, 1-2 Geo. Wood; 3 Wm. Schoenan; Pen, 1 Geo. Wood; 2 Wm. Schoenan.

S. C. White Leghorns—Cock, 1 H. G. Waby, Holmfield; 2 H. E. Hill, Brandon; Cockerel, 1 H. G. Waby, Holmfield; Pullet, 1 David Hills, Moosomin; 2-3 H. G. Waby, Holmfield.

Buff Leghorns—Hen, 1-2-3 Wm. Anderson, Brandon; Cockerel, 1 G. E. Calderbank, Winnipeg.

Games—Cornish Indian Games—Cock, 1 H. E. Hill, Brandon; 2 T. H. Chamber, Brandon; Cockerel, 1 T. H. Chamber, Hen, 1-3-4 T. H. Chamber; 2 H. E. Hill; Pullet, 1-2-3 H. E. Hill.

Red Pile Games—Cock 1, cockerel 1, hen 1-2, pullet 1, Milne Bros., Brandon.

Black Hawlings—Cock, 1 W. E. Anderson, Brandon.

Houdans—Cock, 1 C. H. Wise, Winnipeg; Cockerel, 1 C. H. Wise; Pullet, 1-2 C. H. Wise; B. B. Games—Cockerel, 1 A. A. Titus, Napinka; Pullet, 1 A. A. Titus, Napinka.

Buff Cochins—Cockerel, 1-2 M. Rothnie, Virden; Pullet, 1 M. Rothnie.

Rose Comb Black—Cock, 1 cockerel 1-2, hen 1-2, pullet 1-2, pen 1 Milne Bros., Brandon.

Golden S. B. B.—Hen, 2 Helen Keedwell, Virden.

Turkeys, Bronze—Cock, 1 R. D. Laing, Stonewall; 2 Mrs. R. Bellamy, Virden; Hen, 1-2 R. D. Laing, Stonewall; 3 Mrs. Bellamy, Virden; Cockerel, 1 Mrs. Bellamy; Pullet, 1 R. D. Laing, Stonewall; 2-3 C. J. Thompson, Virden.

Geese, Toulouse—Gander Old, 1 Jos. Prichard, Wapella; Goose, 1 Jos. Prichard; 2 C. J. Thompson, Virden; Gander Young and Goose Young, 1 A. J. Carter, Brandon.

Embsden Geese—Gander Old, 1 Goose Old, 1 Gander Young, 1 Gosce Young, J. Kitson, Macdonald.

Wild Geese—One pair, 1 Ed. Warren, Virden.

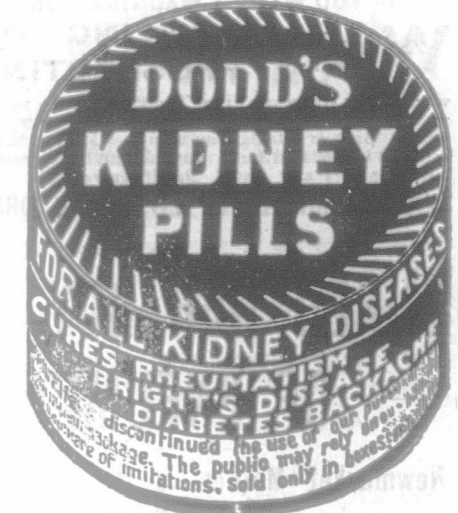
Pekin Ducks—Drake old, 1-2 Menlove & Thickens, Virden; Duck Old, 1-2 Menlove & Thickens, Virden; Drake Young, 1 J. Kitson, Macdonald; 2-3 Menlove & Thickens, Virden; Duck Young, 1 J. Kitson; 2-3 Menlove & Thickens.

Rouen Ducks—Drake 1, Duck 1, J. Kitson, Macdonald.

CANADIAN HACKNEY HORSE ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Hackney Horse Breeders' Association, convened in the Repository, Toronto, February 7th, President Robert Miller, Stouffville, in the chair, who referred to the growing popularity of, and demand for Hackney sires for the production of high-class carriage horses. The report of the Secretary-Treasurer showed a balance on hand of \$750, and an increase of ten in membership. On motion, \$200 was granted as prizes to the principal exhibitors in the Dominion, of which the Canadian Spring Horse Show gets \$75, the Canadian National or Toronto Industrial \$50, and Halifax, Calgary, and Winnipeg \$25 each.

OFFICERS FOR 1906. President, E. C. H. Tisdale, Beaver-ton; 1st Vice-President, O. Sorby, Guelph; 2nd Vice-President, W. Renfrew, Toronto; Secretary-Treasurer, H. Wade, Toronto; Directors—R. Miller, Stouffville; T. A. Graham, Claremont; R. Beith, Bowmanville; R. W. Davis, Toronto; Geo. Raikes, Barrie; W. Renfrew, Toronto; C. R. Bennett, Russellton.



EARN THIS WATCH. The easiest thing in the world. Hundreds of boys have done it and they say it's just a dandy, hand-made, polished silver watch. It's just a dandy, hand-made, polished silver watch. It's just a dandy, hand-made, polished silver watch.

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HARDY ACCLIMATED FRUITS, TREES, SHRUBS, PLANTS. SEED POTATOES. CATALOGUE FREE. BUCHANAN NURSERY CO. ST. CHARLES, MAN.

Steedman's SOOTHING Powders. Relieve FEVERISH HEAT. Prevent FITS, CONVULSIONS, etc. Preserve a healthy state of the constitution during the period of TEETHING. Please observe the EE in STEEDMAN. EE WALWORTH, SURREY, ENGLAND, EE

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with either Rope or Pipe Tools, write to us describing your work, stating depth of wells and size of Bits or Drills you want. Our machines are the latest and most durable, and the greatest money earners ever made! Results guaranteed. **LOOMIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, OHIO.**

CURED HER BOY OF PNEUMONIA

Newmarket Mother is loud in her praises for the Great Consumption Preventative

"My son Laurence was taken down with Pneumonia," says Mrs. A. O. Fisher, of Newmarket, Ont. "Two doctors attended him. He lay for three months almost like a dead child. His lungs became so swollen, his heart was pressed over to the right side. Altogether I think we paid \$140 to the doctors, and all the time he was getting worse. Then we commenced the Dr. Slocum treatment. The effect was wonderful. We saw a difference in two days. Our boy was soon strong and well."

Here is a positive proof that Psychine will cure Pneumonia. But why wait till Pneumonia comes. It always starts with a cold. Cure the Cold and the Cold will never develop into Pneumonia, nor the Pneumonia into Consumption. The one sure way to clear out Cold, root and branch, and to build up the body so that the Cold won't come back is to use

PSYCHINE

(Pronounced Si-keen)

REMEMBER—Psychine cures Consumption, but its greatest work is the cure of those diseases that lead to Consumption. Psychine cures Colds, LaGrippe, Pneumonia, Bronchitis and Catarrh. 50¢ per bottle, all druggists, or Dr. T. A. Slocum, Limited, Toronto.

Rupture SURE CURE

No return of Rupture or further use for trusses. NO OPERATION, PAIN, DANGER, NOR TIME FROM DAILY WORK. Cures in every case. Read the following proof:



Mr. Wm. MILNER, Emerson, Man., writes: "You have cured me of a dangerous Rupture at 83 years. You surely can cure anyone."



Mr. McSHANE, 697 Ross Ave., Winnipeg, Man., writes: "You have cured me of an almost hopeless case of Rupture while at my daily duties. Anyone can be cured when I am."



CONDUCTOR W. H. GREAVES, Medicine Hat, N.W.T., writes: "I will be only too glad to recommend your cure to any Ruptured person. You have cured me of a Rupture of 5 years' standing."



Mr. C. M. ELDER, Brandon, Man., writes: "Your painless Method of Cure for Rupture has been very successful in my case. I am cured at the age of 61 years."

Hundreds of cures from all parts of Canada. **FREE** Write me at once for "FREE TEST," and "FREE ADVICE," and learn the "TRUTH" about curing RUPTURE. Do not listen to anyone who says "You cannot be Cured," for you Can Be Cured, the same as any other human being. Do not put it off. Write me at once—**DR. W. S. RICE**
25 East Queen St. Block 287 TORONTO, ONT.

THE CANADIAN CLYDESDALE ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING.

The 19th annual meeting of the Canadian Clydesdale Horse Breeders' Association, was held in Toronto, Feb. 8th, and was attended by about 200 members being one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings in the history of the society, as a result of the very active demand and high prices prevailing for heavy draft horses, to which the retiring President, Mr. Wm. Smith, of Columbus, Ontario, referred in his able address at the opening of the meeting, in which he reviewed the history of the Canadian spring show of Clydesdale and Shire horses from its small beginning to its present high standing. He also referred with pride to the signal success in prize-winning of Canadian exhibitors at the International at Chicago, gracefully ascribing praise to the splendid enterprise of the firm of Graham Bros. as leaders in upholding the Canadian standard at those great exhibitions.

A motion was adopted, leaving to the directors the appropriation of the money grants from the society to leading exhibitions to be offered as prizes for Clydesdales.

In the secretary's report, reference was made to the fact that the Scotch standard for registration is lower than the Canadian, requiring three top crosses of pure bred stock, while the Canadian requires five. This matter was taken up by Dr. Hopkins of Winnipeg, who contended that this condition of affairs should not exist, as it allowed the importation of Scotch stock which was really inferior in breeding to some home stock, as the Canadians were compelled to have a longer pedigree. He thought we would be perfectly safe in barring out all animals which did not have at least four or five top crosses. Notice of motion was given by him, and this matter will be considered at the next annual meeting.

A letter was read from the Mutch Bros., Lumsden, drawing attention to the injustice done the home breeder by demanding higher standard for registration than for imported horses.

The Winnipeg man also gave notice of motion to make a stated fee for complete registration of imported horses, and not as now a fee for ancestors.

Secretary Peterson, Geo. Mutch and other Westerners were present at the meeting. These gentlemen explained the attitude of the Western people in reference to their representation on the Dominion Live Stock Associations. They said the Westerners were desirous of having fair representation since the live stock records were now nationalized. It was considered

very important in the interests of the live stock industry in general that the different sections be well represented. The Western people were not particularly about the number of representatives, but the main idea was that they have some voice in the matter.

The secretary's report shows the society to be in a prosperous condition. During the year 1905, there was a membership of 571, an increase of 44 over the previous year, and more Clydesdale animals were imported than ever before, several new importers being added to the list. During the year, 1,066 pedigrees and 657 transfers and Scotch pedigrees were recorded, which was a falling off of 35 pedigrees and 135 transfers from 1904.

For 1906, the association voted \$500 to the Clydesdale and Shire Show; \$400 to the Eastern Spring Show at Ottawa, providing a building promised by the City Council of Ottawa is ready by the third week in February or thereabouts; \$100 to the Horse Breeders' Association of Manitoba, \$100 to Saskatchewan, which is holding a show this year; \$100 for the Horse Breeders' Association, of Alberta and \$100 to the Maritime Stock Breeders' Association, which is holding a Clydesdale show this spring.

The financial statement shows a balance of \$1,761.26 on hand, as compared with \$311.64 last year. Receipts, including \$1,142 for membership fees and \$1,578 for registration fees, amounted in all to \$3,194.10.

The Association passed the Records Board recommendations in their entirety, giving them also power to discharge any employees for cause. The election for directors and other officers was devoid of excitement, as the veto against the election of Western or Quebec men had already gone forth from the chair on the score of incompetency of those aspirants for glory. As a test a Western and an Eastern man were nominated but—not elected. The officers elected are as follows:—

Honorary President, Live Stock Commissioner; President, Thos. A. Graham, Claremont; Vice-President, John Bright Myrtle; Secretary-Treasurer, Henry Wade, Toronto; Registrar, F. M. Wade, Ottawa. Vice-Presidents—Ontario, Robert Beith, Bowmanville; Manitoba, J. A. S. MacMillan, Brandon; Alberta, John A. Turner, Calgary; British Columbia, H. A. Vasey, Ladner; Saskatchewan, Geo. Mutch, Lumsden; Quebec, Robert Ness, Howick; Maritime Provinces, W. W. Black, Amherst. Directors—Peter Christie, M.P., Manchester; Wm. Smith, Columbus; A. G. Gormley, Unionville; James Henderson, Belton; E. C. H. Tisdale, Beaverton; James Torrance, Markham; John Boag, Raven-

shoe. Delegates to Winnipeg—Geo. H. Greig and Henry Nichol.

A hearty vote of thanks was tendered the retiring president and the proprietors of the Repository.

SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION HOLD ANNUAL MEETING.

The Dominion Swine Breeders' Association in Toronto, February 8th, was well attended. The President, Mr. Thos. Teasdale, Concord, Ont., in opening the meeting, referred to the scarcity of hogs, the good prices prevailing and in prospect, and advised breeding the best, and feeding judiciously, in order to meet the demand for a good type of hog. The report of the Executive showed a prosperous condition. The balance on hand being over \$2500.

The D. S. B. A. divided their surplus as follows:

| | Proportion of each. | Amt. allotted. |
|----------|---------------------|----------------|
| Ont. | \$ 417 64 | \$1400 00 |
| Que. | 138 18 | 140 00 |
| Man. | 283 86 | 285 00 |
| B. C. | 38 30 | 40 00 |
| N. S. | 10 93 | 15 00 |
| N. B. | 19 51 | 10 00 |
| P. E. I. | 15 42 | 20 00 |
| N. W. T. | 76 16 | 80 00 |
| | \$2000 00 | \$2000 00 |

Only \$900 of Ontario's allotment was assigned as below:

| | |
|---------------------------|--------|
| Guelph Winter Fair | \$ 200 |
| Can. National, Toronto | 300 |
| Western Fair, London | 150 |
| Ottawa Exhibition | 150 |
| East Ontario Show, Ottawa | 100 |
| | \$900 |

It was further decided that the money be paid to the Provincial associations representing swine, to be spent in the swine interests in Provinces other than Ontario.

The income of the D. S. B. A. was got as follows during 1905, 3,915 pedigrees were recorded divided among the breeds as follows:—

Yorkshires, 1,824; Berkshires, 1,242; Tamworths, 345; Chester Whites, 337; Poland Chinas, 69; Essex, 85; Duroc, Jerseys, 13.

From Ontario \$1,471.30 was collected in registration fees, there being 2,566 pedigrees and 297 transfers issued. From Manitoba \$294.60 was collected in registration fees, there being 506 pedigrees and 81 transfers issued. Quebec contributed \$143.40, with 210 pedigrees and forty transfers; the North-West Territories, \$79.05, with 65 pedigrees and 25 transfers; British Columbia, \$39.75, with 65 pedigrees and 4

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and when you have an offer of abundance of good music, combined with clean, wholesome entertainment, at only a fraction of its worth, every man owes it to his family to immediately take advantage of such a chance. Think of a concert every evening right in your own home. Think of yourself, too, comfortably settled in your easy chair, with your pipe, after a hard day's work, listening to the most beautiful music by famous Bands and Orchestras, the sweetest singers, the funniest talkers and entertainers. Why you wouldn't sell it for \$25.00 an hour after it had been in the house.

JUST THE THING FOR WINTER EVENINGS



SEND ONLY \$1.00

as a guarantee of good faith and we'll ship to your Express Office this Grand Concert Phonograph Outfit, consisting of one beautiful Singing and Playing Machine worth \$15.00, ten 5c. Records, Needle Box 25c., and 100 Needles 10c.—total value \$20.35. When it arrives call and examine it thoroughly, play all the Records, make sure it comes up to everything we say about it in this advertisement, then, when thoroughly satisfied, pay the Express Agent not the real balance, and Express Charges. On the other hand, if the Outfit does not come up to your highest expectations, simply have it returned to us and we'll pay the charges both ways and refund your dollar. Read all about this wonderful offer below.

We really can't make this advertisement too strong nor say too much in praise of this Grand Concert Phonograph Outfit. It is positively worth \$20.35. The Instrument itself is thoroughly up-to-date, with large size, beautifully toned, concert size Sound Box, handsome Cabinet highly polished to a fine piano finish, one gold and silver trimmings, and large improved shaped Horn, through which the words and music issue, loud, clear, distinct and as sweet as a bell, talks, sings and plays much louder than sets sold for \$20.00. They are all exactly like the illustration except that some have a little different Horn. The Records are simply wonderful, they are so clear, distinct and natural. We mention a few titles in the illustration, which, perhaps, might not be what you would like but we have thousands of others. We can give you almost anything in Bands, Orchestras, Chorus, Duets, Quartettes, Sacred Music, Selections on any Instrument, every description of Dance Music, Sad, Comic Sentimental and Coon Songs, all the latest popular music and all the old favorites as well. You can send for our Catalogues if you would like to make your own selections, but it will

save time if you will tell us what you like and let us choose for you. There is really no time to lose. We have only a few dozen Outfits to offer at this price and we fully expect to sell every one the first time this advertisement appears. You can order as many Records, besides the ten, as you like and charge you only 25¢ each for the additional ones. Now understand we are not offering you any bargain stock but the latest up-to-date goods, and at the lowest prices ever approached in the Talking Machine business before. We have good reasons for making this big slump in prices, but all that interests you is that we are offering a few dozen of the best Home Entertaining Outfits—Instruments, Records and everything complete—for about one-third its value. It would be a pity to miss it. We strongly advise you to write at once. Remember us in your straight-forward offer above. Address—**JOHNSTON'S LIMITED**, Canada's Largest and Leading Phonograph Dealers, 191 YONGE STREET, DEPARTMENT 3334 TORONTO, CANADA.

transfers; New Brunswick, \$20.25, with 34 pedigrees and 2 transfers; Nova Scotia, \$11.35 with 13 pedigrees and 6 transfers, and Prince Edward Island, \$16, with 28 pedigrees.

The total receipts of the year, including \$2,094.24 carried over from 1904, amounted to \$4,081.06. The total expenditure was \$2,415.75, the principal items in which were \$875 for the levy for the Record Board, \$739 for printing, \$384 grant to Winnipeg Exhibition during two years, and \$300 to Toronto Exhibition, leaving a balance on hand of \$2,385.34.

OFFICERS ELECTED FOR 1906.

President, R. H. Harding, Thorndale; Vice-President, D. C. Flatt, Millgrove; General Director, Thos. Teasdale, Concord. Directors—George Green, Fairview; J. E. Brethour, Burford; D. DeCoursey, Bornholm; Wm. Jones, Zenda; W. M. Smith, Scotland; J. C. Smith, Hintonburg; Jos. Featherston, Streetsville. Secretary-Treasurer, A. P. Westervelt, Toronto; Representative Ontario Agricultural College, Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph. Delegates to Fair Boards—National Exhibition, Toronto, D. C. Flatt, Millgrove, and S. Dolson, Alton; Canada Central, Ottawa, P. O. Collins, Jr., and R. Clark; Western Fair, London D. DeCoursey and Geo. Green; Winter Fair, Guelph, G. B. Hood and Wm. Jones; Winter Fair, Ottawa, D. Barr and R. Clark.

AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE MEETINGS.

A series of Agricultural Institute Meetings will be held under the joint auspices of the Provincial Department of Agriculture and the local Agricultural Societies at the under mentioned places and dates:

CENTRAL ALBERTA.

- Crossfield, 2 and 8 p.m., Feb. 20. Carstairs, 2 and 8 p.m., Feb. 21. Didsbury, 2 and 8 p.m., Feb. 22. Olds, 2 and 8 p.m., Feb. 23. Bowden, 2 and 8 p.m., Feb. 24. Innisfail, 2 and 8 p.m., Feb. 26. Penhold, 2 and 8 p.m., Feb. 27. Red Deer, 2 and 8 p.m., Feb. 28. Blackfalds, 2 p.m., March 1. Spruce Grove, 2 p.m., March 2. Stony Plain, 8 p.m., March 2. Fort Saskatchewan, 2 and 8 p.m., March 3. East Clover Bar, 2 p.m., March 5. Clover Bar, 8 p.m., March 5. Leduc, 2 and 8 p.m., March 6. Wetaskiwin, 2 and 8 p.m., March 7. Ponoka, 2 and 8 p.m., March 8. Lacombe, 2 and 8 p.m., March 9.

The speakers at the above meetings, and their subjects, are as follows: Bryce Wright, De Winton, "The Rearing of Stallions." W. F. Stevens, Clover Bar, "Rotation of Crops for Weed Destruction." E. L. Richardson, Calgary, "Poultry Raising."

Mr. Richardson will be succeeded at Innisfail by Mr. M. D. Geddes of Calgary, who will speak on Live Stock Topics.

SOUTHERN ALBERTA.

- DeWinton, 2 and 8 p.m., Feb. 27. Okotoks, 2 and 8 p.m., Feb. 28. High River, 2 and 8 p.m., March 1. Cayley, 2 and 8 p.m., March 2. Nanton, 2 and 8 p.m., March 3. Stavely, 2 and 8 p.m., March 5. Claresholm, 2 and 8 p.m., March 6. Macleod, 2 and 8 p.m., March 7. Pincher Creek, 2 and 8 p.m., March 8. Lethbridge, 2 and 8 p.m., March 9. Stirling, 2 and 8 p.m., March 10. Raymond, 2 and 8 p.m., March 12. Magrath, 2 and 8 p.m., March 13. Cardston, 2 and 8 p.m., March 14. The speakers at the above meetings, and their subjects, are as follows: A. Mitchell Macleod, "Forestry." D. W. Warner, Edmonton, "Preservation of Soil Moisture." A. W. Foley, Bowmanville, Ont., "Poultry Raising."

Stock Judging Schools.

A series of Live Stock Judging Schools will be held under the joint auspices of the Provincial Department of Agriculture and the local Agricultural Societies at the undermentioned places and dates:

- Medicine Hat, Feb. 19 and 20. Lethbridge, Feb. 21 and 22. Raymond, Feb. 23. Magrath, Feb. 24. Cardston, Feb. 26 and 27. Pincher Creek, March 1 and 2. Macleod, March 3. Okotoks, March 5 and 6. Didsbury, March 7 and 8. Olds, March 9 and 10. Innisfail, March 12 and 13. Edmonton, March 14 and 15. Wetaskiwin, March 16 and 17. Ponoka, March 19 and 20. Lacombe, March 21 and 22. Red Deer, March 23 and 24.

The speakers at the above meetings, and their subjects, are as follows:

- J. Standish, V.S., Walkerton, Ont., "Horses." D. Anderson, Rugby, Ont., "Cattle-Sheep and Swine." A. W. Foley, Bowmanville, Ont., will speak at Medicine Hat and Lethbridge only, on Poultry Topics.

A cordial invitation is extended to all those interested in agriculture to attend

GEO. HARCOURT,

Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Edmonton, Feb. 9, 1906.

HAS BEEN ALL RIGHT EVER SINCE.

T. H. Belyea, P.M., Proves That Dodd's Kidney Pills Cure Permanently.

Some Years Since He Used Them Now and He Has Had Good Health Ever Since.—Story of Well-Known New Brunswick Man.

LOWER WINDSOR, Carleton Co., N. B., February 19—(Special).—"Yes, I have good health ever since I used Dodd's Kidney pills." The speaker was Mr. T. H. Belyea, postmaster here, and one of the most highly respected men in this part of the country. Asked to give his experience with the great Canadian Kidney Remedy Mr. Belyea continued: "I had been troubled with my kidneys for a number of years. I tried several kinds of plasters and other kinds of medicines, but did not seem to get any lasting benefit. Hearing Dodd's Kidney Pills so highly recommended I decided to try them and they made a complete cure of me. That is two years ago now and as I said before I have had good health ever since I used Dodd's Kidney Pills."

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A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Removes all bunches from horses. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Send for descriptive circulars.

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Think of it, a beautiful Ruff of Blue Fox, the most fashionable fur worn, given absolutely free. Such an offer was never made before. The only reason we can afford to do it is that we arranged for these handsome furs during the dull season in the summer and got them nearly at cost. The Ruff is 41 inches long, nearly 4 inches wide, made of the handsomest imitation Blue Fox Fur, very rich, soft and fluffy. It is warmly padded, lined with the same shade of satin and ornamented with four long tails of Blue Fox also. Such a handsome fur has never before been given away, and you can get it so easy. Just send us your name and address, plainly written, and we will mail you 2 doz. sets of

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We wish to secure immediately two good farms in choice agricultural section, soil must be good and title perfect; will pay cash for the right place if it suits; good wheat land preferred. We want one farm over four hundred acres, and one medium size. Give description and lowest cash price. Possession must be had in April. Address North American Land Co., Lock Drawer 980, Minneapolis, Minn.

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Cattle with horns are dangerous and a constant menace to persons and other cattle. Dehorn them quickly and with slight pain with a KEYSTONE DEHORNER. All over in 2 minutes. Not a harsh method. Leaves a clear, clean cut. Cows give more milk; steers make better beef. Send for free booklet. R. H. McKenna, Picton, Ontario, Can.



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Shire Horses GLYDESDALE STALLIONS.



We breed the very best and soundest, which from birth are kept in their natural condition, neither forcing nor overfeeding for showing purposes.

Canadian buyers visiting England are invited to call and see what we have.

No fancy prices, and all delivered free Liverpool landing stage. Correspondence invited.

Station: Althorp Park, L. & N.-W. Ry.
JOHN CHAMBERS & SONS,
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Two acclimated and proven stallions, seven years and two years old. Both are of the modern type, on clean legs and strong bodies. Address:

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THOROUGHBREDS.

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Studs headed by Kelton, first prize and sweepstake stallion, Winnipeg, 1905.

Young stock for sale. prices reasonable. Correspondence solicited. Visitors met.

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THE BEST PAYS THE BEST: AND THE BEST ARE TO BE FOUND AT

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OVER 450 FIRST AND CHAMPION PRIZES WON BY THIS STUD.

Stallions, Mares, and young stock by Rosador 4964, Polonius 4931, Cannought 1443, Garton Sirdar 7086, Copper King 7764, Sir Augustus 6562, Norbury Lightning 7563 and others.

Hackneys from this stud sold to Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Japan, India, Italy, etc., etc. Not a single complaint from any customer in 14 years. Inspection and enquiries invited.

Cables "CIVITAS,"

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Shires, Clydes, Percherons, Hackneys and Spanish Jacks.



My latest importation includes 45 head of Shire stallions and fillies, Clyde stallions and fillies, Hackney and Percheron stallions and Spanish Jacks, many of them prize-winners in England, Scotland and France. This is a gilt-edged lot and the best we ever imported, combining size and quality.

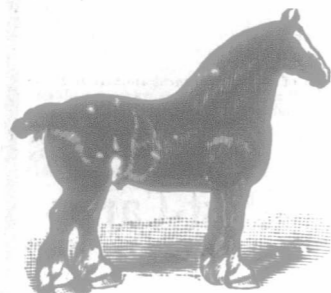
Stables at WESTON, ONT. Telephone connection.

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NEW IMPORTATIONS OF

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A grand lot of stallions and mares, combining size with quality, and the best of breeding.

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as used in the Royal Stables. It is the result of a lifetime's knowledge among lame horses saved up and given to you in concentrated form for use on your lame or distressed horse. It will surely cure Splint, Spavin, Curb, Ringbone, and all enlargements in horses or cattle.

Price, \$1 small \$2 large box. A little goes a long way. Get a box now. If your local chemist cannot supply you, write direct to

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ALL CATTLE CAN BE BOUGHT RIGHT FROM

Manitoba's Leading Shorthorn Herd

Among those offered being Nonpareil Prince, a straight Nonpareil two-year-old, winner of first at Winnipeg, 1904-5, and Fairview Prince, same age, another winner this year, and younger bulls fit for service. Am crowded for room, hence have heifers and cows for sale at rock-bottom prices.

JOHN G. BARRON, Carberry, C.P.R., Fairview Siding, C.N.R.

BACON HOG PRODUCTION.

If the bacon trade of Canada is to continue to improve, it is necessary that hog-raisers adhere to the class of animal most suited to the requirements of the British market. In the production of hogs of the lard type, Canada cannot compete successfully with the United States. A visit to the Chicago Stockyards and to the Western cattle feeding centers affords ample evidence of this. A large proportion of the cattle are fed on snapped or shelled corn. Herded with these are hogs that thrive and fatten on the undigested corn left by the steers. These hogs, constituting a by-product of cattle feeding, are produced at a cost much lower than pork can be raised in Canada. All United States hogs are not fed in this way, but a large proportion of them have, at least, the advantage of cheap corn, than which there is no better feed for producing fat hogs of the lard type. Let the Canadian farmer go back to the thick, fat type of hog, as some talk of doing, because they feel that they have a grievance with the packer, and it will not be long before the price of Canadian bacon will have fallen to a level with the United States product, which is usually from ten to fifteen shillings per hundred, and twelve pounds lower than the quotations for Canadian "Wiltshire" sides. It seems to be very generally supposed that pork is more cheaply and easily produced from hogs of the thick, short American breeds than from the three English breeds which are favored for bacon production. Why such a belief should be so general is difficult to understand, as repeated tests conducted at various experiment stations have shown that hogs of the Yorkshire, Berkshire and Tamworth breeds produce pork as cheaply as those of the Poland China, the Chester White, or the Duroc Jersey breeds. In the opinion of Prof. Day, of the Ontario Agricultural College, who is foremost among authorities on bacon production, the lusty, growthy pig of the bacon type is the most economical pork-maker we have, especially when reared, as the bacon hogs should be, largely on such foods as roots, soiling crops and dairy offals. There is much difference of opinion regarding the cost at which hogs, fit for market, can be produced, and there is probably as much difference between the cost to one feeder and the cost to another as between these opinions. Under general conditions, the production costs in the neighborhood of five dollars per hundred pounds on an average. In summer, under favorable conditions, the cost may be somewhat lessened, but in winter pork can hardly be produced at the figure mentioned. As in all other lines of production, the cost will vary according to the character of the animals fed and the amount of intelligence exercised by the feeder.

Taking one year with another, the Canadian farmer on good land, who understands crop-growing and hog-raising, can undoubtedly raise hogs as cheaply as the figures quoted, and probably for less. He will keep only such sows as produce large, lusty litters of the right type. He will grow such pasture and soiling crops as clover, alfalfa, rape, vetches, mangels, sugar beets, and such coarse grains as yield the greatest number of pounds of hog-feed per acre. In other words, he will manage his operations in such a way that will return him the greatest return in hogs per acre of land, and, in so doing, will learn to reduce the cost of raising hogs of the best type to a minimum.

JAS. B. SPENCER.

Live-stock Branch, Dept. of Agriculture.

SHIRE HORSEMEN MEET.

The annual meet of the Canadian Shire Horse Society took place in the Repository, corner Nelson and Simcoe Streets, Toronto, Thursday of the convention and spring show week. The Secretary reported a much improved financial condition on the part of the association, the members deciding to relieve the financial plethora by a grant of \$50 to the Canadian National, and an equal sum to the Clydesdale and Shire spring show then in progress. Mr. Wellington and others expressed their belief that the English draft horse was surpassed by none, mention being made of the sale of a Shire gelding in Toronto recently, at a figure well over

\$300. Mr. Hendrie stated that from practical experience with the Shires on city pavements, they had proved the equal of any, and superior of most draft breeds for cartage purposes. The election of officers followed, and provoked a little controversy when the attempt was made to place a couple of Western men on the list, one individual holding that the society was a provincial one, and should be supplied by its own residents, a view not held by any of the other members, as the elections showed. Appreciative mention was made of the gold medals donated by the English Cart Horse Society to the Toronto and Winnipeg shows; Dr. Hopkins took occasion to point out that a small grant of \$25, to Winnipeg by the Canadian Shire Horse Association, would help advertise the breed in the West. The suggestion was not acted upon.

The following officers were elected: Honorary President, F. W. Hodson, Live-stock Commissioner, Ottawa; President, James M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont.; First Vice-President, William Hendrie, Jr., Hamilton, Ont.; Second Vice-President, Dr. A. G. Hopkins, Winnipeg; Vice-Presidents for the Provinces—Quebec, Robert Ness, Howick; New Brunswick, T. A. Peters, Fredericton; Nova Scotia, Prof. Cumming, Truro; Manitoba, George Greig, Winnipeg, Man.; Alberta, C. W. Peterson, Calgary; British Columbia, S. R. O'Neil, Vernon; P. E. Island, Hon. Frank Hasard, Charlottetown. Directors—Jos. Dalgety, London; James Henderson, Belton; W. E. Wellington, Toronto; John Gardhouse, Highfield; A. H. Eckford, High River, Alta.; Wm. Wilkie, Toronto; Colonel J. A. McGillivray, Uxbridge. Registrar, F. M. Wade, Ottawa, Ont.; Secretary-Treasurer, Henry Wade, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

CARELESS WRITERS AND SHIPPERS.

Last year we called our reader's attention to the many complaints from those who advertise with us that during the year they get many thousands of letters which are deficient in address, either the state is left off or no town, county or state, or wrong state, and many of them without a name signed to them or, if it is signed, it is done with such haste and carelessness as to be unintelligible. It should be remembered that it is far easier to read a poorly written letter than it is to decipher the name, consequently the utmost care should be taken to write the name slowly and carefully without any flourishes. Flourishes are an abomination. Another source of annoyance and delay in making returns, is the carelessness, or lack of knowledge on the part of the shippers sending goods to market, in not putting the shippers address as well as the firm shipped to on the bundle or box. Besides this the shipper should send the original or duplicate receipt and letter of advice describing the shipment; and be sure to stamp the envelope. In conversation with the Northwestern Hide & Fur Co. of Minneapolis, Minn., recently, they informed us that they had several hundred statements of hides, furs, etc. awaiting claimants for want of proper address. If any of our readers are among this list of careless shippers, write them at once. They do not want your goods for nothing neither does any other honest firm.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BREEDERS MEET.

The 23rd annual meeting of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association, held in Toronto, Feb. 6th, was attended by a very large number of breeders from Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Alberta. The President, Mr. Matt. Richardson, Caledonia, Ont., in an able address, congratulated the members of the Association on their unprecedented success of the past year in sales of stock, in dairy production, and in profitable prices. The report of Secretary-Treasurer G. W. Clemons, and of the Executive Commit-

tee, read by the Assistant Secretary and Registrar, Miss Clemons, showed that 1905 had been the banner year in the history of the Association, there having been a gain of registrations over the previous year of 943 cows and 690 bulls, or a total of 1,633. Transfer certificates had been issued to the number of 1,302 during the year. During the year, 58 records of cows were accepted for the Record of Merit, 42 being first test, and 17 for additional tests. Three bulls had been entered on records of four or more daughters, and 59 new members had been received during the year. The Treasurer's report showed receipts from all sources of \$4,629.23, including a balance on hand on Feb. 3rd of \$2,450.

\$100 was voted to the Secretary in consideration of the preparation of the card system of indexing, whereby a convenient index of every animal in the whole eight volumes published is now available. On motion, it was resolved to continue the payment of the five-dollar fee to owners of cows submitted for test and qualifying for the Record of Merit.

Grants to leading exhibitions for Holstein cattle were made as follows: Toronto \$100; Dominion Exhibition, Halifax, \$100; Winter Fair, Guelph, \$100; Ottawa Winter Fair, \$100; Sherbrooke, Que., \$100; Winnipeg Industrial, \$50; Western Fair, London, \$50; Canada Central, Ottawa \$50; New Westminster, \$50 Maritime Winter Fair, \$50; Charlottetown, P. E. I. \$25; Calgary, Alta., \$25.

Officers for the current year are: President, R. S. Stephenson, Ancaster; 1st Vice, A. C. Hallman, Breslau; 2nd Vice, G. A. Gilroy, Glen Buell; 3rd Vice, D. Mallory, Frankford; 4th Vice, H. Bollert, Cassel; Secretary-treasurer, G. W. Clemons, St. George, Ont. Directors—James Rettie, Norwich; Stanley Logan, Amherst, N. S.; E. K. Herrick, Abbotsford, Que.; J. W. Richardson, Caledonia. Delegates to Winnipeg, A. B. Potter, D. Munroe; Calgary, A. S. Blackwood; New Westminster, J. W. Steves, T. J. Laing.

A suggestion by members from Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, for the appointment of a vice-president for each Province, authorized to organize a provincial association for the furtherance of the interests of the breed, was freely discussed, and was referred to the Executive for consideration and possible action at next annual meeting.

AYRSHIRE BREEDERS MEET.

The general annual meeting of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association was held in Toronto, Feb. 7th, and was largely attended by members from Ontario and Quebec. President, Alex. Hume, Menie, Ontario, delivered an excellent address, in which he congratulated the members on the improved demand at advancing prices, and the general success of the breed in milking tests, and of the society, as evidenced by the fact that a larger number of pedigrees have been registered during the past year than in any other year since the inception of the association, there being 2,036 pedigrees recorded and 685 transfers and duplicate certificates issued, as stated in the report of the Registrar, Mr. J. W. Nimmo.

Mr. J. G. Clark presented the report of the Advanced Registry Committee, and read a memorandum received from the Hon. Mr. Fisher, intimating his willingness to provide and pay an inspector for one year to supervise yearly tests of cows for milk and butter-fat production, and expressing his wish that the breed societies decide at their annual meetings upon the qualifications required of animals for advanced registration, when the necessary arrangements will be made by the Department for carrying out these plans. A committee, consisting of J. G. Clark and W. F. Stephens was appointed to make the necessary arrangements on the part of the association.

R. Ness, Howick, and J. G. Clark, Ottawa, were appointed representatives of the association on the National Record Board. A motion was adopted asking the Dominion Minister of Agriculture for a grant of \$1,000 towards the salary of an accountant for the National Record Association. A recommendation of the Executive, that the services of Mr. Henry Wade be retained as Honorary Secretary and consulting Registrar at an annuity of \$200, and that he be made a life member of the association, was adopted.

The following were elected directors: John McKee, Norwich, Ont.; Alex. Hume; W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford, Ont.; J. G. Clark, Ottawa; Alf. Kains, Byron, Ont.; Wm. Stewart; N. Dymont, Clappison's Corners, Ont.

The board of directors appointed the following officers: President, Robert Hunter, Maxville, Ont.; Vice-President, J. G. Clark, Ottawa; Sec.-Treas. W.S. F. Stephens, Trout River, Que.; Vice-Presidents: Ontario, Alex. Clark, Brinston's Corners; Quebec, R. Ness, Howick; Manitoba, Dr. S. J. Thompson St. James; Saskatchewan, J. C. Pope, Regina; British Columbia, A. C. Wells Sardin; New Brunswick, H. M. Parlee, Sussex; Nova Scotia, Fred S. Black, Amherst; Prince Edward Island, Jas. Easton, Charlottetown.

REASONABLE PROOF IN THE MATTER OF USING STOCK FOODS.

In the matter of feeding Herbageum for profit it is only reasonable to ask for proof and when reasonable proof is forth coming it is only reasonable that such proof should be accepted.

In the Farmer's Advocate, issue of February 7, we gave an account of an interesting experiment conducted by D. C. Flatt & Son on Herbageum fed to Bacon Hogs and in the issue of February 14 we gave the opinion or a firm of merchants who have been handling Herbageum for twenty years and also handling Stock Foods periodically when these were forced on the market by extensive advertising. As further reasonable proof of the value of Herbageum we this week give a report from Goodfellow Bros., of Oak Lane Farm, Macville, Ont. Goodfellow Bros. are among the most successful breeders and exhibitors of Shorthorn cattle. Their report is 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 the 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.

The Register says, "Mr. A. E. Kellington suggests another telephone scheme: it is in use in Iowa. Farmers form a Company of 10 or 20 and instal their own phones, pay the town central, say \$5 per year for switching, and have a good service to all the town stores and long distance when the government trunk lines are complete, at a cost of about \$1 per month. A company is doing this at Clearwater, Minn., and report the total cost of installation to be \$50 per phone, including, instrument, wire, poles &c, complete. Repairs are but small cost per year—probably \$2 per phone. This system could easily be adopted in this district at a great advantage to the town and country.

Doubtless these farmers purchased their equipment from the Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., which makes a specialty of equipping farmers' lines with up-to-date appliances. Write them for their illustrated catalogue. "How the Telephone helps the Farmer." It certainly does, and is one solution of how to keep the girls on the farm.

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

America's Leading Horse Importers

AT THE 1905 INTERNATIONAL LIVE-STOCK EXPOSITION

Won the Greatest Victory of the Age.



Roseberg—Grand Champion Percheron Stallion.
Apropos—Grand Champion French Stallion.

18 First Prizes. 43 Prizes in All.

Champion Group of Percheron Stallions over 3 years old.
Champion Group of Percheron Stallions under 3 years old.
Champion Group of French Coach Stallions.
Champion Group of Belgian Stallions.

THE BEST HORSES IN THE WORLD.

The First-prize Winners and Champion Stallions at all the leading shows of both continents are now for sale in the stables of

McLAUGHLIN BROS.,

Kansas City, Mo. Columbus, O. St. Paul, Minn.

Clydesdales AND Hackneys



DALGETY BROS., Dundee, Scotland, and London, Ont., have on hand just now at their stables, London, Ont., a choice selection of above, including several prize-winners in this country and Scotland. All combining size and quality. Come and see them.

JAMES DALGETY, Glencoe, Ont.

A. & G. MUTCH

BREEDERS OF
CLYDESDALE HORSES and
CRUIKSHANK SHORTHORNS

Stud headed by the champion breeding horse, Baron Gem. Herd headed by imported Cruikshank bull, Leader.

Young stallions and fillies for sale; also two young bulls fit for herd headers.

Craigie Main, Lumsden, Sask.

WRITE OR VISIT

**ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON
BRANDON, MAN.**

if you want to buy or if your district requires a first-class breeding stallion. We have been in the business a life time, and have at present on hand a magnificent collection of

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AND MARES

ALSO A FEW CHOICE

PERCHERON, SUFFOLK AND HACKNEY STALLIONS

The only prize winners at the recent INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK SHOW that have come to the Northwest are in our stables. Satisfaction absolutely guaranteed.

COME AT ONCE

HAWTHORN BANK

Clydesdale, Hackneys, Shorthorns,

There is in my stables the finest selection of Clydesdales in Western Canada, including sons and daughters of such leading sires as Hiawatha, Marcellus, Baronson, Silver Cup, Hillhead Chief, Boreland Pride, etc. Eight colts were three years old in spring five of them the pick of the Bridgebank stud, Stranraer.

SHORTHORNS.

I have 15 bulls, from calves to two years old, and females of all ages for sale, many of them imported; also a Galloway yearling bull, just newly imported and a topper. If you are in the market don't buy till you see my stock, or write me for particulars and prices.

JOHN GRAHAM - - Carberry, Manitoba.

POPLAR GROVE HEREFORDS

The Leading
Herd of Western
Canada

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

SHETLAND PONIES for Sale**J. E. MARPLES, Deleau, Man.****Spring Grove Stock Farm
Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep**

First herd prize and sweep-
stake, Toronto Exhibition, 3
years in succession. Herd
headed by the imported Duthie-
bred bull, Rosy Morning, and
White Hall Ramsden. Present
crop of calves sired by Imp.
Prince Sunbeam, 1st, Toronto,
1903.

High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also
prize-winning Lincolns. Apply
T. E. ROBSON, - Ilderton, Ont.

**T. DOUGLAS & SONS,
STRATHROY, ONT.****Shorthorns and Clydesdales**

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

Pine Grove Stock Farm.

BREEDERS OF

High-class Scotch Shorthorns,

Choice Shropshire Sheep Clydesdale and Hack-
ney Horses.

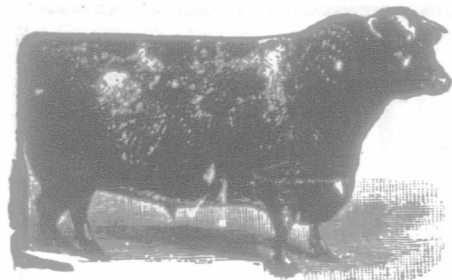
Herd Catalogue on application. Address:

C. W. WILSON, SUPT., ROCKLAND, ONT.
W. C. EDWARDS & Co. Limited, Props. om**HEREFORDS**

A score of Choice young
bulls of A1 breeding; also
some good breeding females,
all ages. Inspection and cor-
respondence invited.

**OSWALD PALMER,
Lacombe**

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

**ARTHUR JOHNSTON**

GREENWOOD, ONT.

Offers for sale at moderate prices:

12 High-class Yearling Bulls

All sired by imported bulls, and
most of them from imported dams.

Also imported and home-bred cows
and heifers of all ages.

Maple Shade Farm**CRUICKSHANK
SHORTHORNS**

A number of Young Bulls combining
SIZE AND CONSTITUTION
WITH

QUALITY AND FLESH

In moderate condition, at moderate price.
Send for Catalogue of Bulls.

**John Dryden & Son,
Brooklin, Ont.**

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

**RESIGNATION OF MR. S. A. BEDFORD
OF THE EXPERIMENTAL FARM
AT BRANDON.**

Like a bolt from the sky, comes the announcement that Mr. S. Bedford has resigned his position from the Dominion Government, as Superintendent of the Experimental Farm, at Brandon. It comes with the greater surprise, owing to the fact that perhaps no public man in Western Canada, to-day, as an agriculturalist and specialist in his line has had more eyes turned toward him than Mr. Bedford. It seems strange that this should take place at an hour in his life when he is, as it were,—“riding upon the crest of the waves,” and the fact that he has decided to make a change and go into business is not because he lacks appreciation of, or has not set a true value upon, the great opportunity his position gives him for rendering a service to Western Canada which possibly is unexcelled by any other individual in the West, to-day, but rather, it is because of the fact that he has followed very closely the rapid development of the Canadian West, during more recent years, and has found a field, which, while it appeals to him as a desirable change, carries with it the opportunity of being of great service to the West, of



S. A. BEDFORD.

which he has been a resident for nearly thirty years. Undoubtedly, the business with which he has now identified himself, does offer a very wide field of service.

Mr Bedford accepted a position on the Dominion Government staff in the year 1887, and in July of the following year, was appointed to the Superintendency of what is known as the Dominion Experimental Farm, at Brandon. When he assumed office, the farm which was given him to work, was perhaps in a more wild and uncultivated condition than many of the prairie farms in Manitoba, but from the inception of Mr. Bedford's appointment, his practical knowledge and aggressive methods and efforts, soon began to show itself in a very marked manner, in the change of the outward appearance of the farm. To see it to-day as a result of his eighteen years' work, demonstrates to the agriculturalists of this western country, what can be done.

Mr. Bedford has proven himself to be not only a man of practical knowledge and skill in the various lines in which he

is a specialist, but during all these years, he has been foremost in public life, and in this capacity has proved himself to be an educationalist, possessing the ability to impart his knowledge to others. Throughout the long winter seasons in this country, the government has scheduled heavy programmes of farmer's institutes, and similar meetings of this character, and in the handling of his subjects, he has proven himself to be a man of ability. Among the speakers on the “Seed Special”, which is now speeding through these western provinces, is to be seen the figure of Mr. Bedford, and there are few men in whom the public repose more confidence.

Mr. Bedford feels that these past years have given him special qualifications for the field which he is now about to enter, believing that the time is opportune, and affords better opportunities for service. He has identified himself with possibly the best known Seed House in western Canada to-day, i. e. Brandon Seed House,—A. E. McKenzie & Co. A. E. McKenzie its founder, who is still quite a young man, from the beginning adopted a very aggressive policy, in connection with the development of the business. Keeping pace with the rapid needs of the country, this concern has established itself on a still broader basis, while the firm has always been known as A. E. McKenzie & Co., yet Mr. McKenzie was the firm, there being no one else interested. But now, under its present organization, it is a joint stock company, capitalized at \$150,000.00, with A. E. McKenzie as President, and S. A. Bedford as manager; and incorporated with the same is the well known nursery, which has such a splendid trade in the country, viz: that of H. L. Patmore's, Brandon Nurseries. There has been a complete unification of all the forces, by these three men. H. L. Patmore enjoys the distinction given him as one of the most practical and authoritative horticulturists in the Canadian West, having been a resident of the country for more than twenty-five years, and having been engaged, during all this time, in the study of Arboriculture, Horticulture, Plant Life, etc. in this climate it renders him of inestimable value to the Company now being incorporated, which is about to be effected,—Brandon Seed House & Nurseries,—A. E. McKenzie & Co. In addition to the present nursery, which consists of nearly 100 acres, the firm has added an addition of nearly 200 acres. The grafting and growing of fruit trees, the propagation of evergreens and other trees and shrubs, will be prosecuted rapidly under the joint control of Mr. Bedford and Mr. Patmore.

W. A. McCracken, who has been a member of the staff, for the past six years, and who is one of the best and most up-to-date young seedsmen in Western Canada, is also a member of this firm.

It would be difficult to select, in Western Canada to-day, a better quartette of men to carry on a seed and nursery business than is found in this firm.

In addition to growing large quantities of seed under contract, on Western soil and under Western climatic conditions, this company proposes further by their new acquisitions of land to go very extensively into growing and selection of seeds, this having been a marked characteristic of the Brandon Seed House since its inception. The achievements of the past, will look small, when compared to the extensive plans in preparation, which are a part of the programme of this House. Mr. Bedford will have full charge and supervision of all the growing crops, in fact, no part of the business will not come under his supervision.

TELEGRAPHY

Book-keeping, Penmanship, Shorthand, Typing, Writing, and all business subjects thoroughly taught. Write for particulars. Catalogues free. Address W. J. S. PEGG, BUSHY CREEK, ONT. L. P. O. 101, Portage Ave. and Fort St., Winnipeg.

**Sheep and Cattle Labels**

Do not be without these useful stock marks. Write to-day for circular and sample.

F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.**FOR SALE**

Scotch Shorthorns and Leicester Sheep, three-year-old bulls—one 20 months old—got by Royalist. Dam, Miss Ramsden 8th, a good one.

LEICESTER RAM LAMBS BOOKED NOW.

Will meet visitors at Elkhorn Station. Write your wants to

GEO. ALLISON, Burnbank, Man.**Maple Lodge Stock Farm.**

1854.

An excellent lot of Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers for sale now. Have choice milking strains. Have a few Leicesters left yet. Bargains in ewes.

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge, Ont.**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS**

9 heifers, yearling.

29 heifers, calves.

4 bulls, yearlings.

26 bulls, calves.

All out of imported sires and dams.

Prices easy. Catalogue.

John Clancy, H. CARGILL & SON,
Manager. Cargill, Ont.**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, Man.**Shorthorns and Tamworths.**

A selection of 13 Shorthorn bulls from which to choose. Headed by the Junior Champion at the 1905 Dominion Exhibition, and including the 2nd and 3rd prize junior bull calves. Tamworths of all ages. **T. E. M. BANTING, Banting, Man. m**

YORKSHIRES

We are now booking orders for Spring pigs from such boars as **DALMENY TURK 2nd (imp)—12445**—(bred by the Earl of Rosebery, Scotland), **RICHARD CALMADY (imp)—13438**—(bred by the Nottingham Corporation Farm Committee, Nottingham, England) and **WEYANOKE AMEER—17224**—(bred by Andrew Graham).

Our advice to purchasers is to buy pigs when they are young. They are cheaper then and the Express charges are light.

WALTER JAMES & SONS,
Rosser, Man.**SEED WHEAT!**

IMPROVED FIFE WHEAT.

A quantity of Minnesota No. 163 for sale. Imported from Minnesota in 1890 and grown on summer-fallow and on new land every year since. Free from bearded wheat and noxious weed seeds. Price and samples on application.

D. W. McCUAIG, Portage la Prairie, Man.**WANTED!**

SEED GRAIN

Wheat, Spring Rye, Oats, Peas, Barley and Speltz, suitable for seed. Send Samples.

Highest prices paid.

JOHN G. PURVIS, Box 98, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.**HIDES**

FURS, SHEEPSKINS, ETC.

Consignments Solicited. Top Prices.

E. T. CARTER & CO., Toronto, Ont.**WOOD FOR SALE**

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

JOHN D. HUNT,
Carberry, Man.

**ALBERTA'S
SELECTED**

Announcement

**SASKATCHEWAN'S
SELECTED**

WE TAKE pleasure in announcing that Mr. S. A. Bedford, who for the past 18 years has been Superintendent of the Government Experimental Farm at Brandon, has resigned his position to become a member of the firm, "**Brandon Seed House, A. E. McKenzie & Co.,**" which will hereafter be an Incorporated Seed & Nursery Co. In addition to Mr. Bedford's personal preference for this change, he does so realizing that by becoming a member of the firm "**Brandon Seed House, A. E. McKenzie & Co.,**" that he can thereby be of greater service to the Canadian West. Mr. Bedford is now the manager of this Seed and Nursery House which bears the distinction of being "**Western Canada's Seed House**"

The Incorporation also includes Mr. H. L. Patmore and his Nurseries which are undoubtedly the largest and most reliable in Western Canada. Mr. Patmore although a young man is an old Veteran in Horticulture and a recognized authority throughout Western Canada; like Mr. Bedford, he is an old resident and knows the needs of Western Canada.

Mr. A. E. McKenzie, who is the founder of Brandon Seed House, is President and will bear as close a relation to it as in the past. By a blending of these forces, Brandon Seed House can render Western Canada a Magnificent Service as Seedsmen and Nurserymen.

Mr. W. A. McCracken, who has been a member of the staff of A. E. McKenzie & Co. for the past 6 years as foreman and chief shipper is also a member of the Enlarged Company. He is a thorough, practical seedsman and knows the needs of the country.

Specialists We submit to you that in this day of specialising, that men who have lived in the West between 20 and 30 years who during all that time have studied the peculiar needs of the country, as to Seeds, Nursery Stock and Plants, coupled with **Extensive Equipments, Increased Facilities, Central Location, Selected Stocks, and up-to-date methods** of doing things, can give the Seed Buyers and Planters of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba the kind of service in Seeds and Nursery Stock, that is so much needed.

A Splendid Selection for a North-west Garden.

All Prices Post Paid

| | Pkt. | Lb. |
|--|------|-----|
| Beans Golden Wax (a standard) ... | 5 | 25 |
| McKenzie's Matchless, green pod | 10 | 30 |
| Beets Early Blood Turnip | 5 | 40 |
| Eclipse | 5 | 35 |
| Cabbage Imperial Early Jersey Wakefield | 5 | 50 |
| Brandon Market | 10 | 60 |
| Carrot (table) Oxheart | 5 | 25 |
| Cauliflower Snowball | 15 | 25 |
| Celery Giant Pascal | 5 | 20 |
| White plume | 5 | 25 |
| Citron Best Seeded | 5 | 10 |
| Corn North-west Squaw | 5 | 25 |
| (grown by the Indian) | | |
| McKenzie's Northern Success | 10 | 25 |
| McKenzie's Eureka | 10 | 25 |
| Cucumber Chicago Pickling | 5 | 15 |
| Lettuce Grand Rapids | 5 | 15 |
| Iceberg | 5 | 15 |
| Onion Seed Giant Prizetaker | 5 | 20 |
| Australian Brown | 5 | 15 |
| Yellow Globe Danvers | 5 | 20 |
| Red Wethersfield | 5 | 20 |
| Onion Sets Yellow Dutch, choice stock | 15 | 25 |
| Multiplier | 12 | 18 |

| | 1/4 lb. | Lb. |
|--|---------|-----|
| Carlic Choice bulbs | 10 | 30 |
| Parsnip Manitoba Prize Intermediate | 10 | 30 |
| Peas American Wonder | 5 | 30 |
| McLean's Little Gem | 5 | 25 |
| Stratagem | 5 | 30 |
| Pumpkin Sugar, small | 5 | 10 |
| Squash McKenzie's Early Orange | 5 | 15 |
| Radish Early Scarlet Ball | 5 | 10 |
| Iceicle | 5 | 10 |
| Rhubarb Johnston's St. Martin | 5 | 20 |
| Sunflower Russian Giant | 5 | 15 |
| Tomato Spark's Carliane | 5 | 30 |
| Turnip Early Milan | 5 | 10 |
| Sage | 5 | 15 |
| Summer Savory | 5 | 15 |

A Selection of Roots for the Field.

All Prices Post Paid

| | 2 oz. | Lb. |
|---------------------------------------|-------|-----|
| Carrot Half long white | 10 | 40 |
| Mangold Golden Tankard | 18 | 25 |
| Mammoth or Giant, long red | 18 | 25 |
| Sugar Beets Link of Gold | 25 | 40 |
| Turnip Elephant or Jumbo | 18 | 25 |
| Carter's Imperial | 18 | 25 |
| Kangaroo | 18 | 25 |
| Rape English Dwarf Essex | 15 | 55 |

Field Grains.

All Prices F. O. B. Brandon. Cotton Bags, 20 cts. each

| | 1 bus. | 5 bus. | 10 bus. |
|---|--------|--------|---------|
| Wheat Red Fife, registered | 1 50 | 1 45 | 1 40 |
| McKenzie's Selected | 1 20 | 1 10 | 1 10 |

| | 1 bus. | 5 bus. | 10 bus. |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------|---------|
| Oats Preston | 1 75 | 1 65 | 1 60 |
| Huron | 1 75 | 1 65 | 1 60 |
| White Fife | 1 60 | 1 55 | 1 50 |
| Tartar King | 90 | 85 | 80 |
| American Banner | 80 | 75 | 70 |
| White Ligowo | 90 | 85 | 80 |
| Newmarket | 95 | 90 | 85 |
| Sheffield Standard | 1 10 | 1 00 | 90 |
| Abundance | 90 | 85 | 80 |
| Danish | 85 | 80 | 75 |
| Barley Mensury, 6 rowed | 90 | 85 | 80 |
| Peas Canadian Beauty | 1 90 | 1 80 | |
| Blackeyed Marrowfat | 1 90 | 1 80 | |
| Golden Vine | 1 75 | 1 75 | |
| Prussian Blue | 2 00 | 1 90 | |
| Corn Choicest varieties | 1 75 to 2 00 | | |

Grasses and Clovers.

F. O. B. Brandon. Cotton Bags, 20 cts. each

| | 14 lbs. | 50 lbs. | 100 lbs. |
|--|---------|---------|----------|
| Brome Quality | 1 70 | 5 75 | 11 00 |
| Beaver | 1 70 | 5 75 | 11 00 |
| Otter | 1 60 | 5 25 | 10 00 |
| Western Rye Agate | 1 55 | 5 25 | 10 00 |
| Stone | 1 40 | 4 75 | 9 00 |
| Timothy Beryl | 3 75 | 7 50 | 7 20 |
| Amethyst | 3 60 | 7 25 | 6 95 |
| Onyx | 3 25 | 6 75 | 6 45 |
| Clover Red Mammoth | 19 | 18 00 | |
| Common | 19 | 18 00 | |
| Alfalfa | 19 | 18 00 | |
| Alfalfa Turkestan | 25 | 24 00 | |
| Alsike | 20 | 18 00 | |
| Lawn Grass McKenzies Emerald Green, post paid | 30 | | 27 1/2 |

Our Nurseries

Our Nurseries carry a large and varied stock of all varieties of Trees, Shrubs and Plants known to be hardy in Western Canada. We can supply you with the hardiest and best nursery stock you can buy and at the lowest prices. In Fruits, we have hardy trees of **Apple, Crab and Plum, Currant, Gooseberry, Raspberry and Strawberry Plants.** All of the best hardy **Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants,** and a splendid collection of the hardy Perennial plants which live through our Western winters, such as **Peony, Dielytra, Larkspur, Golden Glow, Etc.** For Description and Prices see our Catalogue.

Don't Delay—Send Your Order To-Day. If you have not a copy of our Catalogue, a post card will bring it.

BRANDON SEED HOUSE, A. E. MCKENZIE & CO.

SEEDSMEN (Western Canada's Greatest) **NURSERYMEN**

**MANITOBA'S
SELECTED**

Brandon, Manitoba

Box D 882

**WESTERN
CANADA'S
BEST**



The only nourishment that bread affords is that which the flour contains.

Bread baking is merely putting flour in appetising form.

Flour making is merely putting the nutritious part of wheat in shape for bread making.

Good milling is the kind that takes from the wheat all that is nutritious, nothing else.

Royal Household Flour

is made from carefully selected Manitoba Hard spring wheat.

Every pound is almost a pound of food; clean, white, pure and nutritious.

It goes farther, does better baking and is more satisfactory in every way than any other flour.

Your grocer knows he cannot keep store so well without Ogilvie's Royal Household.

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GLENGARRY SCHOOL DAYS

A STORY OF EARLY DAYS IN GLENGARRY

By RALPH CONNOR—REV. C. W. GORDON

CHAPTER IX HUGHIE'S EMANCIPATION

Hughie rose late next morning, and the hurry and rush of getting off to school in time left him no opportunity to get rid of the little packages in his pocket, that seemed to burn and sting him through his clothes. He determined to keep them safe in his pocket all day and put them back in the drawer at night. His mother's face, white with her long watching, and sad and anxious in spite of its brave smile, filled him with such an agony of remorse that, hurrying through his breakfast, he snatched a farewell kiss, and then tore away down the lane lest he should be forced to confess all his terrible secret.

The first person who met him in the school-yard was Foxy.

"Have you got that?" was his salutation.

A sudden fury possessed Hughie.

"Yes, you red-headed, sneaking fox," he answered, "and I hope it will bring you the curse of luck, anyway."

Foxy hurried him cautiously behind the school, with difficulty concealing his delight while Hughie unrolled his little bundles and counted out the quarters and dimes and half dimes into his hand.

"There's a dollar, and there's a quarter, and—there's another," he added, desperately, "and God may kill me on the spot if I give you any more!"

"All right, Hughie," said Foxy, soothingly, putting the money into his pocket. "You needn't be so mad about it. You bought the pistol and the rest right enough, didn't you?"

"I know I did, but—but—you made me, you big, sneaking thief—and then you—" Hughie's voice broke in his rage. His face was pale, and his black eyes were glittering with fierce fury, and in his heart he was conscious of a wild longing to fall upon Foxy and tear him to pieces. And Foxy, big and tall as he was, glanced at Hughie's face, and saying not a word, turned and fled to the front of the school where the other boys were.

Hughie followed slowly, his heart still swelling with furious rage, and full of an eager desire to be at Foxy's smiling, fat face.

At the school door stood Miss Morrison, the teacher, smiling down upon Foxy, who was looking up at her with an expression of such sweet innocence that Hughie groaned out between his clenched teeth, "Oh, you red-headed devil, you! Some day I'll make you smile out of the other side of your big, fat mouth."

"Who are you swearing at?" It was Fusie.

"Oh, Fusie," cried Hughie, "let's get Davie and get into the woods. I'm not going in to-day. I hate the beastly place, and the whole gang of them."

Fusie, the little, harum-scarum French waif was ready for anything in the way of adventure. To him anything was better than even the monotony of the school routine. True, it might mean a whipping both from the teacher and from Mrs. McLeod; but as to the teacher's whipping, Fusie was prepared to stand that for a free day in the woods, and as to the other, Fusie declared that Mrs. McLeod's whipping "wouldn't hurt a skeeter."

To Davie Scotch, however, playing truant was a serious matter. He had been reared in an atmosphere of reverence for established law and order, but when Hughie gave command, to Davie there seemed nothing for it but to obey.

The three boys watched till the school was called, and then crawling along on their stomachs behind the heavy cedar-log fence, they slipped into the balsam thicket at the edge of the woods and were safe. Here they flung down their school-bags, and lying prone upon the fragrant bed of pine-needles strewn thickly upon the moss, they peered out through the balsam boughs at the house of their bondage with an exultant sense of freedom, and a feeling of pity

if not of contempt, for the unhappy and spiritless creatures who were content to be penned inside any house on such a day as this, and with such a world outside.

For some minutes they rolled about upon the soft moss and balsam-needles and the brown leaves of last year, till their hearts were running over with a deep and satisfying delight. It is hard to resist the ministry of the woods. The sympathetic silence of the trees, the aromatic airs that breathe through the shady spaces, the soft mingling of broken lights—these all combine to lay upon the spirit a soothing balm, and bring to the heart peace. And Hughie, sensitive at every pore to that soothing ministry, before long forgot for a time even Foxy, with his fat, white face and smiling mouth, and lying on the broad of his back, and looking up at the far-away blue sky through the interlacing branches and leaves, he began to feel again that it was good to be alive, and that with all his misery there were compensations.

But any lengthened period of peaceful calm is not for boys of the age and spirit of Hughie and his companions.

"What are you going to do?" asked Fusie, the man of adventure.

"Do nothing," said Hughie from his supine position. "This is good enough for me."

"Not me," said Fusie, starting to climb a tall, lithe birch, while Hughie lazily watched him. Soon Fusie was at the top of the birch, which began to sway dangerously.

"Try to fly into that balsam," cried Hughie.

"No, sir!"

"Yes, go on."

"Can't do it."

"Oh, pshaw! you can."

"No, nor you either. That's a mighty big jump."

"Come on down, then, and let me try," said Hughie, in scorn. His laziness was gone in the presence of a possible achievement.

In a few minutes he had taken Fusie's place at the top of the swaying birch. It did not look so easy from the top of the birch as from the ground to swing into the balsam-tree. However, he could not go back now.

"Dinna try it, Hughie!" cried Davie to him.

"Ye'll no mak it, and ye'll, come an awfu' cropper, as sure as deith." But Hughie, swaying gently back and forth, was measuring the distance of his drop. It was not a feat so very difficult, but it called for good judgment and steady nerve. A moment too soon or a moment too late in letting go, would mean a nasty fall of twenty feet or more upon the solid ground, and one never knew just how one would light.

"I wudna dae it, Hughie," urged Davie, anxiously.

But Hughie, swaying high in the birch heeded not the warning, and suddenly swinging out from the slender trunk and holding by his hands, he described a parabola, and releasing the birch dropped on to the balsam top. But balsam-trees are of uncertain fibre, and not to be relied upon, and this particular balsam, breaking off short in Hughie's hands, allowed him to go crashing through the branches to the earth.

"Man! man!" cried Davie Scotch, bending over Hughie as he lay white and still upon the ground. "Are ye deid? Maircy me! he's deid," sobbed Davie, wringing his hands. "Fusie, Fusie, ye gowk! where are ye gone?"

In a moment or two Fusie reappeared through the branches with a capful of water, and dashed it into Hughie's face, with the result that the lad opened his eyes, and after a gasp or two, sat up and looked about him.

"Och, laddie, laddie, are ye no deid?" said Davie Scotch.

"What's the matter with you, Scotch?" asked Hughie, with a bewildered look about him. "And who's been dashin' water all over me?" he added,

wrathfully as full consciousness returned. "Man! I'm glad to see you mad. Gang on wi' ye," shouted Davie, joyously. "Ye were deid the noo. Ay, clean deid. Was he no, Fusie?" Fusie nodded.

"I guess not," said Hughie. "It was that rotten balsam top," looking vengefully at the broken tree. "Lie doon, man," said Davie, still anxiously hovering about him. "Dinna rise yet awhile."

"Oh, pshaw!" said Hughie, and struggled to his feet; "I'm all right." But as he spoke he sank down upon the moss, saying, "I feel kind of queer, though."

"Lie still, then, will ye," said Davie, angrily. "Ye're fair obstinate." "Get me some water, Fusie," said Hughie, rather weakly. "Run, Fusie, ye gomeril, ye!"

In a minute Fusie was back with a capful of water. "That's better. I'm all right now," said Hughie, sitting up. "Hear him!" said Davie. "Lie ye doon there, or I'll gie ye a crack that'll mak ye glad tae keep still."

For half an hour the boys lay on the moss discussing the accident fully in all its varying aspects and possibilities, till the sound of wheels came up the road. "Who's that, Fusie?" asked Hughie. "Dunno me," said Fusie, peering through the trees.

"Do you, Scotty?" "No, not I." Hughie crawled over to the edge of the brush. "Why, you idiots! it's Thomas Finch. Thomas!" he called, but Thomas drove straight on. In a moment Hughie sprang up, forgetting all about his weakness, and ran to the roadside.

"Hello, Thomas!" he cried, waving his hand. Thomas saw him, stopped, and looked at him, doubtfully. He, with all the Section, knew how the school was going, and he easily guessed what took Hughie there.

"I'm not going to school to-day," said Hughie, answering Thomas's look. "I hate the whole thing!" exclaimed Hughie.

"Foxy, eh?" said Thomas, to whom on other occasions Hughie had confided his grievances, and especially those he suffered at the hands of Foxy. "Yes, Foxy," cried Hughie, in a sudden rage. "He's a fat-faced sneak! And the teacher just makes me sick!"

Thomas still waited. "She just smiles and smiles at him, and he smiles at her. Ugh! I can't stand him."

"Not much harm in smiling," said Thomas solemnly. "Oh, Thomas I hate the school. I'm not going to go any more."

Thomas looked gravely down upon Hughie's passionate face for a few moments, and then said, "You will do what your mother wants you, I guess."

Hughie said nothing in reply, while Thomas sat pondering. Finally he said, with a sudden inspiration, "Hughie, come along with me, and help me with the potatoes."

"They won't let me," grumbled Hughie. "At least father won't. I don't like to ask mother."

Thomas's eyes opened in surprise. This was a new thing in Hughie. "I'll ask your mother," he said, at length. "Get in with me here."

Still Hughie hesitated. To get away from school was joy enough, to go with Thomas to the potato planting was more than could be hoped for. But still he stood making pictures in the dust with his bare toes.

"There's Fusie," he said, "and Davie Scotch." "Well," said Thomas, catching sight of those worthies through the trees, let them come, too."

Fusie was promptly willing, but Davie was doubtful. He certainly would not go to the manse, where he might meet the minister, and meeting the minister's wife under the present circumstances was a little worse.

"Well, you can wait at the gate with Fusie," suggested Hughie, and so the matter was settled. Fortunately for Hughie, his father was not at home. But not Thomas's earnest entreaties nor Hughie's eager pleading would have availed with the mother, for attendance at school was a sacred duty in her eyes, had it not been that her boy's face, paler than usual, and with the dawning of a new defiance in it, startled her, and confirmed in her

the fear that all was not well with him. "Well, Thomas, he may go with you to the Cameron's for the potatoes, but as to going with you to the planting, that is another thing. Your mother is not fit to be troubled with another boy, and especially a boy like Hughie. And how is she to-day?" continued Mrs. Murray, as Thomas stood in dull silence before her.

"She's better," said Thomas, answering more quickly than usual, and with a certain eagerness in his voice. "She's a great deal better, and Hughie will do her no harm, but good."

Mrs. Murray looked at Thomas as he spoke, wondering at the change in his voice and manner. The heavy, stolid face had changed since she had last seen it. It was finer, keener, than before. The eyes, so often dull, were lighted up with a new, strange fire.

"She's much better," said Thomas again, as if insisting against Mrs. Murray's unbelief. "I am glad to hear it, Thomas," she said, gently. "She will soon be quite well again, I hope, for she has had a long long time of suffering."

"Yes, a long, long time," replied Thomas. His face was pale, and in his eyes was a look of pain, almost of fear. "And you will come to see her soon?" he added. There was almost a piteous entreaty in his tone.

"Yes, Thomas, surely next week. And meantime, I shall let Hughie go with you."

A look of such utter devotion poured itself into Thomas's eyes that Mrs. Murray was greatly moved, and putting her hand on his shoulder, she said gently, "He will give His angels charge. Don't be afraid, Thomas."

"Afraid!" said Thomas, with a kind of gasp, his face going white. "Afraid! No. Why?" But Mrs. Murray turned from him to hide the tears that she could not keep out of her eyes, for she knew what was before Thomas and them all.

Meantime Hughie was busy putting into his little carpet-bag what he considered the necessary equipment for his visit. "You must wear your shoes, Hughie."

"Oh, mother, shoes are such an awful bother planting potatoes. They get full of ground and everything."

"Well, put them in your bag, at any rate, and your stockings, too. You may need them."

By degrees Hughie's very moderate necessities were satisfied, and with a hurried farewell to his mother he went off with Thomas. At the gate they picked up Fusie and Davie Scotch, and went off to the Cameron's for the seed potatoes, Hughie's heart lighter than it had been for many a day. And all through the afternoon, and as he drove home with Thomas on the loaded bags, his heart kept singing back to the birds in the trees overhead.

It was late in the afternoon when they drove into the yard, for the roads were still bad in the swamp, where the corduroy had been broken up by the spring floods.

Thomas hurried through unhitching, and without waiting to unharness he stood the horses in their stalls, saying, "We may need them this afternoon again," and took Hughie off to the house straightway.

The usual beautiful order pervaded the house and its surroundings. The back yard, through which the boys came from the barn, was free of litter; the chips were raked into a neat little pile close to the wood-pile, for summer use. On a bench beside the "stoop" door was a row of milk-pans, lapping each other like scales on a fish, glittering in the sun. The large summer kitchen, with its spotless floor and white-washed walls, stood with both its doors open to the sweet air that came in from the fields above, and was as pleasant a room to look in upon as one could desire. On the sill of the open window stood a sweet-scented geranium and a tall fuschia with white and crimson blossoms hanging in clusters. Bunches of wild flowers stood on the table, on the dresser, and up beside the clock, and the whole room breathed of sweet scents of fields and flowers, and "the name of the chamber was peace."

Beside the open window sat the little mother in an arm-chair, the embodiment of all the peaceful beauty and sweet fragrance of the room. (To be continued.)



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Questions and Answers

LEUCORRHOEA.

I have a mare about six years old, a heavy horse and seems to have leucorrhoea. That is she seems to have a dirty discharge. She is not with foal. What should I do for her and what is the cause of the ailment? She seems to feed well and keep up in flesh. Could she be bred this spring?
Sask.

A. J. A.

Ans.—This condition is the result of chronic inflammation of the lining membrane of the vagina, or uterus, perhaps of both. It is characterized by the frequent discharge from the vagina of a whitish glutinous, purulent fluid. If the disease is not of long standing it is generally amenable to treatment. The vagina and uterus, if both are affected should be washed once or twice a day with warm soft water, which should be injected with large syringe until it flows out quite clear. A solution of creolin should then be injected: creolin one part; water fifty. Give internally, in food, for two weeks: iodide of potassium 1 dram in the morning and sulphate of iron 1 dram at night.

FRACTURED JAW; INJURED COLT.

I have a horse 9 years old whose jaw was fractured about six months ago by a blow from a stone. Has been treated by our local veterinary who has now left the district. The jaw is still running considerable matter and does not heal. Please give best treatment.

I have another horse brought from the east last spring. Has a small running sore on top of rump near croup. Said to have been a wart knocked off on the car. Please give treatment.

Also a six months old colt lay down too close to manger and has evidently hurt its back in struggling, so that sometimes it has to be helped up by a light lift by the tail. Am feeding it oatstraw chopped oats and bran equal parts, three-fourths of a gallon per day.
Sask.

H. S.

Ans.—1. There are probably detached pieces of bone which will have to be removed by operation before the parts will heal. If possible put the case in the hands of a competent veterinary practitioner, who will give it proper surgical and medical treatment.

2. It is not probable that a suppurating sore could be caused by the accidental removal of a wart. It is more likely to have resulted from a punctured wound and possibly the suppuration is kept up by a splinter of wood, thorn or other foreign body being still lodged in the part. Wash the part clean with warm water and soap; find the orifice from which the pus is issuing; insert a prob, and if any foreign substance is discovered, remove it with a forceps and afterwards douche the wound once daily until healed by injecting a lotion composed of: carbolic acid, one part; water, twenty-five to thirty parts.

3. Put the colt in a roomy, well bedded and comfortable box stall; keep it open by feeding it laxative and nutritive food. Clip the hair from the loins, from the coupling forward one foot; rub in daily for one week a portion of the following liniment: Soup liniment, 6 ounces; tincture cantharides, 2 ounces; tincture of opium, 2 ounces.

LUMP ON MARE'S LEG.

Three year old mare has a hard lump on hind leg (inside) between the ringbone seat and fetlock. Noticed several months ago. Looks very much like a thorn prick.
Sask.

A. D.

Ans.—A veterinary surgeon would probably remove it with a knife and heal the wound without leaving much, if any, blemish; but we would advise you to apply the following blister: biniodide of mercury, 3 drams; vaseline, 2 ounces. Rub blister well into the part for ten minutes with the fingers. Do nothing further until the scab formed by the blister becomes loose so that it can be rubbed off with the hand. Then repeat the blistering until the lump disappears.

GELDING UNWELL; LICE.

I have a gelding that has great difficulty in passing urine. He strains for

several minutes before water passes and then very slowly. His water is full of sediment and the color of straw. What will kill lice on horses?
Alta.

A. S.

There is evidently an obstruction or irritation in some part of the urinary apparatus. There may possibly be a calculus (stone) in the bladder or urethra. Or the difficulty in urinating may be caused by a hardened secretion called a "bean," in the point of the penis; if this is the case the trouble will be easily removed by seizing hold of the penis and gently pressing the substance out of its lodging place. If the trouble is caused by a calculus it will have to be removed by a delicate surgical operation.

2. Clip the hair off the parts where lice are operating and groom well then rub on a decoction made by boiling an ounce of tobacco in a pint of water or an ounce of carbolic acid or creolin in a pint of water.

INDIGESTION; RINGBONE.

I have a mare 10 years old which aborted about two months ago, seemed to be all right until about a week ago, when she lay down and got fast by trying to roll; was not fast more than fifteen minutes. Since then she has become very restless. Will not eat very well nor drink at all. She will commence to paw and then lay down for a few minutes and then get up. She does this every quarter or half hour. Looks bright in eye, bowels are regular, water is thick and high colored and she passes very little of it. Have given her a drench of 3-4 ounce of sweet spirits nitre, 1 dram soda; 1 dram ginger in pint of milk (yesterday), will give another this morning. Mare has not been worked for over a month. Have I done right in giving such drench and what would you advise. Would it be wise to breed mare in spring if she gets well?
Sask.

B. I.

Ans.—1. Your mare was evidently suffering internal pain when she lay down and tried to roll. Although she will have recovered, or is dead before now, we would advise in such a case to give in one dose: raw linseed oil 1-2 pints; tincture of opium and spirits of turpentine 1-2 ounces. If this does not give relief, repeat the dose in twelve hours. It would not be advisable to breed the mare until one year from spring and not then unless she is in prime health.

2. The lumps on your colts legs are ringbones, which should be fired and blistered by a competent person.

NASAL DISCHARGE.

An enlargement appeared on mare's nose last summer. She has been under treatment by a veterinarian ever since. A few weeks ago, a mass of matter four or five inches long and as thick as a man's wrist, escaped from the nostril. This gave temporary relief, but she is breathing heavily again. Some days there is a bloody discharge, and some days a discharge of matter from her nostrils. This discharge has a very foul odor.
A. E. M.

Ans.—This is probably a case of nasal gleet, with decay of bones of the head, and probably the presence of growths far back in the nasal chambers. It is doubtful if a recovery will take place, and no doubt your veterinarian is doing all that can be done.
V.

LYMPHANGITIS.

One morning my horse was lame, and the inside of one hind leg, from sheath to hock was swollen and very sore. I treated with liniment, and the lameness disappeared, but the leg swells from the foot to the body when he stands, but disappears on exercise.
D. F.

Ans.—The horse has what is called weed, or lymphangitis. The present swelling is the result. Give him a purgative of eight drams aloes and two drams ginger. Feed bran only until purgative begins, and do not exercise until the bowels regain their normal condition. Then give one dram iodide of potash, three times daily every alternate week, as long as necessary. Give regular exercise; feed lightly; hand rub, and

WANTS & FOR SALE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE OR RENT—Eight hundred acres choicest wheat land all under cultivation near Melita. No renters need apply who are not thorough, first class farmers, with capital to at least equip a half section. R. M. Graham Melita, Man.

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

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

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

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

PRACTICAL TANNING—Why not do your own tanning? I have a receipt for tanning which any man can successfully use on all kinds of pelts and you are certain of a soft kid glove finish every time. No machinery used. This receipt is in daily use in my business for years and I guarantee it. Complete instructions and receipt sent for \$3. Any correspondence answered if you include stamp.

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

WANTED Send Advoca

FARM Farm is sum two m Price \$ years to require Wm. W

WANTED farm t milkers

WANTED man on Box 9 F

FOR SALE stallion pounds, getters,

SCOTCH ranch, care of Manitou

Mosso

Bobcat

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SITTY

High-class Sittyton bull, is n at Winni Regina's at Bull mention.

GEO. KIN

Shorthorn

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The get of and Genera calf at foot Two 61 years old. Sheep, bo Geo. Rank

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THE \$ Gold Pri Cows se U. S. A., t

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For sale. A the ring wh of young th

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Always a # Not relat

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

FARM FOR SALE—480 acres of the Viewfield farm. About 215 in cultivation, 130 of which is summerfallow, ploughed twice, 320 acres two miles from railway station. Title clear. Price \$55.00 and \$10.00 per acre. Five or ten years to pay two thirds of purchase money if required. Nine miles from city of Moose Jaw. Wm. Watson, Proprietor, Moose Jaw, Sask.

WANTED—By two young Englishmen, work on farm together, Canadian experience, good milkers, address Box 8 this office.

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

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

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

Mossom Boyd Co.
Bobcaygeon, Ont.
The largest breeders of
HEREFORDS



in Canada offer for sale bulls and females of the choicest breeding and registered both in the United States and Canada. Will deliver at your station. Write for catalogue and for information respecting polled Herefords which are also offered.

SITTYTON STOCK FARM
High-class **SCOTCH SHORTHORNS** FOR SALE
Sittyton Hero 7th, my great show and stock bull, is now for sale. (Three times champion at Winnipeg, Man.; three times champion at Regina's big Fair; SECOND at World's Fair at Buffalo, and other prizes too numerous to mention.)
GEO. KINNON, - Cottenwood, Sask.

Shorthorn 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.
Two 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.

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

FENTON BROS.,
Carlton Hereford Farm.
SOLGIRTH - MANITOBA.

Woodmere Stock Farm
Neepawa, Man.
Shorthorns
For sale. My herd has always been FIRST on the ring where shown. Have on hand a number of young things of both sexes.
Clydesdales
A few Clydesdale Fillies for sale.
Yorkshire Pigs
Always a good supply of both sexes for sale. Not related.
PLYMOUTH ROCKS A SPECIALTY

STEPHEN BENSON

Grandview Herd.
SCOTCH SHORTHORNS
Herd headed by Trout Creek Favorite 53595.
Stock for sale at all times. Correspondence solicited.
JAS. WILSON,
Innisfa 1, Alberta.
Farm three miles south of town.

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

bandage the leg from foot to hock. In many cases, a chronically enlarged leg remains.
V.

STEER BLOATING.

What is the cause of a fat steer bloating and breathing heavy? We feed it one and a half bushels of prepared turnips, three gallons of pea and oatmeal, good clover hay and water daily.
C. H. R.

Ans.—It is almost certain you are over-feeding him, and the trouble is indigestion. Reduce the roots to a bushel a day and the grain to two gallons a day. Change the meal ration by giving a mixture of one part pea meal, one part crushed oats, one part bran, and one part corn meal; water often; give occasional exercise, and begin to increase the feed again very gradually, watching the animal carefully and slackening on the feed whenever he shows symptoms of a recurrence of the trouble. To reduce bloating, if serious, give a pint of raw linseed and half a teacupful of spirits turpentine.

DANDRUFF IN HORSE'S TAIL.

Can you give me a cure for dandruff in a horse's tail?
J. J.

Ans.—Wash with warm soap suds and follow with a weak solution of creolin, one to water 200 or 300 parts.

LUMP ON THE KNEE.

Mare has soft lump, as large as an apple, on the outside of her knee. It has been there about eight weeks and does not lame her.
E. A. H.

Ans.—I infer from what you say that this lump appeared suddenly, and is probably a serious abscess. It is either an abscess or a bursal enlargement. If the former, it should be lanced, and the cavity flushed out daily with a three-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid, until healed. If the latter, it must not be opened, but may be reduced by repeated blistering. As the knife needs to be carefully used about a joint, I would advise you to show her to your veterinarian.
V.

CHRONIC COUGH.

Horse had a bad cough all fall. I used Hess Heave Powder, but he is still coughing.
C. W. B.

Ans.—Chronic coughs are always hard to cure, and if a case of heaves has developed, it cannot be cured. If heaves be not developed, the following will probably effect a cure, but it will require some time: Give every morning a ball, composed of one and a half drams gum opium, two drams solid extract belladonna, 1 dram camphor and thirty grains digitalis, with sufficient oil of tar to make plastic. Roll in tissue paper and then administer. If the bowels become constipated, give one pint of raw linseed oil.
V.

ECZEMA.

Heifer developed some skin disease on her dewlap, and it has extended over considerable surface of her body. Small pimples appear in the skin; they become reddish and exude a sticky substance, then a scab forms. The disease causes intense itching.
A. G. A.

Ans.—This is eczema. Give her one ounce Fowler's solution of arsenic twice daily every alternate week. Wash the affected parts thoroughly with strong warm soft soap suds, applied with a scrubbing brush. Keep her warm and well clothed until dry. Then dress, twice daily, with a five-per-cent. solution of Zenoleum.
V.

LUMP JAW.

Cow has a lump on her jaw. It commences under the mouth and extends backward on the right side. There are small ulcers on the surface. Is the milk fit for use?
J. D. A.

Ans.—This is lump jaw, and the milk is not supposed to be fit for use. This is evidently an advanced case, and will be very hard to treat successfully. Roll five grains corrosive sublimate in tissue paper and insert into the opening in each ulcer. In a few days you will be able to pick out some of the tissue, then dress daily with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid until healed. Give the iodide of potassium treatment internally. This consists in giving the drug three times daily. Commence with dram doses, and gradually increase the dose by, say, fifteen grains daily, until she refuses food and water, tears run from

her eyes, and saliva from her mouth. When any or all of these symptoms appear, cease giving the drug. Repeat treatment in two months if necessary.
V.

LUMPS ON HOCK AND FETLOCK.

1. As the result of kicking, my horse has a hard lump, as large as a hen's egg on outside of his hock. Give a sure cure.

2. Horse got kicked on fetlock last fall. The lameness has disappeared, but there is still an enlargement. Give a sure cure.
J. P.

Ans.—1. We wish we could give sure cures for such cases. I do not think this lump can be entirely removed, but repeated blistering may reduce it considerable. Take two drams each biniodide of mercury and cantharides, and mix two ounces vaseline. Clip the hair off the part; tie head so that he cannot bite it; rub well with the blister once daily for two applications; on the third day wash it off, and apply sweet oil. Turn him loose in a box stall now, and oil every day until the scale comes off. Then tie him up and blister again, and once every four weeks after this, as long as you can give him rest.

2. This is about as hard to treat as No. 1, and should have the same treatment.
V.

KICKED ON STIFLE.

Eight-months-old colt was kicked on the stiffl joint six weeks ago. The skin was not cut. It went lame for a short time, but goes sound now. There is a soft, puffy swelling near the seat of the injury.
E. M.

Ans.—These puffy swellings are very hard to remove. All that can be done is to blister it repeatedly. Details for blistering are frequently given in these columns.
V.

SALLANDERS.

Two years ago my mare broke out in front of both hocks; sometimes they almost heal and then break out again.
S. M.

Ans.—This form of erythema is called sallanders, and on account of the motion of the joint is very hard to treat, especially when of two years standing. Apply a little butter of antimony with a feather once daily for three applications. Follow this by dressing three times daily with an ointment composed of six drams boracic acid, one dram Zenoleum, and two ounces of vaseline, thoroughly mixed. Keep her as quiet as possible.
V.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WINTER FEEDING OF HENS.

Will you kindly tell me the best method of feeding and attending to hens to make them lay in winter?
B. P.

Ans.—There are many methods which will give good results with the right person. What we consider the best plan might not commend itself to everybody else as the best. However, if you follow the following plan intelligently, and your hens are of the right strain, you should get eggs: Provide a fairly warm, dry house, with lots of light and ventilation, keeping not over twenty-five to thirty hens in one flock, allowing six to eight square feet of space per bird. Have a place for scratching just inside a sunny window, and every morning scatter a feed of grain in it, covering with a basket of chaff or other light litter. The pen should be cleaned out every other morning, at least—better, every morning—before throwing in the grain. Give as much grain as will be eaten up before noon. Oats may be the staple, changed occasionally with wheat screenings, buckwheat, corn, or millet seed. At noon give a light mash composed of table scraps, bran, corn meal and scalded milk, mixed with a few vegetables or steamed cut clover. The more variety you can get in the mash, the better. Between three and four o'clock in the afternoon, give another feed of grain—roast corn is good in cold weather—so the fowls may go to roost with full crops. Keep plenty of pure water before the fowls in covered drinking vessels; have a supply of grit always on hand, and always keep a box of lime, ashes, or road dust, where they can dust themselves at will. This is a great preventive of lice. Meat scraps and green, cut bone help to make up for

POULTRY & EGGS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE MORGAN INCUBATORS AND BROODERS

Cash or time.
Every Machine **GUARANTEED**
You run no risk.
All kinds of Poultry Supplies
Catalogue free.
A. J. MORGAN, London

\$12.50 For 200 Egg INCUBATOR
Perfect in construction and action. Hatches every fertile egg. Write for catalog to-day.
GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.

Higher Prices and Prompt Remittance.

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

Liquor and Tobacco Habits

A. McTAGGERT, M.D., C.M.,
75 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada.
References as to Dr. McTaggart's professional standing and personal integrity permitted by: Sir W. R. Meredith, Chief Justice. Hon. G. W. Ross, ex-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, no loss of time from business, and a certainty of cure.
Consultation or correspondence invited. om

Telegraphy AND SCHOOL OF RAILROADING
Telegraph Operators, Agents, Train Dispatchers \$50 to \$150. A RAILWAY SCHOOL BY RAILWAY MEN. Official for the big lines of the Northwest. Everything taught. POSITIONS CERTAIN. Write **Wallace Expert School of Telegraphy,** 829 RYAN BUILDING, ST. PAUL, MINN.

The "STAY THERE"
Aluminum Ear Markers
are the best. Being made of aluminum they are brighter, lighter, stronger and more durable than any other. Fit any part of the ear. Nothing to catch on feed trough or other obstacle. Your name, address and any series of numbers on each tag. Sample tag, catalogue and prices mailed free. Ask for them. Address
WILCOX & HARVEY MFG. CO.,
104 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

the lack of the summer insect diet, and a mangel hung up for them to pick at is a partial substitute for grass. Keep the nests filled with clean straw; give the hens outdoor exercise when the weather invites, but at other times protect them from drafts. A rather low temperature is not bad, so long as there are no drafts. Watch the hens and study their wants. Plenty of nourishing food with variety as spice, lots of exercise in scratching for grain, and care in guarding against vermin, and attending to the flock generally, are some of the simple, though very important, secrets of a good egg yield; but after all is said and done, the person in charge is the principle factor in the equation of success.

ADDRESSES WANTED.

M. A. H. asks for the following addresses: Andrew Carnegie, Skibo Castle, Sutherland, Scotland; John D. Rockefeller, 4 W. 54th St., New York. Getting these men's addresses is one thing; getting replies from them may be another. No doubt, their secretaries consign bushels of correspondence to the waste-basket.

SHIRE HORSE, BLACK DOUGLAS.

Can you give me the stud book number of an imported Clydesdale stallion named Black Douglas, owned by a Mr. John Robinson, of Nissouri Township, near London, about 1880? J. R.

Ans.—We do not find such horse in the Clydesdale Stud Book. We are informed that a Shire horse named Black Douglas, foaled in 1872, was imported in 1874 by John Mason, of London, Ont.,

and later owned by John W. Robinson, St. Mary's, Ont. We find this horse recorded in the Canadian Shire Stud Book as Black Douglas (31).

SPRUCE TREES.

Where can I purchase spruce trees, and at what cost? A. E. G.

Ans.—Write the seedsmen and nurserymen advertising in our columns. We cannot undertake to publish their quotations.

MANGLES OR CARROTS FOR HORSES.

Are mangels and sugar beets reckoned to be as good food for horses as carrots are? The mangels are more easily and cheaply raised, and the horses seem to be as fond of them.

LOVER OF HORSES.

Ans.—It is usually considered that carrots are the best roots for horses, then turnips, and then mangels and sugar beets; though we are inclined to think it doesn't make much difference what kind are used so long as the horses relish them, and they are given in moderation. The carrots are usually preferred by them. They would be more likely to tire of mangels.

BUFF ORPINGTON.

1. I understand Buff Orpingtons to be a made breed. If so, how made?
2. Give standard description and weight of Buff Orpingtons, also Indian Games and best kind to keep.

W. A. B.

Ans.—1. Buff Orpingtons are an English breed, which were originated by

Wm. Cook, of Orpington House, Eng., whose object was to produce a distinct type or strain, of birds that would combine the good qualities of some of the breeds that were known to be egg-producers and table fowls. They are an excellent general-purpose breed.

2. We are not at liberty to reprint from the Standard of Perfection a full description of any breed. Buff Orpingtons are large and stately in appearance, with long, round, deep bodies, and very full breast and back development. In color a harmonious blending of rich golden buff in all sections is most desirable; weight of cock, ten pounds; cockerel, eight and a half pounds; hen, eight pounds; pullet, seven pounds; legs white or pinkish white; comb, single, of medium size, perfectly straight and upright. Cornish Indian Games are a meat breed; ordinary to poor layers of tinted egg; sitters; pea combs; red earlobes; yellow skin and legs; full in the breast; broad at the shoulder; back convex, instead of flat or concave. Standard weights: Cock, nine pounds; cockerel, seven and a half pounds; hen, six and a half pounds; pullet, five and a half pounds. We would prefer Orpingtons to Games for utility purposes.

CARBIDE AS FERTILIZER.

Is the spent carbide after having been used for lighting purposes any use as fertilizer? J. F.

Ans.—Spent carbide, which is a refuse in the production of acetylene gas, is not a valuable fertilizer. It has probably about the same value as slaked lime. The calcium carbide is a compound of calcium and carbon. When this comes

into contact with water, the acetylene gas, C_2H_2 , is liberated, and calcium hydrate, $Ca(OH)_2$, is deposited, and, together with any impurities there may be in the calcium carbide, forms the spent carbide.

R. HARCOURT.

SUFFERING WOMEN

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

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

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

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

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

THOROUGHbred SEEDS

FOR THE GREAT WEST.



(Indian method of curing corn. Photographed on the Reserve)

SHIUX SQUAW CORN

GROWN BY THE INDIANS IN MANITOBA

... WE never listed this corn before, for the simple reason we were not sure of the variety. This season our Western Manager made a special trip among the Sioux Indians and got at the truth. It is a flint variety—short cob—kernels of different colors—stalks, 3 to 5 feet high—very prolific—good quality—**BY ALL ODDS, THE EARLIEST CORN KNOWN**, the Indian Farm Instructor stating they always had table corn in "haying," in early July.

Order early and secure.

OUR MOTTO:
"Make Sure
of the
Right,
then
Go Ahead"

THE TRUE SEED BUSINESS IS ONE OF CONFIDENCE
HAVE WE PROVEN TRUE?

THIRTY-THREE YEARS' RECORD

TO-DAY, MANY TIMES OVER, THE LARGEST SEED BUSINESS IN CANADA
PRETTY GOOD EVIDENCE, IS IT NOT?

Our Manitoba Union Sets (smallest, soundest, go farthest), Manitoba Peas (no bugs), Western Rye, Brome; Timothy, Clovers; Registered Red Fife, White Fife and Preston Wheat; Registered Banner, Imp. American, Ligowo, Storm King, Tartarian Oats; Barley, Corn-Wheat, etc.

Half Freight Rates to Farmers

Government Quality—Samples on Application

ONE (\$1,000,000) MILLION DOLLARS

"The Orange Judd Farmer" is offering it in Cash Prizes for growing grain. These men are very careful—nothing but the reliable can go with them. They came and arranged with us to select and distribute their seed grain for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

WHY?—RELIABLE!

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS—Exhibition Strains

Write for the most beautiful, complete and reliable Canadian Catalogue (free)

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

THE STEELE-BRIGGS SEED CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.

LIMITED

FARMERS KEEPING BEES.

While, for various reasons, it would not be profitable for every farmer to keep bees on his farm, there are, nevertheless, many cases in which a few hives could be kept to advantage where none are kept at present.

For the farmer who has never kept bees, but is thinking of getting a few next summer, some words of general instruction may not be out of place at this season.

WINNIPEG AHEAD.

Interesting Production There of Gaul's "The Ten Virgins."

A Toronto Exchange just to hand contains the following interesting item with reference to a recent musical performance in Winnipeg.

It may be doubted whether any ordinary choir in Toronto could attain the absolute balance, in numbers at least, of the chorus which recently gave Gaul's "The Ten Virgins" at St. Augustine's Church, Winnipeg.

Leeming:—"It gives me great pleasure to express my sincere admiration of the Goulay piano furnished for my recital last evening.

Fistula and Poll Evil

Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure

45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario

I WANT YOU TO COME TO ME.



I want you, if that means you, to come to me, and if I say I have a cure for you I will prove it to you before you agree to use it.

IMPROVEMENT IN TWO MONTHS. SORRY HE DID NOT GET BELT TEN YEARS AGO.

Dr. McLaughlin:

Chance Harbor, St. John Co., N.B., November 24th, 1905.

Dear Sir,—Since wearing your belt these two months, I am glad to say that my back is ever so much better, my stomach and bowels are also improving.

MR. G. W. PRICE, Madoc, Ont., has this to say:—"As regards my health I am improving every day, and I am not sorry I invested.

Weakness of any kind, whether in the Stomach, Kidneys, Back, or other organs of the body, cannot exist where my Electric Belt is used.

and show you how you can regain your lost strength. My way of curing weakness is to restore by Nature's own remedy, and what has been lost and wasted through mistakes, overwork or dissipation.

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT

does this while you sleep. You can feel the life-giving current the minute you place the Belt on your body.

The confidence I have in the wonderful curative powers of my Belt allows me to offer any man or woman who can give me reasonable security the use of the Belt at my risk, and they can

PAY WHEN CURED.

Wherever you are, I think I can give you the name of a man in your town that I have cured. Just send me your address and let me try.

Come and see me if you can, and I will fix you up, or if you can't call, write to me.

Write To-day for My Free Illustrated Book and Full Information.

CALL TO-DAY

If you can't call send Coupon for Free Book.

Dr. W. D. McLAUGHLIN, 137 Yonge Street, TORONTO, CANADA.

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

NAME

ADDRESS

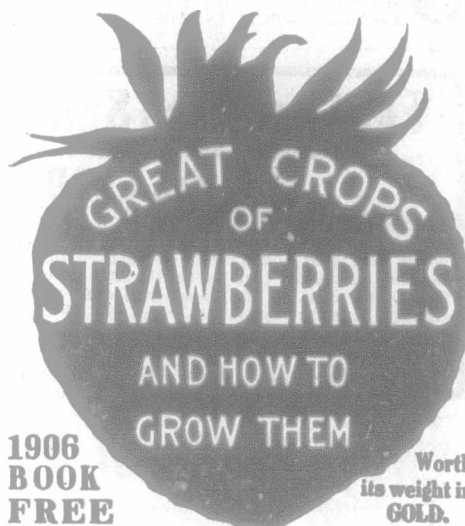
Office Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Wednesday and Saturday till 9 p.m. Write plain.

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The Canadian Rubber Company of Montreal Limited, have just published one of the finest Trade Calendars we have yet seen.

The oldest Agriculture paper in Canada, The FARMER'S ADVOCATE, founded 1866, \$1.50 a year.

PENMANSHIP Book-keeping, Short-hand, Typewriting, Telegraphy, and all business subjects thoroughly taught.

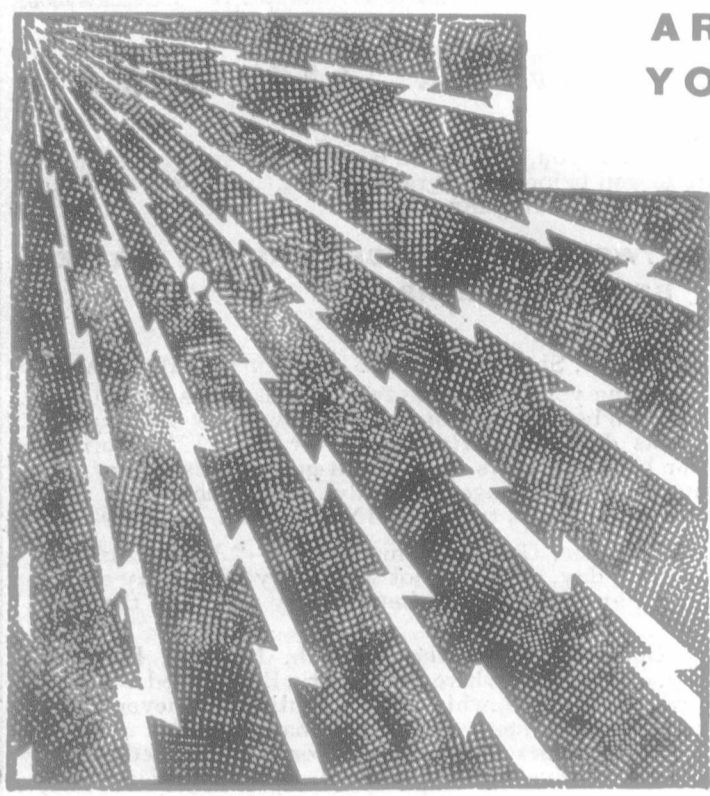


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Worth its weight in GOLD.

The Book that beats them all because it tells how big crops of big fancy strawberries can be grown every year and how to pick and pack them for big prices.

Farmer's Advocate \$1.50 a year. In Advance.



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Lost, Strayed or Impounded

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

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

ALBERTA.

ESTRAY.

INNISFAIL—Since September 1, 1905, horse, bay, white spot on forehead, black mane and tail, weight about 1,100 pounds, fourteen hands high, branded J quarter circle over on left thigh. Jas. N. Meyers.

GLEICHEN—Steer, red and white, about four years old, branded D 4 on left ribs. Augustus Kirstein.

LEWISVILLE—Horse, brown, branded U L monogram on left shoulder; mare bay, branded U L monogram on left shoulder; ewe branded Z on right hip and on right shoulder. James McLaughlin.

DESJARAIS—Steer, red with white hind feet, mulley, no visible brand. Hraeko Sturmatka (15-7-14, W 4).

INNISFAIL—Since September 1905, small mare pony, bay, small white strip on face, branded S on right hip. N. Wright (20-35-1, W 5).

CONTENT—Steer about three years old, branded 82 quarter circle over on right side, red steer three years old, no brand; three steers, two years old, red and white, spotted, and one A. S. Church (N. W. 1-4-36-38-21, W 5).

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IMPOUNDED.

INDIAN HEAD—Dark bay or brown pony, white star on forehead, mane and tail cut, and sorrel pony, right hind foot white, about two years old. Louis Arnold (S. E. 22-17-13 W 2).

WOODRIVER—Since November 1905, steer, red and white, three or four years old. R. C. Jones.

SUNNY SLOPE—Since March, 1905, mare, iron gray, about four years old, weight about 1,150 pounds, branded A C monogram on left shoulder; pony roan, branded III on left shoulder and 9 on left hip; colt one year old, no visible brand. E. Smith (34-31-26, W 4) twenty miles southeast of Olds.

CARSTAIRS—Steer, mulley, blue gray, end of left ear cropped, one year old, indistinct brand on left flank. J. G. Riddle (35-29-11, W 5).

OKOTOKS—Steer, four years old, branded 2 H quarter circle over on right ribs; steer one year old, indistinct brand, resembles 7 on left ribs. Jas. H. Carr.

OLDS—Since November 1, 1905, two yearling steers, red and white, no visible brand. Christ. Jensen (S. W. 1-4-28-33-1, W 5).

BULLOCKSVILLE—Heifer, red, yearling, branded R on right hip; heifer, yearling, red, right ear slit, branded P E on right shoulder; steer, two years old, dark red, hind feet and belly white, white spot on forehead, very wild, no visible brand. C. Sherburn (34-38-24, W 4).

PENHOLD—Since November 1905, nine steers described as follows:—One black, Polled Angus, three years old; one black, horned, end cut off right ear, small piece cut out of left ear, four years old; red and white steer, dehorned, right horn grown a little and turned to head, three and one half years old; three steers, half bred Herefords, three and one half years old, two of these have a lump on nose; one steer, white, horned, two years old; one steer, red with a little white, about one and a half years old; one red with a little white, dehorned, very thin, about one and a half years old. These steers are wild and their hair is so long that no brand is visible. H. Eyre (S. E. 1-4-24-38-28-W 4) three and a half miles north of Penhold.

INNISFAIL—Since last summer, steer, red, three years old, indistinct brand on hip. James Jensen (S. E. 30-34-26, W 4).

INNISFAIL—Pony, mare, bay, with a little white on face, no visible brand. H. F. Podisty (S. E. 1-4-12-36-28, W 4).

SKAFSE—Gelding, gray, aged, slightly dappled, unshod, no visible brand. (N. W. 1-4-2-46-20, W 4).

VERMILLION VALLEY—Since September 1905, dark buckskin mare, branded 2. Kristan Darin (20-48-16, W 4).

SPRING COULEE—Since November 1, 1905, bay horse nine years old, weight 1,100 pounds, branded T on left thigh; bay horse twelve years old, weight 1,150 pounds, branded S on left shoulder and H. C. monogram on left thigh. W. C. French.

OLDS—Bull, white, two years old in spring, no visible brand. L. W. Tyfields (S. W. 1-4-34-32-3, W 5).

IMPOUNDED.

RAYMOND—Bull, red, under half crop in left ear, smooth crop in right ear, spot on face, no visible brand. J. B. Wasden, Poundkeeper.

LOST.

LLOYDMINSTER—June 6, 1905, brown pony mare and pinto pony horse, about thirteen hands; June 14, 1905, sorrel mare, weight 950 pounds, leather halter on, indistinctly branded 24 on left shoulder, and bay pony horse, white on face, branded 4 on left hip. James Clutterbuck (owner).

SASKATCHEWAN.

ESTRAY.

FAIRMEDE—Red steer, a few white hairs on side, about one year old, no brands; three year old horse, small piece out of the under part of both ears. R. L. Kidd.

SMOKE LAKE—Since last fall, two steers, roan and one red with white spot on forehead, no visible brand. Francis Blanchard.

REDVERS—Dark bay gelding, weight 10,000, large front knee, white stripe on face. Nells Rasmussen (24-6-32-1).

SALICOATS—Since November 1, 1905, two year old red and white steer, and two year old red steer, one horn one inch long, and light roan yearling steer. William Stuart.

DUNLEATH—Red and white heifer, two years old, big white patch over horns straight out. Eben McKay (14-25-2 W 2).

FLETWODE—Red mulley cow, has indistinct brand on right ribs, slit on left ear; also bull calf at foot. Frank H. Houra (20-11-4 W 2).

CANORA—This is an amended description of the animal that came to the stated premises early in September, 1905, and is as follows: red cow, one horn a little broken, white spot between horns, a little white on hind legs, one small ear (may have been frozen), no brands, age about four years. J. Pollard (12-33-4 W 2).

FORGET—Since December 16, 1905, about two years old, no brands, and short horns. Arthur Bridgen.

KISBEY—Since November 1, 1905, red yearling heifer, and red yearling steer with white spot on his right flank, end of tail white, white spots on hind feet. Chas. A. Darough (30-7-5 W 2).

HAZELCLIFFE—Red heifer, eighteen months old or thereabouts, has a little white on face, also white between forelegs and on tail, no visible brand. George Gordon (12-18-33 W 1).

RED DEER HILL—Since last summer, 1905, one red and white cow, broken horns, branded figure 6 is what can be made out, age about five. Ronald Spence.

SPRINGSIDE—Red and white steer, two years old, no brand visible. S. C. Ekstrom (15-27-6 W 2).

RED PHEASANTS RESERVE—Since last spring red polled cow, no brand visible, white spot on forehead, white hind legs, halter on. R. Jefferson Instructor.

BUFFALO PLAINS—Red steer, three years old, indistinct brand (position not stated). Andro Dako (N. E. 30-12-5 W 2).

ALAMEDA—Since last of November, small light red cow, no brand; red mulley heifer calf. S. Burchill (4-3 W 2).

PENGARTH—Dark colored broncho mare, about 1,000 pounds, shoulder lame, indistinct brand on left hip, star on forehead. W. Rowan.

OXBOW—Bright bay mare, about twelve years old, white spot on forehead, branded bar K on shoulder, and 2 6 on hip, very stiff in front, appears to be foundered, has halter on, about 1,100 pounds. H. T. Wentzell (12-5-2 W 2).

LOST.

SASKATCHEWAN LANDING—Since two years, sorrel mare and buckskin gelding, all branded anchor on left shoulder. Twenty-five dollars reward offered for information leading to the recovery of all or any of these animals. H. Y. Jones.

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