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AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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Vol. XL.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

NOVEMBER 22, 1905.

LONDON, ONT.

No. 687

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HEAD OFFICE: WAWANESA, MAN.

A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager.

Amount of Business in force Dec. 31st, 1904, - \$10,696,341 00
Assets over Liabilities, 126,666 86

The Number of Farmers Insured Dec. 31st, 1904, 9,697.

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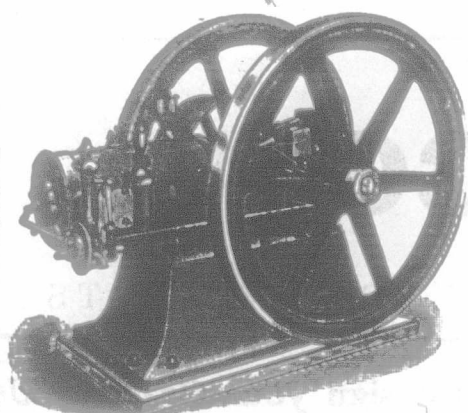
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Grain Commission Merchants P. O. Box 1226, Winnipeg, Man.
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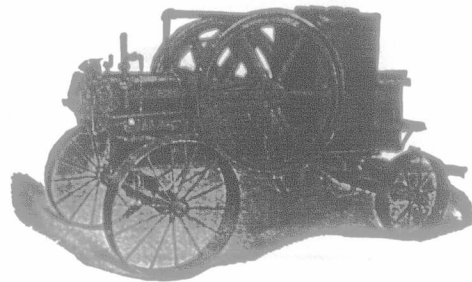
Before selling your grain write us for a copy of our Grain Shipper's Guide and Pocket Memorandum Book. You will find it valuable. Ask for Book No. 1.



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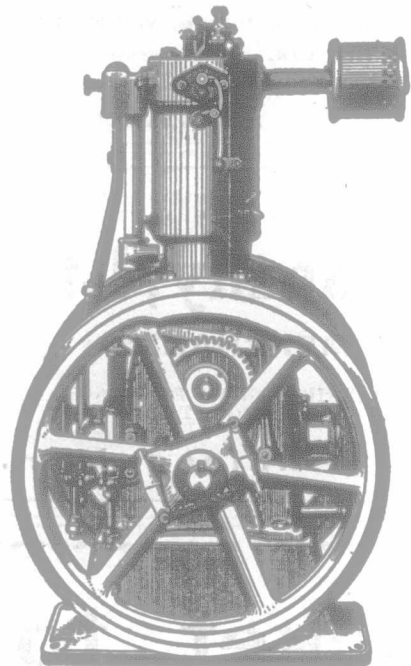
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Not through lavish advertisement, or the lapse of many years, has the Company attained its reputation, but solely through the attractiveness of its Policies.

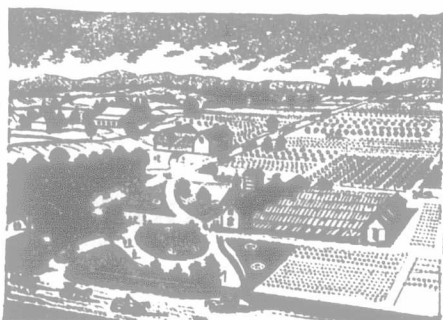
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Tablets, Butchers' Slabs, Candy Slabs, Imposing Stones, etc.



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Capacity, 75 bushels of wheat per hour guaranteed. Sold on 10 days' trial; if not the fastest and most perfect grain cleaner on the market, can be returned at our expense. One machine at wholesale to first farmer ordering in each neighborhood to introduce them. Hundreds of satisfied customers in Western Canada. The only machine cleaning and bluestoning the grain at one operation. Separates wild or tame oats from wheat or barley, as well as wild buckwheat and all foul seed, and the only mill that will successfully separate barley from wheat. Separates frosted, sprouted or shrunken wheat, raising the quality from one to three grades, making a difference in price of from 5 to 15 cents per bushel. Cleans flax perfectly. Furnished with bagger if desired. Write at once for wholesale prices.

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SHOW and SALES

Union Stock-yards, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
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THE CROWNING EVENT OF THE YEAR TO BE HELD IN THE NEW AMPHITHEATRE. AMPLE SEATING CAPACITY. LARGEST BUILDING DEVOTED TO SHOW PURPOSES IN THE WORLD.

There will be sold at Public Auction the following number of selected cattle:

<p>Tuesday, December 16th 50 SHORTHORNS 50</p> <p>For catalogue write B. O. Cowan, Asst.-Sec., Exchange Ave., U. S.-Yards, Chicago.</p> <p>Thursday, December 21st 60 ABERDEEN-ANGUS 60</p> <p>For catalogue write W. C. McGavock, Springfield, Ill.</p>	<p>Wednesday, Dec. 20th 60 HEREFORDS 60</p> <p>For catalogue write C. R. Thomas, Sec., Kansas City, Mo.</p> <p>Friday, December 22nd 40 GALLOWAYS 40</p> <p>For catalogue write Chas. Gray, Sec., Exchange Ave., U. S.-Yards, Chicago.</p>
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Railways are offering better rates and facilities for this year's Exposition than ever before.

Manitoba Hard Wall Plaster

Wood Fibre Plaster Plaster of Paris

The Best Brands of Plaster of all Kinds are made by

THE MANITOBA GYPSUM CO., 806 Union Bank, WINNIPEG.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

If the man who exclaims, "Just my luck," was truthful, he would say, "Just my laziness," or "Just my inattention." Luck is waiting for something to turn up. Labor, with keen eyes and strong will, will turn up something.—Examiner.

Mr. T. H. S. Escott tells a good story of Bishop Wilberforce, of saponaceous fame.

"Bishop," said a little girl, nestling up to him, "why do they call you 'Soapy Sam'?"

"Because, my dear," said the Bishop, patting her head, "I am always getting into hot water, and always come out with my hands clean."

Joseph Jefferson used to tell a story of his visit to a village in the Catskill Mountains. He was taking a cup of tea in the hotel, when he heard a colored waiter giving a detailed account of legends. "Yes, sah," he continued, "Rip went up into de mountains, slep' for twenty years, and, when he came back hyar in dis berry town, his own folks didn't know him." "Why," said the listener, "you don't believe the story's true!" "True? Of course it is. Why," pointing at him, "dat's de man."

A Yankee passenger in a train the other day was wearying his fellow-travellers with "tall" stories, and remarked: "We can start with a twelve-story hotel this month, and have it finished by next."

This was too much for the burly Yorkshireman, who sat next to him.

"Man, that's nowt," he replied. "I've seen 'em when I've been goin' to work just laying the foundation stone, and when I've been coming home at neet, they've been putting the folks out for back rent."

A clerkman, who had accepted an invitation to officiate at Sunday services in a neighboring town, entrusted his new curate with the performance of his own duties. On returning home he asked his wife what she thought of the curate's sermon.

"It was the poorest one I ever heard," she replied, promptly—"nothing in it at all."

Later in the day the clergyman, meeting his curate, asked him how he had got on.

"Oh, very well," was the reply. "I didn't have time to prepare anything, so I preached one of your unused sermons."

President Kruger's father was a shepherd, at least so the following anecdote denotes: "When President Kruger was last in England he received a visit from the Duke of Abercorn, in the course of which his grace informed 'Oom Paul' that he himself had been for years a member of the British Lower House, and that his father had been Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The president evidently considered that his guest's present rank was a great rise in life, for he exclaimed, hastily: "Oh, that is nothing; my father was only a shepherd."

Bishop Henry C. Potter, of New York, recently told the following story, illustrating how the barbaric instincts persevere in holding their place in the human heart, even though unencouraged.

"A professor in an eminent American university thought it wise to bring up his children without giving them any religious instruction and acquaintance with the Bible until they should reach the age of understanding. One of these children, a boy, of course, went up to the family garret to amuse himself one rainy day. Out of the rookery there he dug an extremely dusty and dilapidated volume and devoured a portion of its contents with the greatest possible interest and relish.

"After a time he came running to his mother bubbling over with delight and exclaimed: "Oh, mummy, I found a great book up in the attic. It's chock full of fighting. I read all about a fellow called Moses that punched the heads of the Malakites, and there's lots more scrapping in it."

"What's the name of the book, Bobby?" his mother inquired.

"I think it's called the Holly Bibel," answered Bobby."



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No boy was ever lonely with a "Stevens" in his hands.

Our Free Catalogue

We issue a catalogue of 140 pages, telling all about the "Stevens" shotguns, rifles and pistols; all about cartridges, targets, sights, weights of rifles, sighting them, etc. It also tells how to pick out a rifle or a gun, and how to take care of them. Send two 2-c. stamps and we will mail it to you free. If your dealer can't supply you with a "Stevens," write direct to us.

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WINNIPEG



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We are open to buy **WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY** or **FLAX**
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The accompanying illustration shows just how
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Ship us a car on **commission—now.**
You will not be disappointed.

OUR KIND OF SERVICE:

Capable salesmanship. Good judgment.
Hard work.

It means **dollars** in **your** pocket.

Don't ask us to **buy** your grain, ship it
to us on **commission** and get **all**
there is in it.

References: Bank of Hamilton, Exchange Branch.

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Why not get the highest returns for your Wheat, Oats, Barley and
Flax? Send your grain to me and I will assure you the best
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COMMISSION

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Will give you financial responsibility. Highest market
prices. Liberal advances. Prompt returns.
Write us.

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

VOL. XL.

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

NO. 687.

WINNIPEG, MAN. NOVEMBER 22, 1905. LONDON, ONT.

Editorial.

A new crop estimate—not warranted correct—wheat, seventy-five millions; screenings, the balance.

* * *

No one is so foolish as to think that, with a duty on lumber, prices would not increase. Not on your life, Mr. Lumberman!

* * *

Nearly everybody is unloading cattle on the markets these days. The Mexican, true to his southern breeding, stabbed the Western cattle industry in the back.

* * *

If the farmers continue discussing our legume competition we shall soon be hearing of Manitoba as the place where the pigs-in-clover puzzle was solved!

* * *

Prepare your case well ere going before the Tariff Commission. Even if Mr. Fielding does not look you in the face, his mind is digging into your brain, and he asks root-deep questions.

* * *

Some one enviously says, "Seed train, forsooth! You mean Lanigan's train." Well, suppose it is; if the C. P. R. man can run it as well as the regular trains, what's the diff?

* * *

The crop estimate-maker is busy revising his figures while the farmers are figuring up their income for the year, and will doubtless slip out the revised figures when people are thinking of Xmas presents.

* * *

Deterioration of our cattle is bound to follow the importation of Mexicans or inferior pure-bred stuff. Why not a minimum valuation on all cattle of \$25 a head. If an animal is not worth that much it is assuredly a detriment to the country as a whole, and the cattle-breeder in particular.

* * *

The Manitoba Department of Agriculture now has a qualified dairyman employed, whose services and knowledge are at the call of Farmers' Institutes. If the creamery situation in your district is not satisfactory, or you want more light on butter and cheese making, call him in for consultation!

* * *

Was the secretary of the Grain-dealers referring to screenings when he accounted for one million bushels of wheat as fed, in last year's estimates? One million is a mere bagatelle, 'tis true, but has anyone been able to find out the extra pounds of pork, beef or mutton produced by the grain said to have been fed? He must have meant screenings!

* * *

An Old Country embargo-off advocate says: "The 'Farmer's Advocate' has not mastered its brief, but has shown its hand." Of course it has shown its hand; the "Farmer's Advocate" always speaks out, has the manliness to fight the cause of its readers, speaks its own mind, and does not fight from behind the defences. The Dundee man might as well own up, "We have a lot of money invested in wharves and lairages from which we do not get a penny in return while the embargo remains."

* * *

Since the grain men may not have the screenings, they want—Time! You ship a car, and the railway gives fifteen days storage at the terminal, Ft. William or Port Arthur; the buyer gets five days of that, the shipper ten days. He (the buyer) recently wanted seven days, but the Warehouse Commissioner wouldn't stand for it, so it

remains at ten for the shipper, five for the buyer, which means that you cannot, if you live west of Winnipeg, hold your grain at the lake port for more than eight or nine days—so say the grain dealers. What do the railroads and the grain-growers say? Who makes the regulations?

Are Elevator Charges Low Enough?

The elevator question has, in the rush for loading platforms and loading direct onto cars, been rather neglected of late years. All farmers cannot get cars when they desire them, and some are forced to use the local elevators. These local elevators charge 1½ cents (as a rule) per bushel for passing wheat through, and many have machinery supposed to be capable of cleaning wheat, through which the wheat is run. Cars of wheat have been cleaned (?) and the inspector's certificate later showed dockage, 3 per cent., and even as high as twelve per cent.—so we are informed by the president of the Grain-growers. Possibly some Governmental regulation might be formulated forcing the elevators to properly clean the grain, grain so cleaned not to show on the inspector's certificate over one per cent. dockage.

Elevator charges are yet too high. We can remember when the rate was 2 cents a bushel, and the elevator had what the creamery men call the overrun, in some five hundred bushels over, and in cases up in the thousands, after shipping out all that they were supposed to have taken in. Farmers' elevators in the early days were not a success, but in places are now a great influence for straighter dealing by all parties.

Noxious Weeds Act Discussion Doing Good.

The Noxious Weeds Act has concentrated attention on the by-products of the country elevator, which in many cases has been so large as to warrant the local elevator man putting in a crusher.

Some people get very wroth at finding out that the elevator man has been making a nice thing out of screenings. We cannot see why, because such a thing would have been impossible if our system of agriculture was less wasteful.

It is no new (although indefensible) code of morality that permits some people annexing stuff for which there seems to be lacking an owner. Two words in the English language, "pickings" and "perquisites," are meant to describe exactly what results from lack of overseeing one's property, and nothing is to be gained by abusing elevator men or others for turning what appeared to be waste into a source of profit.

The wrong thing was that a clause in an Act could be construed to mean that a farmer's property could be taken from him despite individual protest, and that a Government was not wide enough awake to see that in permitting such construction to be placed on the clause by its officials it was becoming a partisan against the farmer. The latter mistake has, we are glad to note, been rectified by the withdrawal of the Department of Agriculture from an absolutely indefensible position, from carrying "paternalism too far." The only explanation to our view is that it must have been unfortunate in its advisors.

Sheep and poultry can turn these screenings into a profit for the farmer, and if boiled and mixed with chaff they make a very palatable feed for cattle and horses. We can see no objections to the Act being amended to permit carloads of screenings being sold either to parties in the United States or to men who would instal feeding plants at such terminal points as Winnipeg. It must not be overlooked in any future amendments to the Act that the screenings belong to the farmer, and to no one else!

Winter Employment.

With the winding up of the threshing, the cities, and especially Winnipeg, have been filling up with all types of men looking for all classes of work. Asked why they come to the city, the reply is, invariably, "Nothing to do in the country, unless one likes to do chores for five dollars a month." It's the old story of a migrating population, the bane of agricultural operations, and the horror of city workers, especially of union men. This annual migration of laborers from the farms cityward and Eastward, raises a question, "When are we going to have more permanency of occupation?" Why is there not some system of farming that will keep men employed at fair wages all the year. The answer has always been, there is no work that pays. It doesn't pay to feed stock, or to milk cows; the winters are too long, buildings are too expensive, labor is too dear, etc. And yet there are men who feed steers, and who follow dairying, and make it pay. True, they are few, but there is room for more. These men have solved the labor problem, have provided stables or sheds, and by their system have made it possible to keep men profitably employed during the whole year. Such a system requires capital, and a man of no small executive ability to direct it.

Emerson, the American philosopher, wrote an essay on compensation, according to which, if it has been a comparatively easy task to bring the prairie lands under cultivation, the maintenance of comfortable conditions will be in inverse ratio correspondingly hard. A man's ability to manage acres is about to be put to a test. There are some knotty problems to be solved, some large difficulties to be faced, and in the solution and mastering of these the ability of each farmer will be tried. At present every circumstance seems to circumscribe him within given lines of action, namely, to grow grain and sell it. The near future will demand more. The problem of the farmer is to devise a means of profitably making use of cheap labor between harvest seasons, for where labor is cheap there must surely be some means of making a profitable use of it.

Not the Time to Quit!

Readers of this journal cannot but contrast the marked difference in prices for pure-breds at public sales here and in the East and South. Cattle carrying pedigrees sold recently in Manitoba for prices that would make a well fed and bred grade ashamed of itself, and some are inclined to feel that such low prices represent the real status of the pure-bred cattle trade for keeps. The low price for commercial cattle undoubtedly has had a depressing effect on the pure-bred industry, and if economy is now forced upon the breeder of pure-breds it should be in the reduction of the number he keeps, not in the quality.

Cattle are now, in the opinion of men qualified to speak, at rock bottom, and the next move must be upwards. Now is the time for the farmer who thinks of making a start as a breeder of pure-breds to invest. Let him invest in one or two toppers rather than in a dozen average cattle, and go slow, and while doing so let him study the breed he has elected to work with and endeavor to breed only the best.

The fetish of pedigree and family has done a lot of damage to the pure-bred industry, and will continue to do so if the worship is kept up. The animal should carry its pedigree on its back. You may sell an inferior animal with a pedigree to an ignorant man, but the customer who returns is the one who knows and appreciates worth; he will take only good stuff. The Western country is fast settling up with a class of people some

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of whom are rapidly becoming comfortably off, who will want well-bred, first-class cattle. Are you going to have the stuff when the demand arises?

At W. D. Flatt's sale, Hamilton, Ont., Gold Cup, the two-year-old imported bull, brought \$2,100, and if he lives and proves the breeder he is expected to be, his owners will be enabled to change his name to Gold Mine. The darkest hour is just before the dawn, but you will only be holding the curtain down and delaying coming of daylight if you lose your nerve at the critical moment by failing to buy the best obtainable, or by selling your best and retaining the culls. It's easy taking and giving advice when prices are good and everybody in good spirits; when the reverse obtains, as now, other qualities and arguments are of necessity employed. To be a breeder one must continue through thick and thin! The survival of the fittest holds good in live-stock breeding, as in everything else, and the fellows who hang on are those who will reap the rewards. It is the turn of the wheel, and the direction is upwards!

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

I am very pleased with your paper, and hope to write you my opinion on one or two matters of interest that you have recently touched on.
JOHN W. DINGLE.

Constant Activity the Salvation of the Grain-growers.

Agriculture, although for ages the beast of burden for all other professions and trades, seems to be gradually coming to its proper position in front.

The Grain-growers' Associations of Manitoba and the Territories have contributed in no small way to this desirable trend, and it is to be hoped that, having won so much, these organizations will not be content to rest on their oars, or be satisfied with working in one direction—the revision of trade conditions to suit their needs. The Grain-growers' Associations have a wider field than Farmers' Institutes can have, and will be ill-advised if they press for or accept grants from Governments, except it be for carrying out experiments, such as milling tests. These organizations should, however, be able to command all reasonable assistance from Government officials in investigation work, both in matters of trade, or experiments connected with their profession.

At present considerable study is being given by the above organizations to the tariff, and their pronouncement is clear and unmistakably a belief in "a tariff for revenue only."

It is only now that these organizations are beginning to feel their strength, but in order to keep their energies in proper fettle, such energies must be kept constantly in use. There must be no following, or the Grain-growers' good intentions will become choked with the weeds of indifference and apathy.

The power of the Grain-growers needs to be exerted in more directions than one or two, such as enforcement of the Grain Act or tariff revision; other questions need study, and the bringing to bear upon such as the united thought of these great farmers' organizations. As a body of men vitally interested in the upbuilding of the country by means of enlightened citizens, they should bestow considerable study upon the school systems; it is an open question whether the Western farmer is getting value for the school taxes he pays. We do not advocate the lowering of salaries of teachers; in fact, are of the opinion that Provincial Governments should state a minimum salary that may be paid, below which figure no school may employ a teacher. It is the duty of each Government to see that the quality of the teaching profession is maintained. The Grain-growers can well afford to study the milling industry of the country, with a view to the increase of mills and the regulation of mill tolls; and could well afford to cast an eye upon the work of the large and small fairs—whether such earn their Government grants or not; and might, by resolutions, strengthen the hands of the various Provincial Departments of Agriculture in the proper regulation of those fairs. The Grain-growers' Associations have a great field to work in, but the time when such organizations can sit down and sigh for more fields to conquer is far distant. They have not only to be aggressive, but must at all times be prepared to repel aggression.

The Embargo Agitation.

The pronouncement recently issued by the British Board of Agriculture, and the comments of leading British agricultural journals like the Scottish Farmer and the Live-stock Journal, ought to make it tolerably clear to the politicians and political papers in Canada that have been harping upon the subject that in the so-called "Embargo" there is no discrimination against Canada, as compared with other countries. The Act applies to all countries alike, and is designed to protect the live stock of the Old Country from the possibility of invasion of disease from all quarters, whether it be Canada, the United States, the Argentine, Australia, European countries, or anywhere else. That there is a degree of fiscal protection afforded by this measure no one can deny, and it is also clear that the Imperial Parliament is not disposed to disturb the Irish situation by meddling with it, for a large industry in the production of high-class feeding cattle has developed under it in that island. Now, Great Britain and Ireland, in this matter, are acting, as they believe, in their own interests upon constitutional rights, with the same freedom which Canada, as a self-governing portion of the Empire, insists upon exercising in fiscal and other matters. It is quite possible that the removal of this embargo would stimulate the price of feeding cattle temporarily, at least, by promoting their export to

Great Britain, but in the long run the chief beneficiaries would be the shipping interests and the Scottish feeders who are agitating for a return to the conditions that prevailed before the Act took effect, which absorbed large numbers of unfinished cattle. It also tended to divert the feeding stuffs from this country to the Old Land, the soil of which would become enriched just as steadily as ours would become depleted by the removal of the feeding process. The taking away of really good feeding cattle, and so finishing them in the Scottish feed-lots, is detrimental to Canada, and it is significant that the people who have been making the most clamor about the embargo are not the farmers and stockmen, but the Old Country feeders, those interested in the shipping trade as such, and those who are seeking to make a little political capital for themselves. If the British Parliament is disposed to repeal the Act and let the cattle come in finished and unfinished, all well and good; but if not, then let this country set about raising and finishing more really good beef cattle. Periodically, somebody raises an outcry for the establishment of an export business from Canada in dressed beef to Great Britain, but where are the cattle to be found when we are making such a small showing of sending over finished cattle on the hoof? It might be an advantage if greater latitude were allowed on landing our fat cattle at the British docks, so that they would have a week or so longer to be rested and fed after leaving the boats, and before slaughter and sale. As matters stand now, we surmise it is those who control the shipping interests and the business at British ports who get the cream of it, without regard to how the farmer who feeds the cattle in this country fares. Like death and taxes, their charges are certain, as the exporter finds very often to his cost. With proper shipping facilities and reasonable freight and other charges, the Canadian cattle, if properly bred and fed, ought to be able to take their chances against all comers. What we want is a fair field, rather than favors, and if the agitators would turn their attention from the British Government to other quarters they would probably be rendering the Canadian farmer and stockman better service.

Horses.

Horses in Different Districts.

"One thing that strikes a person who is called upon to ride horses in all parts of the country," said a traveller and a horse fancier, not long ago, "is the uneven distribution of good road horses in the livery barns. I can always tell when I have got into a district where Thoroughbred stallions or a good class of Standard-bred stock has been kept or bought. Sometimes one gets out behind these rough-gaited pacing or trotting horses, and it grieves me to see them try to strike a gait. At other times, when I pick up the lines and the team starts off straight in a line with that easy, frictionless motion that you all recognize in the true Thoroughbred, I know there will be no let-up, and no whip required. But it's strange, though, that so many people think a Thoroughbred can do nothing but run or canter. Perhaps this is because the Thoroughbred has them all beaten in the saddle, and, according to my opinion, for breeding good, steady, all-day road horses, the Thoroughbred with a good middlepiece has the best of it there. You have all admired the light Western bronchos, and therein is the best demonstration one could get of the influence of Thoroughbred blood on rough, common horse stock. Years ago there was nothing on the range but these runted ponies, and they, by the way, were largely descended from Thoroughbred stock. Now, after a few years of a sort of a system of breeding, they have produced as good light horses for road and saddle work as can be found out of doors."

Distributing Racing Blood.

The actions of many of the State Governors across the line in prohibiting betting at races, while somewhat arbitrary and a little too high-handed for Britishers, is, nevertheless, sure to result in more good than simply to remove a form of recreation which, when given unlimited indulgence, runs to vice. Without betting it has been found impossible to hold race meetings, and without race meetings race horses are an exceedingly expensive species of animal to keep, consequently they are being sold for whatever they will fetch. Thoroughbred blood is thus being distributed liberally all over the country, and will in due time exercise its influence in the improvement of the light-horse stock. Fortunately for the farmer breeders, the horses which are being dispersed are those which give the least promise of developing into racing material. These include the stock which possess most substance and weight, and this is just what the country is in need of. By the action of the governors the racing men are hard hit, but the country at large reaps a lasting benefit from the dissemination of pure-bred blood.

Care of Harness and Vehicles.

That the life and appearance of and the satisfactory service given by harness and vehicles depend greatly upon the care and attention they receive, is a fact that none will deny. At the same time one is astonished at the utter want of care these articles receive in many cases. This want of care is noticed more in the common, everyday work harness, etc., than in the harness and rigs of better class that are used only on special occasions. In order that the best and most satisfactory service may be got from a set of harness, whether it be plow, wagon, carriage or other harness, it is necessary that such be cared for by some sort of system. A periodical supply of oil must be given, in order to keep the leather pliable and comfortable for the horses, as well as for the teamster. The oil that is in the leather when the harness is new soon escapes and the leather becomes dry and cracks, unless fresh oil is supplied. Harness that is in daily use should be oiled at least once in three months, and the method of oiling should be thorough. While the application of oil under mostly any circumstances is better than none at all, the best results can be obtained only when the leather is properly prepared. The harness should be taken to pieces, every strap unbuckled and put into a tub of warm water—not hot water, as this practically burns leather and renders it useless. After soaking until all dirt is softened, say an hour or two, each strap should be well rubbed with a sponge or cloth, and, if necessary, a dull knife used to scrape the dirt off, and then hung up in a moderately warm place to dry. It should not be hung close to a stove or other artificial heat where it will dry quickly. This process should be slow. In warm weather the temperature of an ordinary building is sufficient, but in cold weather it is not. When almost dry it should be given a thorough coat of oil. There is probably no oil more suitable for this purpose than neat's-foot oil, the addition to which of a small quantity of lampblack improves the appearance of the leather. Oil manufactured for the purpose, and called harness oil, is kept for sale by most harnessmakers and hardware dealers. This is a composition, and usually gives good satisfaction. After being oiled the straps should be again hung in a moderately warm place, and the oil allowed to gradually penetrate the leather without evaporation, which will occur if the temperature be too high. One coat is usually sufficient for harness that has had proper attention, but if the leather absorbs it readily and still looks dry, a second or even a third coat may be necessary. After a few hours all unabsorbed oil should be rubbed off and the harness put together. If it is desired to have the harness look well, it should now be given a coat of harness dressing, which can be purchased from the dealers mentioned. This gives a gloss to the leather, and tends to prevent the evaporation of the oil. Another preparation that can be purchased from harnessmakers, etc., is harness soap. This can be applied in a short time with a sponge, without taking the harness to pieces, and, if regularly done, say weekly, it keeps the harness looking well all the time, and containing a percentage of oil, it keeps the leather pliable, and harness that is soaped regularly does not require oil so often as a set that is not. The buckles, and all parts where metal moves on metal, should be given a little machine oil each time the harness is oiled. This lubricates, facilitates motion and prevents rust. Where the leather and metal of harness receive such care they will last longer, look better, and be more comfortable for both horses and driver. Any person who has ever had occasion to change the size of a set of harness that has been neglected will appreciate the advisability of giving reasonable attention to it. The care of the mountings of harness require, depends, of course, on their nature. For ordinary work harness on the farm, where time is often valuable, the plain, ordinary black mounting, that requires little attention, is probably the best, but where appearance is looked for, probably none can equal brass. We are not taking into consideration very expensive harness, on which the mountings may be gilt or gold plated. Brass-mounted harness, properly cared for, looks as well as gold, but if not given considerable attention looks worse than common black. Brass tarnishes very quickly, and requires burnishing almost daily. Hence, the person who selects this mounting should calculate to spend considerable time in keeping it bright. Silver-plated, solid nickel, or nickeline mounting looks well, and does not require nearly so much attention. Hard rubber mounting is very fashionable, especially in light road harness. It, of course, looks plain, but good, and is very satisfactory. In order to keep any harness at its best, it is necessary that it be not left hanging in the stable unprotected; the dampness that there necessarily is in any stable, and the gases formed by the excrements, have an injurious effect upon both leather and mountings. It is better to keep the harness in a separate compartment removed from these influences, but where this is not expedient a closet (not a dark or damp one) should be used, if possible.

As regards vehicles, they, of course, should be

kept under cover when not in use. They should be kept as clean as possible, as the paint is injured by allowing mud or other dirt to remain on them for a long time. They should be kept well painted, not only that they may look better, but they last much longer, as the paint prevents the admission of water into the joints, hubs, rims, runners, etc., etc. The owners can purchase prepared paint, prepared especially for the purpose, from the hardware merchant and apply it himself to his common vehicles once every year. It is probable he will want a better job made on his buggy or carriage, and if so he should get his carriage-builder to do it. So far as practical purposes are concerned, probably his own job is just as good, but does not look so well; but either should be done regularly, possibly not yearly in all cases, but so soon as the wood on any part of the vehicle begins to show.

Wheeled rigs should, of course, be oiled regularly. The ordinary method of oiling rigs, viz., taking the wheel partially or wholly off the arm, putting a more or less plentiful supply of oil or grease on and replacing the wheel, is both dirty and slovenly. It pays to take a little more time at this job. The axle should be jacked up, the wheel removed, and, with a cloth, all oil or grease should be rubbed off the arm and axle, if any be there. The same should be done to the hub and the nut; in fact, all old grease, no matter where

held a show this fall of their own foals. It was this circumstance that suggested this prominent advocacy of such shows. There is a time between freezing up and real winter when it would be to the advantage of every horse-breeder to have the gets of different stallions come into open competition, so that each might gather information from the experience of others. There is something educative in a long string of colts which, if their sires are all that they should be, will display a variety of types, and although individuals would win the awards, still it would be the general average of each horse's progeny that would really decide the victor of the show.

Besides the local interest such shows would create and their general educative effect, they would also result in the foals getting much better attention during the fall months. Probably this would be the chief good such shows would do, and if so they would serve a good purpose, for upon the treatment of a colt during his first year depends very largely his usefulness in after life. There are less useful things an agricultural society might do than to conduct a fall foal show.

Horses for Breeding.

The different importing establishments have been busy the past few months selecting and bringing out principally Clydesdale stallions. Most of them, however, include a few fillies and generally a Hackney or two. Competition in the horse importing business has made it necessary that the very best stock be selected, and of such horses the farmers of Western Canada are good purchasers. With the Clydesdales there seems to be a demand for but the one type, namely, the flat, clean-legged horse, well up off the ground, and with a neat, smoothly-turned body. The low, short, hairy-legged Clyde is a type of the past. He did much to lay a solid foundation, but he also created a lot of prejudice against the breed. For massiveness and extreme weight the Shire now seems to have a pretty clear road for distinction. In some quarters Clydesdale men openly contend that for draft purposes their seventeen and eighteen cwt. horses are plenty heavy enough, and that with the more general use of horses in teams the exceedingly heavy drafters will not be in demand. Probably there is some truth in this contention, but we in Canada cannot afford to neglect the importance of weight in combination with quality and action. If our horses get too big we can very easily reduce them in size, but we need to keep tight hold on all the scale we have. It is manifest that with the heavy farm machinery we have to use, a horse with the best combination of substance and action is the best horse for farm work, and when there is plenty of weight such a horse is always ready sale.

The Hackneys that are being imported are scarcely so uniform in type as are the Clydesdales. There are the big, strong-boned horses, and the finer-boned, lighter-bodied type. Both are useful, and it is only a matter of choice which should have the preference, when other things are equal. The main question is to get a good horse into each neighborhood, and to get him early when there are plenty to pick from, and he may have time to get accustomed to his new surroundings.

National Horse Records.

We have received the following from the office of the Canadian National Live-stock Records, Ottawa: "Secretary Henry Wade, of the Canadian Horse-breeders' Association, has been requested by the Canadian Live-stock Commissioner to start a register for Thoroughbred, Trotting and Pacing horses. Mr. Wade's idea is to work with the American Studbook and the Trotting and Pacing Yearbook. In other words, he does not propose to set up a Canadian Studbook for these breeds, but will start a register for them. It is to be hoped that Mr. Wade will be supported in his endeavors to bring it to as successful an issue as he had already done with the registrations of Shorthorn, Ayrshire and other breeds of cattle, as well as Clyde, Shire and Hackney horses. The O. J. C., through Secretary Frazer, have been keeping a register of foals in Ontario, but Mr. Wade proposes to embrace a wider area, and take in the whole of Canada. It is a very excellent idea, and will doubtless be one of the main matters for discussion at the next meeting of the Canadian Horse-breeders' Association."

This, we are informed, is intended eventually to be as a part and parcel of the National Record scheme. As far as the Thoroughbred Association is concerned, the standard will be on lines of only such animals being eligible as those already registered in the American, English and Australian Studbooks, or their progeny foaled in Canada or the United States. In the case of the Standard-bred, the American Trotting and Pacing Book will be taken as the standard. Circulars will be sent to the principal breeders of these two Associations, requesting them to join these Associations, and appoint officers at the first meeting, pro tem., and at the annual meeting to appoint permanent officers. If these new Associations are formed, Mr. F. M. Wade, Ottawa, will probably be elected registrar.



The Reesor Cup.

Presented by D. A. Reesor, Brandon, to the W. A. A. for competition at their annual exhibition.

it is, should be removed, then a little fresh applied—a little is as good as a pint—and the wheel put on. If this care is taken, there will never be an accumulation of dirty, black oil or grease, mixed with dust, hay seeds and other dirt, on the hub, to soil any and every thing that comes in contact with it, as is so often seen, not only on heavy wagons, but on buggies and carriages. The hubs, nuts, etc., of a vehicle should at all times be free from such an accumulation, and it requires little time and attention to keep them so. Of course, in light rigs it is necessary to keep the arms and nuts supplied with washers of the proper size, and to keep all nuts well tightened, in order to prevent noise or rattle and keep the rig from going to pieces. "WHIP."

Foal Shows.

The improvement of the stock of any country is so dependent upon individual effort, that everything which tends to stimulate and encourage it is laudable. Nor should the common institutions be neglected. In this country most of the exhibitions come at a time of year when foals are quite young, and consequently cannot do so much to create interest in horse-breeding as they would if held later in the season. But this difficulty should not be insurmountable. In fact it is not, as demonstrated by Messrs. Dale and Pulford, the Qu'Appelle Valley breeders who

Ringbone and Spavin.

A bulletin issued by the Kansas Experiment Station tells about ringbone and spavin in horses, the causes and the treatment. It was written by C. L. Barnes, and is as follows:

Since olden times the term "ringbone" has been used to indicate an enlargement around the coronary joint. This enlargement is hard, being a growth of bone, and in many cases forms a complete ring, hence the name. A ringbone has a tendency to continue growing, and in rare cases attains the size of a man's head.

Any conditions which favor sprains, such as fast driving over hard or uneven roads, unequal paring of the hoof, thus causing the weight to be unequally distributed in the joints, and severe labor in early life, are causes. In addition to these may be mentioned blows, bruises, or any injuries to tendons, ligaments or joints. There is no doubt that colts inherit a predisposition to ringbone.

Just as soon as the covering of the bone is bruised a liquid is poured out in the region of the injury. This inflammatory liquid hardens and forms the uneven growth known as ringbone. If the covering of the bone continues to be inflamed more growth is formed. Before the ringbone has become chronic the disease passes unnoticed. If the abnormal growth of bone is between the bones of a joint, or if it tends to injure ligaments or tendons when they are moved, a ringbone is very painful. On the other hand, a ringbone may be very large and not cause very much annoyance, from the fact that it may not interfere with the free movement of ligaments or tendons, or encroach on the gliding surface of a joint. In addition to the growth that can readily be seen, a horse affected with ringbone is very lame when first taken out of the barn, but after moving for a few hundred yards gradually "works out" of the lameness, as horsemen call it, but when allowed to stand and become cool, and is then moved again, the lameness reappears.

Preventive treatment consists in keeping horses' feet trimmed properly, not overworking colts while young, careful driving on hard and uneven roads, and avoiding all injuries that are liable to strain tendons, ligaments and joints of the limbs.

Even after a ringbone has developed it may be cured by proper treatment of the feet, and applying a fly blister. The fly blister is prepared by mixing thoroughly one ounce of pulverized cantharides, one ounce of biniodide of mercury and eight ounces of lard. The hair is clipped over the ringbone and the blister applied with considerable rubbing. The horse's head should be tied, so as to avoid his biting the part blistered. A second application of the blister is to be used about a month after the first. If blistering fails to cure the ringbone, point-firing may be resorted to. It is necessary to "fire" rather deeply to secure good results, care being taken not to fire into a joint. After firing a fly blister should be rubbed into the holes where the hot iron has been used.

When all these methods have failed and the animal is not worth keeping for a long and uncertain treatment, a skilled veterinarian should be employed to perform an operation for the removal of the nerves supplying the limb in the region of the ringbone. After a horse has been operated on great care should be taken of his feet, from the fact that there is no feeling in the foot operated on, and serious results may come from stepping on nails, etc., and carrying them many days before the driver would notice foreign bodies.

The disease known in common language as bone spavin is an enlargement of the hock joint, similar to a ringbone about the coronary joint. It may effect the hock joint in such a way as to cement the small joints together, not causing lameness and apparently no blemish, but the free movement of the limb is impaired.

In addition to the causes given for ringbone may be mentioned sprains caused by jumping, galloping or trotting animals faster than they are accustomed to; also straining by starting a heavy load, slipping on an icy surface, or sliding on a bad pavement.

If the patient be examined before any bone growth has developed, inflammation will be detected on the inside of the hock joint, at the junction of the cannon bone and the joint. While in the stable the horse prefers to rest the diseased leg by setting the heel on the toe of the opposite foot, with the hock joint flexed. In travelling the patient is very lame when first taken out of the barn, but after travelling for a short distance goes sound. The diseased leg is not lifted clear from the ground, but nicks the toe in the middle of the stride, which is very noticeable on a pavement. Like a ringbone, a spavined horse becomes very lame after being allowed to stand for even a very short time, then moved again.

The treatment for spavin is much the same as for ringbone.

Training Hoofs and Shoeing.

It is absolutely necessary and very profitable to properly care for the feet of growing colts. If left to nature the foot will not always grow out full, strong and perfect in form. Where there is stone or gravel in the soil the horn wears off as fast as necessary to keep the foot in fair proportions, but the wearing is not always even, unless judiciously directed. On soft soils, which do not wear the foot, the horn, growing rapidly, is not kept in shape, with the result that the feet split, become uneven and, indeed, the entire bony column is not infrequently altered in form, and the animal partially, if not wholly, ruined in consequence. It is due to this fact that we have

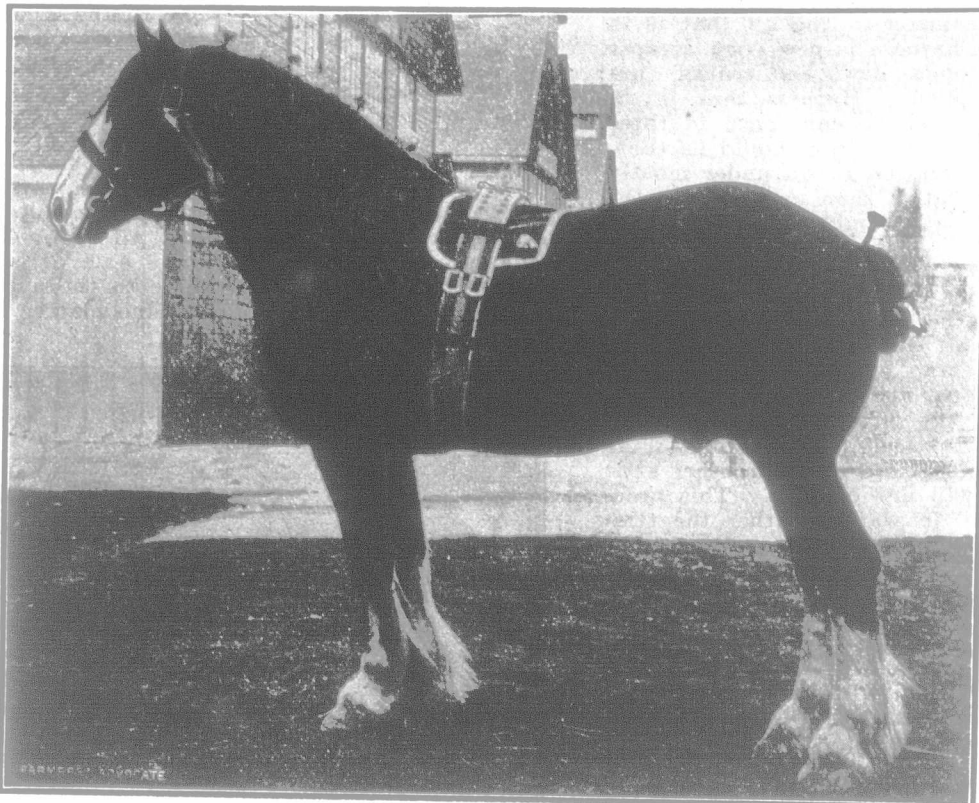
upon the ground and keep the heels properly spread. The frog should be particularly noticed, for if it gets out of contact with the bearing surface, the foot will very rapidly lose its proper shape; the heels will contract and the walls at the quarters become brittle, weak, and prone to split, either from above or below. Where a "quarter-crack" appears it is a difficult matter to bring down a new growth of sound hoof without firing and blistering, so that prevention is all-important. There is no need to cut out the sole or "open the heels," as it is called. The frog and heels should be left absolutely untouched, and they cannot be too well developed. The sole will take care of itself, for nature will throw

off dead horn as required. Keep the walls rounded at the ground surface, the toe short and the frog prominent and, with but few exceptions, horses will go to market in the best possible condition, so far as the feet are concerned, to command a profitable price.

In this connection it may be added that sound feet are best produced by adequate feeding of nutritious food. Horn comes from the nitrogenous constituents (protein) of the food, and, for this reason, a complete ration should be used for the growing of colt frame and sound hoof-horn, for corn alone cannot be depended upon to produce good sound feet. Sudden changes of food, periods of sickness, exposure to inclement weather for months at a time, all have an injurious effect upon the feet, therefore it is important to shelter the colt well, feed him regularly and generously, and protect him as much as possible from the ravages of disease. Train the feet in the way they should grow, and when they are mature they will not be so liable to depart from sound form and substance.

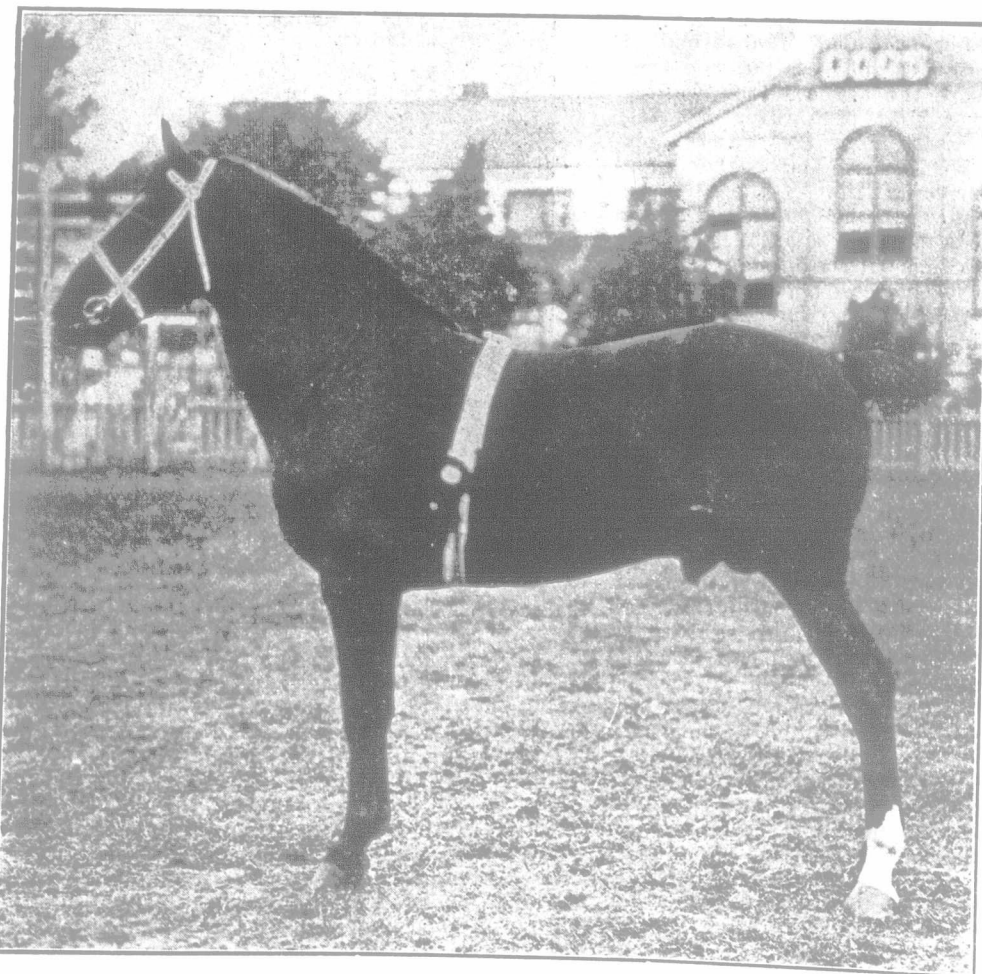
When the hoofs have been properly developed they are very apt to be quickly and injuriously changed in shape and condition by the erroneous, hurtful methods of a blacksmith who has not studied the anatomy of the horse's foot.

The owner should supervise the shoeing of his horses, and in addition to the use of shoes of proper weight and form, the following points should be attended to: The frog is to be left untouched by knife or other instrument; only that portion of the sole which is dead and loose is to be removed; the bars are to be left alone; the heels are not to be "opened" by a couple of deep notches; the outer surface of the walls is not to be rasped, with the exception of a slight depression under each nail-point to allow of proper clenching; the shoe is to be fitted to the foot, and not the foot to the shoe; the shoe is not to be applied to the sole when red hot, unless a slight touch is necessary to show where



Imp. Royal Carlung (11486).

Five-year-old Clydesdale stallion. (Second at Western Fair, London, 1905. Imported and exhibited by Dalgety Bros., London, Ont.)



Imp. Sir Ryedale Duke -271- (8631).

Three-year-old Hackney stallion. Winner of third prize, Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1905. Imported and exhibited by Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.

so many bad-footed horses upon the streets of our cities. The blacksmith is apt to get all of the blame, but the trouble really began on the farm.

To grow feet in the best possible manner, the colt should be driven into the stable once a month, when on grass, and the feet should then be carefully inspected. As a rule, it is necessary to shorten the toes, and this should be done with the rasp; in fact, no other instrument should be used for the trimming of colt's feet. Where the toes are kept short the quarters will usually take care of themselves, for the frogs will bear

weight and form, the following points should be attended to: The frog is to be left untouched by knife or other instrument; only that portion of the sole which is dead and loose is to be removed; the bars are to be left alone; the heels are not to be "opened" by a couple of deep notches; the outer surface of the walls is not to be rasped, with the exception of a slight depression under each nail-point to allow of proper clenching; the shoe is to be fitted to the foot, and not the foot to the shoe; the shoe is not to be applied to the sole when red hot, unless a slight touch is necessary to show where

horn must be rasped away to furnish a proper seat for the shoe; the rasp is always to be used in preference to the knife or buttress; shoes should be reset, or replaced, once a month; nails should be of the best quality, not too large and not driven too high, or too close to the sensitive structures within the horny box of the foot; the feet are to be kept as truly level as possible, and, while keeping the toes comparatively short, the heels are not to be unnaturally lowered.—[Dr. A. S. Alexander, Wisconsin Experiment Station, in Bulletin 127.

Scarcity of Draft Mares.

An expert dealer having a commission to purchase a score of heavy-draft mares four to six years old, after scouring the country for hundreds of miles, writes:

"I found that there is a great scarcity of mares of the ages most desirable for immediate use—four, five and six-year-olds—and that there is a noticeable lack of size everywhere. Two and three-year-olds there were in plenty, and quite a few aged horses; yearlings, also, were much in evidence, but if the system of working youngsters is carried out there will be a still greater scarcity of sound ones by the time these get to a serviceable age. Quality is another thing that is very scarce, and in all my trips I did not see a dozen (or any six) that were high-class, and of these three were in one stable, presided over by a man who is prominently connected with the show-ring business. There appears to be more "class" and quality among the stallions than the mares, and it would take considerable time to buy a band of a dozen mares, four to seven years old, sound, of high grade and good color, bays or browns. The present scarcity of young mares means that the two and three-year-olds now in the country will be used up as soon as they come to a serviceable age, and there appears to be a sure market at good prices for high-quality horses for several years to come; it is virtually impossible to get anything at all, unless it is quite old or unsound."

Stock.

A Chance for Stockmen.

In some States the stockmen of the country have, in order to keep up their end at their respective agricultural colleges, donated animals to the State agricultural college, where, of course, the animal donated becomes a constant advertisement of the donor's stock to all the visitors. It is to be hoped that good representative animals will be found of swine, sheep and cattle at the agricultural college, especially for educational purposes. If the stockmen donate good females of the respective breeds, the Provincial Government could well afford to go afield and purchase a few high-class males. Just the other day Mr. Monteith, the Ontario Minister of Agriculture, and his trusty henchman, Prof. Day, paid \$1,100 for a three-year-old imported Shorthorn cow and bull calf for the Ontario Agricultural College, and at the Attrill sale a four-year-old imported cow for \$650. If the students at the first real agricultural college in Western Canada are to be well taught, demonstrations must be made with good stuff. Who will be the first to donate a pure-bred Shorthorn, Aberdeen-Angus, Hereford, Yorkshire, Berkshire, etc.?

Do not rush the animals in too fast, or the appropriations will fail to pay the freight.

How Mexicans are Bred.

The Mexican Herald contains the following data, furnished by an authority on domestic and imported cattle, the statement being particularly interesting in view of the fact that cattle-raising is becoming an industry of paramount importance in the Republic.

Young cows for breeding purposes can be bought at from \$26 to \$30 per head. A pure-bred registered bull from the United States costs from \$500 to \$750 laid down on the ranch. But a good grade bull, fit for all breeding purposes, can be bought in for from \$150 to \$300. These bulls are young, and a fine calf crop invariably comes from crossing the heavy breeds of the North with the Mexican cattle.

It is easily understood why the Mexicans are such inferior stuff when only grade bulls are used. The importation of this stuff should be rendered as difficult as possible; such cattle lower the standards. In fact, any cattle below \$25 in value, pure-breds or grades, should not be allowed to cross the boundary line. It is little use a Government paying live-stock commissioners, granting money to breed and fat-stock shows, besides paying a horde of lecturers, and then allowing culls to nullify the work done.

Reckoning Ages at the Shows.

At the larger shows trouble seldom arises over the section of a class a colt or heifer belongs to, but at the smaller shows all sorts of bad blood is stirred up over the matter, and judges, directors and exhibitors get tangled up. A subscriber writes for information, and states his case as follows:

"I was called down by the vice-president of the society over two heifers. Dates of their birth were, respectively, August 3rd, 1903, and August



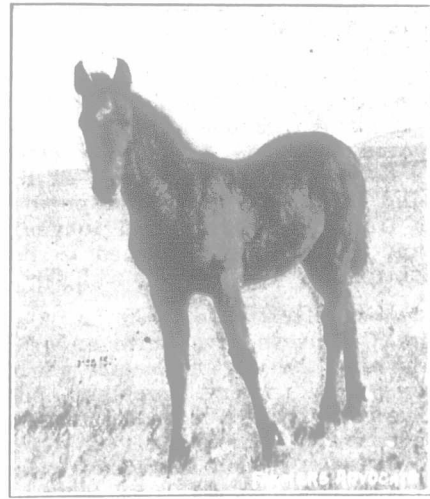
John Ramsay, Priddis, Alta.,

Decides to buy a good bull, and pays \$500 for Lucerne, Imp.

28th, 1903. I had those entered in the year-old class, as it stated in their prize list the age of all cattle shall date from the 1st of August, so that I suppose a calf dropped on the 3rd of this August would be a calf until the 1st of next August. Kindly inform me whether I am right or not. I am sending you their rules regarding cattle."

"The same gentleman said that he knew in the horse class that a colt dropped after the first of January was a year old at once, but I do not think so. Kindly inform me who is right."

Ans.—The interpretation of the vice-president is wrong in both cases. The cattle were correctly entered, as at date from which ages dated, viz.,



Posing for the Camera Man.

August 1st, they lacked 2 and 27 days respectively of being two-year-olds. At the larger fairs two classes for young cattle are now made, viz., senior and junior yearlings, senior and junior calves. Your heifers are senior yearlings; if dropped after December 31st, 1903, would be junior yearlings. The junior calves are of the calendar year; senior calves, before the 1st of January, 1905, and after July 1st, 1904—e.g., in the senior calf class at Winnipeg (where ages date from July 1st, the show being held July 20th-28th) this year there were calves born Sept. 9th, 1904; Oct. 22, 1904; July 19, 1904, and so on. The man accustomed to showing generally knows the shows he must pre-

pare for, and breeds his stock to arrive accordingly; that is, an intending exhibitor of cattle at Winnipeg would not want calves dropped in June, as such would be handicapped and would have to show in the same class against cattle dropped months—the fall before, perhaps—earlier.

The Bacon Pig.

Bacon hogs ready for the market should possess long, deep bodies, with straight or slightly arching top and straight underlines.

The shoulders should be fairly upright, joined closely to the body, and rounded nicely over the top from side to side. The bodies should not, however, be any thicker through the shoulders at points more than half way up from the underline to the top line than through points at a similar height situated between the shoulder and the ham.

The croup should slope but slightly from the loin to the root of the tail. It should be of good length, and should maintain its width throughout, which width should be the same as that of the body and shoulders.

In short, a straightedge laid against the side from the shoulder-point to the tail should touch at every point.

The ribs should spring out well from the spinal column, but should fall in fairly vertical lines once their greatest curvature is attained, thus making a deep-bodied rather than a round-bodied animal.

The body should be carried on good stout, clean, straight-boned legs, free from weakness at the pasterns and with square-set hocks.

The feet should be strong and compact, the animal standing right up on his toes.

The neck should be of medium thickness, with no tendency to coarseness.

The head should be clean-cut, and free from flabbiness at the jawl.

SUITABLE BREEDS.

As already suggested, pigs most nearly conforming to these requirements are found in greatest numbers among Large Improved Yorkshires, Tamworths and Berkshires, and among their grades and cross-breeds.

By "grade" is meant an animal the product of a pure-bred sire; that is, a sire registered or eligible for registration in some generally recognized herdbook, and from a dam not so registered nor eligible for registration, whether she have none or many crosses of pure-bred blood. By "cross-bred" is meant an animal the product of a pure-bred sire and from a pure-bred dam, the dam being, however, of a different breed from the sire.

Some of the more striking peculiarities of these different breeds of pigs suitable for bacon production are given below. These statements are made after several years' experience of a varied character with each sort.

Large Improved Yorkshires, white pigs, have been found to be a prolific and fairly early-maturing breed. In shape they come very nearly being ideal bacon pigs. They furnish a very large proportion of carcasses answering the requirements of the best bacon trade. The hams are well developed, and the proportion of fat to lean is usually about right.

The sows are docile, good milkers, and very prolific. The boars are very impressive, seldom if ever failing to leave a strong impress on their progeny. They are usually robust, healthy animals, but are not quite as well suited for pasturing as are pigs from some of the other breeds.

Berkshires, black pigs with more or less white in the face and white points, have shown themselves to be not so prolific as some other breeds, but to be very early-maturing animals. Their admirers claim for them such a superiority in this respect and in their apparently superior powers to assimilate food as to more than make up for the rather small litters which are not infrequently borne. In conformation they are not quite so well suited for the bacon trade as are some of the other breeds. They are very well suited for pasturing, having few if any equals in this respect, and giving very satisfactory returns, indeed, while being fed in this way. They are quite free from the affections of the skin and other troubles which quite often cause loss with white and red skinned sorts while on pasture.

Tamworths, red pigs, have here shown themselves a quite prolific and fairly early-maturing breed. They are almost invariably deep-sided and long-bodied, but are not infrequently rather light in the ham. They are fairly rapid growers, but are somewhat slower to come to maturity than are some other breeds. They cross well with Berkshires and with the Large Yorkshire. As sires they are fairly impressive.—[J. H. Grisdale in Bulletin 51.

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

The Great Dairy Breeds in America.

By Valancey E. Fuller.
GUERNSEYS.

The Guernseys are named from the island where they originated—the Island of Guernsey—one of the Channel Isles, of which there are about twenty.

The largest, in the order named, Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney and Sark, are called the "Casketts." These islands lie in the English Channel, within sight of and adjacent to the French coast. They have been described as "Fragments of France, broken off and dropped into the sea." They came into the possession of England at the beginning of the 11th century, and have remained British possessions ever since. Though they are governed by English law, and the English language is the official one of the islands, the inhabitants adhere to their French customs, and speak a patois peculiarly their own.

The climate of the Channel Isles is mild and even, being seldom higher than 70 in summer, or lower than 50 in winter.

Large quarries exist in Guernsey, and a very considerable part of the land is given over to the cultivation of violets and other flowers. A great part of it is covered with glass, under which flowers, fruits and vegetables are grown for the English and French markets. There is an increasing tendency to devote more attention to the garden and fruit industries, and less to cattle and dairying.

The cattle of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney and Sark were, for two centuries or more, all classed under the name of "Alderneys," although there were only a few head on Sark, and comparatively few on the Island of Alderney. Alderney is now a parish of Guernsey. What were known in England and this country fifty years ago as "Alderneys," usually came from the Islands of Jersey or Guernsey.

During a great cattle plague disease was brought to the Channel Isles, and in consequence the importation of cattle from England, France, and other outside countries was prohibited more than two hundred years ago. Up until about the year 1859 there was an interchange of bulls and cows between Jersey and Guernsey.

For over one hundred years the Channel Island breeds have been noted for the exceeding richness of their milk. The breeders of Jersey and Guernsey have for more than a century, with a tenacity worthy of so good a cause, persistently kept in their mind the absolute necessity of maintaining the richness of the milk of their cows. As "Alderneys" they were shipped to almost every part of the civilized world.

Breeders of Jersey and Guernsey improved the type of their cows, and there was every reason why it should be improved, as they were ungainly and unsightly. In time it became a fashionable fad for the nobility of England to have one or two "Alderneys" as ornaments on the lawn and to provide rich cream for the breakfast table. Still, the agriculturists of England would have none of them. "Alderneys" would not make good beef; they would not fill a pail, and they were looked upon as the "Rich Man's Pet," or, "A Lawn Ornament."

THE ORIGIN OF THE BREED.

The Guernseys originally came from France, probably Normandy, and they and the Jerseys undoubtedly had the same origin. Guernsey was one of the first of the Channel Isles to adopt a type and debar the importation of cattle from the other Channel Isles. Then the breeders set about improving the type. They never lost sight of the necessity of maintaining the richness of milk, but sought to increase the flow of it in their cows, and produce particularly yellow milk.

It was noticed that among the many colors possessed by Guernseys, those with an orange fawn and white had greater size and possibly more coarseness than the other stock of the Island. This color and size may be attributed to the use of Normandy bulls in the early days of the breed. It was adopted, and other colored animals were relegated to the background. The selection of larger and coarser cows as the foundation of Guernsey breeding, probably accounts for the fact that they are coarser-boned than their twin sister, the Jersey.

The breeders of Guernsey went further than those of the adjacent island—Jersey; they paid greater attention to animals possessing a very yellow skin and ear. They also bred to sons of cows who not only possessed an extra yellow skin, but who gave a very yellow milk. By persisting in this course, the characteristic of giving a very yellow milk became fixed, and it has become a special feature of the breed. It is transmitted with unerring regularity.

Guernseys are decidedly popular in the U. S., and have won their way in favor very quietly. No special effort has been made to boom her, as has been done with the Jerseys and Holsteins. The breed first made its appearance here about 1830. They were imported by captains of sailing vessels, as were the Ayrshire into Canada. Forty years elapsed before they began to be imported regularly.

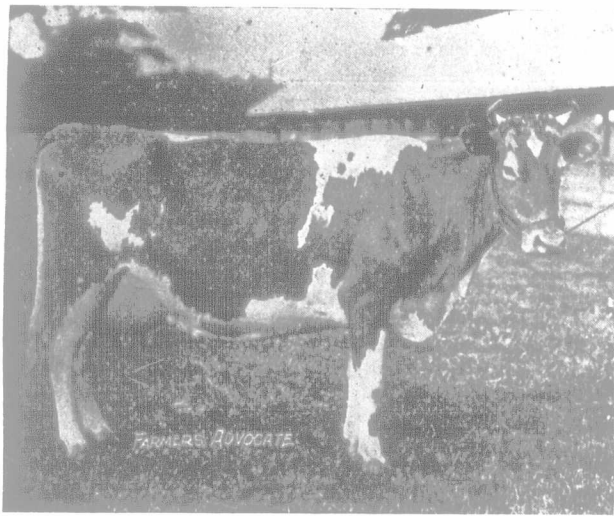
The American Guernsey Cattle Club was organized in 1878, and published volume one of a herd register in the same year. Mr. W. H. Caldwell is Sec.-Treas. of the Club, and he has rendered invaluable services to it and to the breed. He was appointed to this position just after the World's Fair dairy tests at Chicago, 1893, in which he was superintendent of the Guernsey breed. Since he has assumed the duties of Sec.-Treasurer he has done much to make the merits of the breed known and to popularize them in public esteem. This work has been very conscientiously and persistently performed, but without any special effort to build up the Guernseys at the expense of the other dairy breeds.

The Club publishes every quarter the Herd Register and Breeders' Journal. It has done much to advance the breed.

The Club early recognized the necessity of having tests of Guernsey cows supervised by representatives of the experiment stations, and founded its Advanced Register for this purpose. Untold good has followed its establishment.

CHARACTERISTICS.

The muzzle of the Guernsey is flesh-colored or mealy, as it is called, and the eye is surrounded by pink flesh. The head is longer and less dished than that of the Jersey. The Guernsey has a strong jaw, a long, thin neck and clean-cut throat, good ribbing, a large udder, but not always as full and as well-rounded, nor, as a rule, as long in front as it should be, though some



Guernsey Cow.

First-prize Royal Show, England, 1901.

have excellently-formed udders. The teats of the Guernseys are usually of a good size, larger, as a rule, than those of the Jersey. Her horns are small and amber-colored. Her hide is very yellow, and a yellow dandruff is found under the hair. Her ear, the tip of the tail, and the skin between the thigh and udder are as yellow as gold. Compared with the Jersey, the Guernsey has not quite as fine a finish, has not as beautiful a head and eye, and is not as pot-bellied. She is taller from the ground and longer than the Jersey, and is generally esteemed to have a better constitution.

MILKING QUALITIES.

As a breed, Guernseys give quite a great quantity of milk as the Jersey; some claim she will give more. She is very persistent, but the Jersey and Guernsey are about on a par in quantity of and persistency in milking. In the Pan-American dairy tests, which lasted six months, the Guernsey cows averaged 4.60 per cent. of fat, and 13.9 per cent. of total solids. The Jerseys averaged 4.58 per cent. of fat, and 13.6 per cent. of total solids. In the World's Fair dairy tests, Chicago, 1893, the Jerseys averaged a trifle higher than the Guernseys in both fat and total solids.

The great superiority of the Guernsey over the Jersey is the yellowness of her milk, cream and butter, even on dry feed. The giving of a yellow milk, even in winter, is a fixed characteristic of the breed. About 300 cows and heifers have been admitted to the Advanced Register since it was established a little over three years ago. All these that were just two years old at the time of beginning the record, have made over 250.5 lbs. of butter-fat in a year. All those commencing at over two and under five years made 250.5 pounds, plus an amount equal to one-tenth of a pound for every day they were over two years. For cows five years and over, the

requirement was 365 pounds of fat in the year. The following are the leading fat records:

	Lbs. milk.	Lbs. butter-fat.
Mature cow, Imp. Princess Rhea 15,479, Adv. R. 59, Re-entry...	14,009.89	775.69
4½-yr.-old cow, Imp. Pretoria 14,443, Adv. R. 73	11,528.84	595.35
4-yr.-old cow, Portia of Maplehurst 10,071, Adv. R. 22.....	11,622.65	602.37
3½-yr.-old cow, Vestella of Belle Vernon 12,500, Adv. R. 139.....	10,064.80	550.21
3-year-old cow, Dolly Bloom 12,770, Adv. R. 40, Re-entry...	12,674.83	623.94
2½-year-old cow, Ada of Hop City 15,861, Adv. R. 91	8,605.1	517.11
2-year-old cow, Imp. Itchen Daisy 3rd 15,630, Adv. R. 100.....	9,958.70	538.83
Best milk record, Imp. Hayes Rosie 15,476, Adv. R. 116, 14,638.08 lbs.		

Guernseys are not so numerous in this country as Jerseys. The demand for the former is very good, and is steadily increasing. As a rule, they command prices twice and sometimes three times greater than Jerseys.

(To be continued.)

The Shorthorn Described.

Mr. John Thornton, the widely-known English live-stock auctioneer, writing on the Shorthorn, gives the following interesting outline of the distinguishing characteristics of the breed:

"The Shorthorn is distinguished by its symmetrical proportions and by its great bulk on a comparatively small frame, the ossal being very light and the limbs small and fine. The head is expressive, being rather broad across the forehead, and tapering gracefully below the eyes to an open nostril and fine, flesh-colored muzzle. The eyes are bright, prominent, and of a particularly placid, sweet expression, the whole countenance being remarkably gentle. The horns (whence comes the name) are, by comparison with other breeds, unusually short. They spring well from the head with a graceful downward curl, and are of a creamy-white or yellowish color, the ears being fine, erect and hairy. The neck should be moderately thick (muscular in the male), and set straight and well into the shoulders. These, when viewed in front, are wide, showing thickness through the heart; the breast coming well forward, and the fore legs branching short and wide apart. The back, among the higher-bred animals, is remarkably broad and flat; the ribs, barrel-like, spring well out of it, and with little space between them and the hip bones, which should be soft and well covered. The hind quarters are long and well filled in, the tail being set square upon them; the thighs meet low down, forming the full and deep twist; the flank should be deep so as partially to cover the udder, which should be not too large, but placed forward, the teats being well formed and square-set, and of medium size; the hind legs should be very short, and stand wide and quite straight to the ground. The general appearance should show even outlines. The whole body is covered with long, soft hair, there frequently being a fine undercoat; and this hair is of the most pleasing variety of color, from a soft, creamy white to a full deep red. Occasionally the animal is red and white, the white being found principally on the forehead, underneath the belly, and a few spots on the hind quarters and legs; in another group the body is nearly white, with the neck and head partially covered with roan, while in a third type the entire body is most beautifully variegated, of a rich, deep purple or plum-colored hue. On touching the beef points the skin is found to be soft and mellow, as if lying on a soft cushion. In animals thin in condition a kind of inner skin is felt, which is the 'quality' or 'handling,' indicative of the great 'fattening propensities' for which the breed is so famous."

Carbolic Acid for Abortion.

A Montana ranchman who had suffered heavy losses from abortion in his herd of cows, fifty per cent. having aborted in one year, writes an American exchange that by mixing carbolic acid with their salt he reduced the loss the first year to three per cent., the second year to two per cent., and the third year had not a single case. Here is his prescription: Feed your bulls and cows barrel salt in troughs where they can have and to each one hundred pounds of salt use one pound of crude, undiluted carbolic acid, or four ounces of acid to twelve quarts of salt, and mix thoroughly.

Farm.

Tests at Indian Head Experimental Farm.

Following will be found an interesting list of tests in the growing of various cereals and roots at the Experimental Farm, Indian Head, compiled by Superintendent Mackay:

UNIFORM TEST OF SPRING WHEAT, 1905.

Sown April 6th.		Days to mature.	Yield per acre.
	Bu. Lbs.		
Minnesota No. 163	144	46	
Huron	*	43 40	
Hayne's Blue Stem	147	43 40	
White Fife	147	43 20	
McKendry's Fife	147	43	
Bishop	142	43	
Wellman's Fife	145	43	
Dawn	135	41 40	
Percy	141	41 40	
Australian No. 9	144	41 20	
Stanley	141	40 20	
Laurel	144	40 20	
Power's Fife	146	40 20	
Chester	142	38	
Preston	*	37 40	
Red Fife	145	37 40	
Monarch	146	35	
Countess	*	33 20	
Kenne's Red	*	32	
Colorado	142	31	
Clyde	*	30 20	
Advance	141	30	
Pringle's Champion	142	38	
Red Fern	143	27 40	
Herrison's Bearded	143	26 40	
Riga	135	24 20	
Downey Riga	135	23 40	
Weldon	143	23 20	
Early Riga	135	20	
White Hungarian	*	16 40	

* These varieties were not fully ripe when cut, but were cut on account of being affected with rust. Number of days from cutting to sowing, 135.

UNIFORM TEST OF OATS, 1905.

Sown April 26th.		Days to mature.	Yield per acre.
	Bu. Lbs.		
Goldfinder	122	117 22	
Pioneer	124	112 32	
Siberian	120	111 26	
Joanette	124	111 26	
Golden Tartarian	122	111 6	
Twentieth Century	116	110 20	
Columbus	121	110 20	
Golden Beauty	122	110 20	
American Triumph	119	110	
Tartar King	119	110	
Early Golden Prolific	122	109 14	
Kendal White	119	108 28	
Scotch Potato	119	107 2	
Mennonite	116	106 16	
Improved American	120	105 10	
White Giant	118	104 24	
Golden Giant	124	104 24	
Danish Island	116	104 24	
Lincoln	120	102 12	
Milford White	120	102 12	
Holstein Prolific	117	101 26	
Golden Fleece	123	101 6	
Waverley	118	101 6	
American Beauty	120	101 6	
Buckbee's Illinois	116	101 6	
Improved Ligowa	116	101 6	
Bavarian	117	100	
Storm King	118	99 14	
Wide Awake	116	99 14	
Irish Victor	120	98 8	
Abundance	117	95 30	
Banner	116	95 10	
Swedish Select	116	94 24	
Olive Black	124	92 12	
Kirsche	122	90	
Baxter's July	104	90	
Kendal Black	124	89 14	
Milford Black	124	84 24	
Sensation	116	82 12	
Black Beauty	124	74 24	
Thousand Dollar	115	73 18	

UNIFORM TEST OF TWO-ROWED BARLEY, 1905.

Sown April 27th and 29th.		Days to mature.	Yield per acre.
	Bu. Lbs.		
Beaver	107	75	
Invincible	110	74 26	
Gordon	108	64 28	
Standwell	111	62 4	
Swedish Chevalier	111	59 28	
Newton	112	57 4	
Danish Chevalier	111	55 20	
Canadian Thorpe	106	55	
Clifford	107	51 32	
Sidney	109	51 12	
French Chevalier	108	50 20	
Clifford	107	51 32	
Jarvis	109	50	
Logan	109	47 44	
Harvey	106	47 24	
Dunham	107	41 32	

UNIFORM TEST OF SIX-ROWED BARLEY, 1905.

Sown April 29th.		Days to mature.	Yield per acre.
	Bu. Lbs.		
Stella	108	82 44	
Nugent	108	78 36	
Claude	107	74 8	
Blue Longhead	108	73 36	
Yale	109	73 16	
Mansfield	105	70	
Mensury	105	69 8	
Common	104	65 20	
Rennie's Improved	103	63 16	
Summit	107	62 24	
Trooper	106	62 24	
Empire	107	62 24	
Oderbruch	103	62 24	
Odessa	109	62 4	
Argyle	105	61 12	
Brome	109	60 40	
Royal	103	57 24	
Albert	107	36 12	
Champion	100		

UNIFORM TEST OF FIELD PEAS, 1905.

Sown April 29th.		Days to mature.	Yield per acre.
	Bu. Lbs.		
Kent	118	70	
Paragon	121	69 40	
Chancellor	119	69 20	
Golden Vine	122	67 40	
Mackay	122	65 40	
Pride	122	64 40	
Gregory	121	62	
Agnes	120	61 40	
Duke	121	59 40	
English Grey	121	58 20	
Victoria	120	58	
Carleton	122	58	
White Wonder	119	57 40	
Nelson	119	57 40	
Dan O'Rourke	121	57	
Black Eye Marrowfat	122	57	
Prince Albert	121	56 40	
Archer	123	56 20	
Macoun	120	56 20	
Picton	118	56	
Early Britain	121	55 40	
Crown	120	54 20	
Prussian Blue	120	53	
Pearl	122	52	
Large White Marrowfat	123	51	
Mummy	120	51	
Prince	119	48 40	
Wisconsin Blue	123	47 40	
Arthur	118	45 40	
German White	120	42 40	

UNIFORM TEST OF INDIAN CORN, 1905.

Sown May 19th; cut Sept. 8th.		Yield per acre. (Green.)	Yield per acre. (Dry.)
	Tons. Lbs.		
Eureka	19 1,600		
Superior Podder	19 1,600		
Pride of the North	19 500		
Red Cob Ensilage	18 850		
Selected Leaming	18 300		
Thoroughbred White Flint	17 650		
Compton's Early	17 650		
Salzer's All Gold	16 1,550		
Northern Dent	16 450		
North Dakota White	15 1,350		
White Cap Yellow Dent	14 600		
Mammoth Cuban	14 600		
Champion White Pearl	14 50		
Giant Prolific Ensilage	14 50		
Longfellow	13 1,500		
Angel of Midnight	13 950		
King Philip	13 400		
Early Mastodon	13 400		
Evergreen Sugar	12 1,850		
Early Butler	11 1,100		
Cloud's Early Yellow	11		
Compton's Early (Canadian seed)	11		

UNIFORM TESTS OF TURNIPS, 1905.

Sown May 17th and 26th; taken up October 23rd.		Yield per acre.	
		1st seeding.	2nd seeding.
		Tons. Lbs.	Tons. Lbs.
Halewood's Bronze Top	38 1,484	24 1,368	
Carter's Elephant	34 1,168	23 728	
Sutton's Champion	33 1,980	24 1,726	
Hall's Westbury	32 1,868	34 376	
Good Luck	31 1,228	30 324	
Perfection	31 436	36 204	
Skirvings	30 1,776	28 1,420	
Emperor	30 720	28 628	
Bangholm Selected	29 1,664	33 792	
Magnum Bonum	29 1,400	20 128	
Imperial	28 1,288	29 1,400	
Kangaroo	27 1,836	26 668	
Jumbo	26 1,196	27 1,836	
Selected Purple Top	25 1,876	25 1,480	
New Century	25 820	29 1,400	
East Lothian	23 860	22 616	
Elephant Master	22 1,804	28 1,816	
Drummond Purple Top	22 748	24 840	
Hartley's Bronze	21 1,956	29 476	
Mammoth Clyde	21 240	27 1,044	

UNIFORM TEST OF MANGELS, 1905.

Sown May 13th and 26th; taken up October 9th.		Yield per acre.	
		1st seeding.	2nd seeding.
		Tons. Lbs.	Tons. Lbs.
Prizewinner Yellow Globe	40 124	25 28	
Triumph Yellow Globe	37 1,240	29 476	
Yellow Globe Selected	34 1,960	29 80	
Mammoth Yellow Intermediate	34 1,828	24 812	
Giant Yellow Intermediate	34 244	27 1,704	
Half-Sugar White	33 1,980	29 1,796	
Yellow Intermediate	33 1,452	25 556	
Lion Yellow Intermediate	33 396	28 1,420	
Giant Sugar	32 284	27 352	
Giant Yellow Globe	31 964	20 1,644	
Prize Mammoth Long Red	29 1,004	23 596	
Mammoth Long Red	28 1,156	29 608	
Half-Sugar Rosy	28 628	23 992	
Selected Mammoth Long Red	27 120	22 1,936	
Leviathan Long Red	26 404	23 1,916	
Gate Post	25 1,348	22 220	

UNIFORM TEST OF CARROTS, 1905.

Sown April 19th; taken up October 23rd.		Yield per acre.	
		Tons. Lbs.	Tons. Lbs.
Ontario Champion		25 1,744	
New White Intermediate		25 1,368	
Giant White Vosges		21 1,296	
Carter's Orange Giant		20 1,448	
White Belgian		18 36	
Early Gem		17 1,904	
Mammoth White Intermediate		17 584	
Kos Kirsch		16 1,792	
Improved Short White		16 1,264	
Half-long Chantenay		13 1,984	
Long Yellow Stump-rooted		10 1,648	

UNIFORM TEST OF SUGAR BEETS, 1905.

Sown May 13th and 26th; taken up October 21st.		Yield per acre.	
		1st seeding.	2nd seeding.
		Tons. Lbs.	Tons. Lbs.
Red-top Sugar	27 384	21 1,296	
Royal Giant	27 252	23 1,368	
Danish Improved	22 616	18 564	
Improved Imperial	19 1,600	22 880	
Vilmorin's Improved	16 1,396	16 928	
Wanzleben	15 1,416	13 1,812	
French Very Rich	15 888	15 840	
Danish Red-top	12 1,872	24	

UNIFORM TEST OF POTATOES, 1905.

Planted May 15th; dug October 3rd.		Yield per acre.	
		Bu. Lbs.	
Seedling No. 7		640 48	
Vermont Gold Coin		625 24	
Rochester Rose		561 36	
Reeve's Rose		530 48	
Carman No. 3		525 12	
Late Puritan		519 48	
American Giant		511	
Uncle Sam		508 48	
Sabeen's Elephant		491 12	
Early St. George		491 12	
Morgan's Seedling		486 48	
Burnby Mammoth		484 36	
Maule's Thoroughbred		484 36	
Dreer's Standard		475 48	
Rose No. 9		473 36	
Vick's Extra Early		462 36	
Cambridge Russet		460 24	
Country Gentleman		458 12	
Early Envoy		458 12	
American Wonder		458 12	
Penn Manor		453 48	
Money Maker		451 36	
Delaware		449 24	
Empire State		447 12	
I. X. L.		442 48	
Carman No. 1		442 48	
Everett		434	
State of Maine		413 36	
Pearce		398 48	
Early White Prize		394 24	
Holborne Abundance		362 12	
Early Andes		392 12	
Enormous		379	
Early Elkinah		365 48	
Bovee		359 12	
Dooley		354 48	
Canadian Beauty		348 12	
Pingree		337 12	
Irish Cobbler		337 12	
Swiss Snowflake		335	
Early Rose		308 36	

THE "WANT AND FOR SALE" COLUMN OF THE "FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE" IS THE PLACE FOR YOUR ADVERTISEMENT. SEE RATES UNDER THAT HEADING IN THIS PAPER. ADDRESS: FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Our Clover-growing Demonstration.

A year ago the "Farmer's Advocate" announced that it would give four silver medals to the men who grew the best crops of clover in four different districts in Manitoba in 1905, and a gold medal for a crop which best survived the winter and made a stand in 1906. The object of this competition was primarily to develop interest in clover-growing, for it is obvious that one of the main reasons why this great soil renovator and stock food which nature has provided for the successful carrying out of farming operations is not in more general use, has been largely the indifference of farmers to its value.

By the competition it was hoped that the value and advantages of clover-growing would receive much-needed advertising, and result in greater advantage being taken of them. Another object of the competition was to prove, if proof were necessary, that red clover will grow in the soil and climate of Manitoba.

The announcement of the competition received a hearty response from a large number of the most progressive farmers of Manitoba, and in the work of examining the crops entered we had the privilege of visiting every corner of the Province, and inspected some fifty-odd fields of the great legume. Nor were all the fields which have been sown entered in the competition.

The large numbers of fields sown to clover and entered in the competition is evidence that the first object in offering the prizes was secured, viz., to interest farmers in the crop, and the excellent stands obtained on almost all varieties of soils is conclusive demonstration that Manitoba's land is eminently adapted to clover-growing.

As we said in our October 11th issue, it is with red clover as with all other crops, there appears to be certain classes of soils more adapted to clover-growing than others. Not that it will not grow in certain soils, but on the bare, uplying prairies it does not find so congenial conditions as upon valley lands or "scrub" soils. In the valleys there appears to be more moisture, which is very essential to the best growth of every crop, and in "scrub" lands, while moisture may not be overly plentiful, there is always found a good development of nodules on the roots. The invariable presence of the wild peavine (a legume) on "scrub" soils is conjectured to have some effect upon the development of the nodules, while in the warm, moist valley lands conditions are most favorable for the development of these bacteria, which require a certain degree of moisture for their growth.

The objects, therefore, of the competition have been largely fulfilled, but it is to be hoped the interest in clover-growing will always continue to increase, until waving fields of clover shall be as common and plentiful as wheat fields are now. It may seem a sweeping statement to make, but it is nevertheless true, that unless clover is grown the productivity of our soils cannot be maintained. It is required for a twofold purpose, namely, to supply the soil with the most expensive ingredient of fertility—nitrogen; and to surcharge it with a supply of vegetable matter to make it more drouth-resistant, and to keep clays from running together and baking, and sands from becoming too crude and leached out.

These two functions of clover we believe to be of the utmost significance to the grain grower. In advocating clover-growing, we did not dare to hope that many men would seed their fields with it, and make tons of it up into hay; this will be a later development in our agricultural growth. What we do hope for, though, is that by the demonstrations given through the competition, very many fields will bear a crop of clover in place of standing worse than idle as a summer-fallow. If land intended for fallow were seeded with red

clover with the last crop, and the clover given a chance to grow, it would go on opening up the soil by the spread of its root system, gathering nitrogen with its root nodules, choking out weeds by its rank growth, and refilling the soil with vegetable matter which soon becomes exhausted by nature's process of decay and oxidation.

GETTING SEED.

One great detriment to the best growth of clover in the Northwest lies in the fact that the supply of seed has to be obtained from parts where the climate and soil are entirely different from ours. Most of the competitors in our competition sowed seed grown in Eastern Canada, and it can easily be seen how such seed would be handicapped by being sown in such different conditions without having had a chance to become acclimatized. Under such circumstances it is only to be expected that plants of a delicate constitution would result, and the wonder is all the greater that crops with such vigor and apparent vitality as we have seen should grow the first year.

Clover seed grown from plants which have withstood the rigors of a Western winter, and, therefore, been selected by natural processes, is one of the essentials to the future successful growing of the clover crops. Clover seed grown in North Dakota or Minnesota would be much more likely to produce a hardy crop than would Eastern-grown seed, but experience shows that seed obtained from seed merchants in these States has not shown any particular inherent adaptability to Western Canadian soil and climatic conditions, seeming to indicate that merchants draw their supplies from farther south.

In our work of inspection we have seen several fields of second-crop red clover which was as well filled with seed as one could wish, and one or two growers promised to attempt to separate it with a grain thresher, so that these hardy strains can be propagated. In all cases where we saw seed-bearing crops they had been established through the second crops having been left from year to year to seed the soil and renew the stand; thus only the most rugged and hardy plants would survive.

THE PRIZEWINNERS.

But to return to the competition and its results. The Province of Manitoba was divided into four districts, each having soil and other conditions as similar as possible, but in all cases, unless we except the Red River Valley, there is as much difference between the valleys and uplands of each district as between two different districts. The four districts were the Red River Valley, which extends as far west as the heavy, low-lying clay lands go; the South-western district, being that part of the Province south of the Glenboro (C. P. R.) line, and west of the Red River Valley; the North-western district, lying north of the Manitoba and Northwestern branch of the C. P. R.; and the Central district, lying between the two latter.

In making the awards the following score, prepared by Mr. Murray, of the Government Seed Division, was used as a standard of a perfect crop:

Uniformity of stand, 20 points; size of plant, 6 points; color of plant, 6 points; root development, 8 points; cleanness from weeds, 10 points.

In the different districts the following have been awarded the medals for having the highest-scoring crops:

In the Red River Valley.—Mr. Harold Newton, Asylum Farm, Selkirk, 47 points.

In the South-western district.—Mr. J. J. Ring, Crystal City, 47.5 points.

In the Central district.—Mr. Richard Storey, Franklin, 47 points.

In the Northern district.—Mr. John Mooney, Valley River, 46 points.

Other growers who deserve special mention on account of the success they attained with their clover crops are: Messrs. Jas. Lothian, Pipestone; P. B. McLaren, Clearwater; Jas. Sanson, Crystal City; R. S. Preston, Pilot Mound;

James Duthie, Hartney; Jos. McGregor, Manitou; Andrew Graham, Pomeroy; A. Maybee, Miami; Isaac Campbell, Carman; J. C. Walker, Holland; W. Saunderson, Souris; S. Martin, Rounthwaite; Walter James & Sons, Rosser; T. W. Knowles, Emerson; Walter Smith, Kildonan; J. P. Grout, Parkdale. Much credit must also be given Messrs. A. & G. Smith, of Sperling, and Mr. Jos. Russell, of Barnsley, who have fields which have stood for several years, and which are renewed by seed from the second crop each fall. Mr. James Yule, manager of the Van Horne farm, at Selkirk, is also a strong advocate of clover-growing, this year taking two crops of eight acres, and seeding forty acres this year to a mixture of red clover and timothy.

Mr. Newton's crop, consisting of five acres, was sown with a nurse crop of barley on June 8th, at the rate of eight pounds of clover seed per acre. The soil is a black, Red River Valley clay, and was manured with fresh horse manure, about ten tons per acre. The barley made a rank growth, but so did the clover, completely covering the ground, and reaching a height of from eight to twelve inches by harvest time.

Mr. Ring's crop was sown on well-prepared, uplying prairie soil which had a crop of potatoes the previous year. It was sown without a nurse crop on May 1st, and was kept clean of weeds by hand-pulling, and by being clipped twice. By September it was fully eighteen inches high, and was a very uniform crop. Eleven pounds of seed were used to the acre.

Mr. Storey's crop was sown with a light seeding of barley on May 19th. The soil is a dark loam, and there is considerable scrub in the neighborhood. About a bushel of soil from ground where white clover was growing was scattered over the acre sown to red clover, but it is improbable that it had any effect on the latter crop. Fifteen pounds of seed were sown to the acre.

Mr. Mooney's crop of one acre was sown alone on June 26th, on a loamy soil. It made a good growth, although rather uneven in thickness and color. Eleven pounds of seed per acre were sown.

On several farms throughout the Province alfalfa is also grown with good results. Mr. S. Martin, Rounthwaite; Mr. T. E. M. Banting, of Banting, and Mr. D. Munroe, St. James, were among those whose fields attracted our attention.

SOME CONCLUSIONS.

One of the most remarkable features of the whole competition is the fact that practically as good crops were grown with a seeding of barley as where the clover was sown alone. Especially is this true with regard to the valley lands, or where the soil was well prepared. This experience is quite contrary to the generally-accepted theory that success can only be attained here by sowing alone on well-prepared soil.

In the matter of seeding, there was a wide variation in the amount sown per acre. As much as twenty pounds, and as little as six pounds, were sown; the best results were from seed sown at about the rate of eight to ten pounds per acre. In the dates of sowing there was also a wide difference, varying from May 1st to June 27th, but the advantage appeared to be with the earlier seeding where other things were equal.

Inoculation did not prove to be necessary, as on almost every plant examined were to be found nodules of the nitrogen-fixing bacteria, and where a culture of nitrogen was used no appreciable results were observed. On some soils the plants showed evidence of being uncomfortable, but in such cases it is believed that a light coat of well-rotted manure this winter will fill the required need.

From the results of the competition we have no doubt as to the feasibility of clover-growing.

ing in the West, and judging by the widespread interest taken, people are cognizant of the need of such a crop. It, therefore, only remains for a more general adoption of the crop by all classes, and especially by those whose farms require renovating, or who keep live stock as an adjunct or as their leading occupation.

Next year will be awarded a gold medal to the man whose crop makes the best appearance after undergoing the hardships of winter.

Experiments with Potatoes.

(Ottawa correspondence.)

Mr. W. T. Macoun, Horticulturist at the Central Experimental Farm, conducted a number of interesting experiments during the season just closed, with a view to obtaining data as to the best varieties of potatoes, the varieties that have the greatest power to resist the blight, and the advantages of spraying with the Bordeaux mixture for the prevention of the same. The experiments were along much the same lines as those conducted in past years, and a statement of the results will no doubt prove interesting to the readers of the "Farmer's Advocate." The potato crop at the Farm was a very good one this year, some varieties giving very satisfactory yields. Tests were made to demonstrate the advantages of spraying potatoes with Bordeaux mixture for the prevention of blight. Taking the average of eighteen varieties, the yield of potatoes from the unsprayed plots this year was at the rate of 141 bushels per acre, of marketable potatoes. The plots sprayed with the Bordeaux mixture yielded at the rate of 227 bushels of marketable potatoes per acre, or 86 bushels per acre more than the unsprayed plots. Valuing potatoes at a conservative market price, the cash difference between the sprayed and unsprayed plots was approximately \$37 per acre in favor of the sprayed plots. The cost of spraying with the Bordeaux mixture is estimated at about \$6.50 per acre, leaving a net cash difference of over \$30 per acre in favor of spraying. In other words, the farmer who sprays his potatoes with the Bordeaux mixture makes a net profit of over \$30 per acre more than his neighbor who does not spray. Taking the average of the seasons, 1901-02-03, the increase in yield from the sprayed plots over the unsprayed plots at the Farm was 94 bushels 30 pounds per acre, so that the increase this year, 86 bushels, is consistent with past results, and goes to show that spraying with the Bordeaux mixture is a very profitable operation.

Another experiment conducted this year was one to ascertain what varieties of potatoes have the greatest power to resist the blight. Twenty-nine varieties, which experiments in past years had proven to be good blight registers, were used in this test. Out of these twenty-nine varieties the following were found to be the least affected by blight this year: Holburn Abundance, Carman No. 1, Carman No. 3, Rose No. 9, Late Puritan and Vermont Gold Coin. These results are also in keeping with those of past years. Four varieties in the above list are found among the twelve varieties found to be freest from blight in the experiments during the past five years—1900-04. Mr. Macoun says that even with these varieties that are least affected by blight it pays well to spray with the Bordeaux mixture.

About 140 varieties of potatoes were tested at the Farm this year. The following were found to be the most productive varieties: Dalmeny Beauty yielded at the rate of 475 bushels per acre; Rural Blush, 462 bushels per acre; Ashleaf Kidney, 435 bushels; Man-

istee, 422 bushels; Nordross, 418 bushels; Carman No. 1, 413 bushels; Sbean's Elephant, 404 bushels; Canadian Beauty, I. X. L., Maule's Thoroughbred, 396 bushels each; Pearce, 391 bushels per acre. The twelve most productive varieties, average for five years, are as follows: Dr. Maerker, Late Puritan, Burnaby Mammoth, Moneymaker, Carman No. 1, Dreer's Standard; Sbean's Elephant, Canadian Beauty, Rural Blush, I. X. L., Pearce and Clay Rose. It will be noticed that in the list of the most productive varieties in the present year there are six contained in the list of varieties which proved the most productive in the tests between 1900-04. The Manistee, Nordross, Dalmeny Beauty and Ashleaf Kidney are new varieties grown for the first

And yet many prefer buying a grade at so much per pound, when pure-bred animals may be had for little if any more.

Whatever other errors you may commit do not buy a grade bull. He will not be worth the money, no matter how cheap you get him.

Uncle Henry on the Disk Plow.

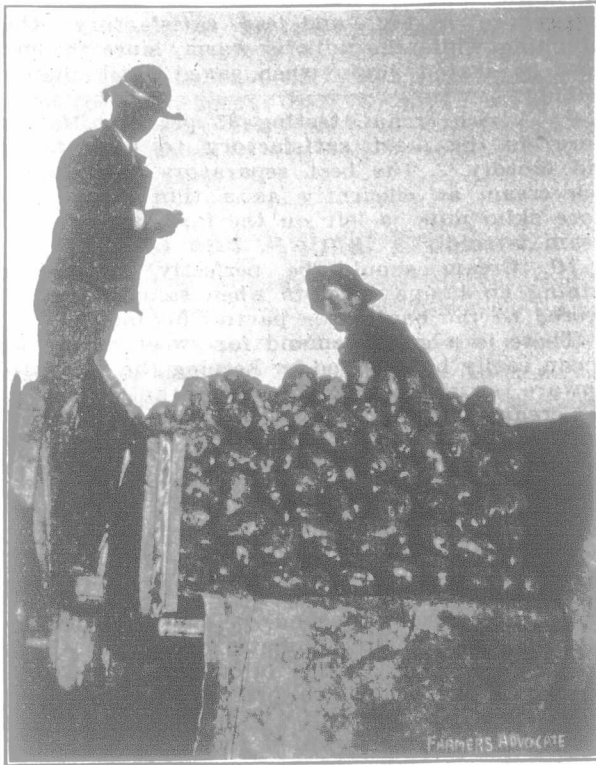
Owing to the great variability in the types of moldboard plows manufactured, it is possible to find plows suited to almost every type of soil known. Here it is impossible to get a moldboard plow to scour. The moldboard plow will also run whether the soil is wet or dry. On the other hand, the disk plow seems to be especially adapted to dry, hard ground, and will run in soil that is too hard for any other plow.

When it comes to the quality of the work done, there is a noticeable difference between the two plows. This is due to the form of the plows and to the manner in which they enter and turn the soil. As previously stated, the moldboard plow enters the soil in the form of a three-sided wedge. The upper and curved surface elevates the soil and turns it over. As the soil is raised and turned there is brought about a sliding of the layers of soil upon each other which crumbles and pulverizes them. Since pulverization is one of the objects of plowing, this is an important feature of the plow. The nearer the conditions approach to the ideal with regard to the moisture content of the soil the better will this crumbling process be carried on. When it is too wet the soil may be puddled by the moldboard plow in this way, while if it be too dry the soil will be broken into large lumps, and, of course, the shearing process will not take place.

With the disk plow the dirt is elevated and turned by the disk, and there is not brought about this crumbling process caused by the sliding of the layers of soil upon each other. Hence the soil will not be pulverized so well by the disk plow. There is, however, an advantage in using the disk plow in wet soil, in that there is not as great a liability to puddling as with the moldboard plow; and in very dry soil one plow will pulverize as well as the other. Another valuable feature in the disk plow is the condition in which it leaves the bottom of the furrow. The bottom is not sheared over smooth, but is left corrugated, and capillarity is more readily established between the pulverized surface and the subsoil. It has been found, however, at the North Dakota Experiment Station that when ground was plowed for several years in succession with a disk plow there was a noticeable deterioration in the crops. Again, we find that it is impossible to plow sod ground or ground covered with strawy manure with a disk plow.

In view of the fact that the moldboard plow is adapted to all the types of soil found in Iowa, and will plow whether the soil be wet or dry, and pulverize it better than the disk, which seems especially adapted to a very dry and hard soil, and also that the resulting crops are better where the ground has been plowed with the moldboard plow for a succession of years than they are where the disk is used, it would seem that the moldboard plow is best suited to general Iowa conditions.

It has been found that the disk plow will usually



Potatoes Grown at the Maunsell Ranch, Macleod, Alta.

time at the Farm this year. The two former ones are American importations, and the two latter varieties were secured in Scotland. In addition to the above four, there were a number of other new varieties grown on small plots. Of these the following six varieties proved the best yielders: Early Pride, at the rate of 475 bushels per acre; Merrill, 526 bushels; Harris' Snowball, 563 bushels; Snyder's Best Early, 544 bushels; Potentate, 453 bushels; Hard to Beat, 471 bushels per acre.

The Grade and the Pure-bred.

Putting money in a grade bull is the poorest kind of an investment. Few would do so on mature reflection when registered bulls are to be secured at such low prices.

The grade bull is the progenitor of scrubs. Individually, he may be a "good looking," but results count.



A Manitoba Clover Field.

run lighter than the moldboard plow when both are doing the same amount of work. This is accounted for by the manner in which the soil is turned by the different plows. With the moldboard there is the sliding friction, while with the disk there is the rolling friction. The difference in draft in favor of the disk is most noticeable in ground that is very dry and hard.—[Wallace's Farmer.

Pedigreed vs. Unpedigreed Seed.

A reader of this paper last spring sowed some hand-selected, pedigreed seed (Red Fife), and also some of the wheat termed Red Fife, as ordinarily purchased, both lots being sown on backsetting. The pedigreed seed yielded 37 bushels to the acre from the machine, the other 30 bushels per acre. The grade of the smaller yield is 1 northern; the pedigreed crop is better, but will not be submitted for official grading, as it is intended for seed.

Dairying.

New Dairy Professor Starts Work.

Prof. Carson has inspected several cheese factories in the Province of Manitoba, and finds them in fairly good shape, except the whey tanks, which are invariably bad. Nearly all the cheesemakers intend coming in to attend the dairy school this winter. Prof. Carson is agreeably surprised with the conditions, and will bend his energies to improving the quality of the dairy products before urging increase in the quantity. He reports one cheese factory (Oak Point) turning out cheese equal to any anywhere. One of the things he thinks should be established is a cheese and butter board, as the dairy producers have in the East. Such a board would improve the marketing of butter and cheese of the small plants, which is now very unsatisfactory, materially. The dairy industry in Manitoba has not flourished in the past because the producers—the farmers and small creamery and cheese-factory men—did not get a square deal—nothing more, nothing less! Big wheat crops may prevent very rapid expansion, but that break on progress is neutralized by the gradual decline of fertility of the land, so that the real cause for dairying's decline is as stated in the preceding sentence.

Care of Cream at the Farm.

The problem of caring for the cream so that it may be delivered to the creamery in good condition is a serious one, because it has an important bearing on the quality of the butter. In many cases, butter made from cream not properly cared for does not sell for the top market price, and since there is a growing tendency to sell butter on its merits, giving only the price its quality deserves, there will be difficulty in disposing of butter made from a poor quality of farm separator cream, at prices equal to those of butter made at whole-milk creameries. Considering the question, however, from the mechanical side of the buttermaking process alone, there is no good reason why farm separator cream should not be equal to, if not better than, that separated at a factory with power separators.

When milk is separated at the farm immediately after milking, the cleanest and sweetest cream possible ought to be obtained; it certainly should be better than that skimmed by a factory separator from milk which is two to twenty-four hours old, and on this account a better butter should be made from the farm separator cream.

The usual causes of defective butter from "athered" cream are: First, unsuitable places for keeping the cream; and, second, holding the cream too long before it is collected by the cream gatherers. In order to raise the standard of the entire product to a grade equal to the best, the following suggestions are offered as a guide to persons not familiar with proper methods of caring for cream:

DIRECTIONS FOR CARE OF CREAM AT THE FARM.

1. Place the separator on a firm foundation in a clean, well-ventilated room, where it is free from all offensive odors.
2. Thoroughly clean the separator after each milking; the bowl should be taken apart and washed, together with all the tinware, every time the separator is used. If allowed to stand for even one hour without cleaning there is danger of contaminating the next lot of cream from the sour bowl. This applies to all kinds of cream separators.
3. Wash the separator bowl and all tinware with cold water, and then with warm water, using a brush to polish the surface and clean out the seams and cracks; finally scald with boiling water, leaving the parts of the bowl and tinware to dry in some place where they will be protected from dust. Do not wipe the bowl and tinware with a cloth or drying towel; heat them so

hot with steam or boiling water that wiping is unnecessary.

4. Rinse the milk-receiving can and separator bowl with a quart or two of hot water just before running milk into the separator.

5. Cool the cream as it comes from the separator, or immediately after, to a temperature near 50 degrees F., and keep it cold until delivered.

6. Never mix warm and cold cream, or sweet and slightly-tainted cream.

7. Provide a covered and clean water tank for holding the cream cans, and change the water frequently in the tank, so that the temperature does not rise above 60 degrees F.

8. Skim the milk immediately after each milking, as it is more work to save the milk and separate once a day, and less satisfactory, than skimming while the milk is warm, since the milk must be heated again when saved until another milking.

9. A rich cream, testing 35 per cent. fat, or more, is the most satisfactory to both farmer and factory. The best separators will skim a rich cream as efficiently as a thin cream, and more skim milk is left on the farm when a rich cream is sold.

10. Cream should be perfectly sweet, containing no lumps or clots when sampled and delivered to the haulers or parties buying it.

There is a good demand for sweet cream, and it can easily be supplied by keeping the separator, tinware, strainer-cloth and water tank clean and the cream cold.

The preceding recommendations, when followed, will pay well for what some may think is "a lot of extra bother."—[Prof. E. H. Farrington, Wis. Exp. Station, in Bulletin 129.

Variations in Test of Separator Cream.

Prof. E. H. Farrington, of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, in a bulletin on "Some Creamery Problems," gives the following lucid explanation on a subject which often puzzles creamery patrons:

One of the things which some owners of farm separators do not understand, is the cause of variations in the richness of the cream. Most of them have learned that the cream screw of the separator may be so adjusted as to increase or decrease the thickness of the cream, but they may have noticed that sometimes the test of their cream at the creamery will vary considerably from week to week, even when the cream screw has not been changed. The farmer does not understand this, and is likely to conclude that the cream is not being accurately tested at the factory.

Nearly all creamery buttermakers are familiar with power cream separators, and they, together with the agents selling the separators to farmers, ought to instruct the buyer regarding the proper running and cleaning of separators. They should also give directions for taking care of the cream until it is delivered to the cream buyers.

Cream of nearly any thickness may be obtained from a hand separator, but under the ordinary farm conditions of running these machines, variations in the richness of the cream are caused by:

First.—Changes in temperature of milk.
Second.—Changes in speed of the separator bowl.

Third.—A variation in the amount of milk run through the separator in a given time.

Fourth.—The amount of skim milk or water used to flush the bowl when through separating.

Fifth.—Changes in the richness of the milk, either from morning or night's milk, or from changes in the lactation period of the cows.

These five conditions will influence the test of the cream, even though the cream screw is not changed. But, cream of uniform richness may be obtained from a separator by avoiding, so far as possible, variations in the conditions just mentioned.

A thin cream is obtained by running the separator below speed, by skimming hot milk, or by crowding the separator, i. e., trying to force milk through the separator too fast; also by using too much skim milk or water to flush out the bowl when through skimming. A thick or rich cream will be obtained when the opposite course is adopted in running the separator.

A Successful Creamery.

A short time ago one of our staff was able to visit the Chilliwack, B. C., creamery, located in that famous district. The output in 12 months amounted to 225,000 pounds, and has not dropped below 10,000 pounds in any month. Patrons number over one hundred, cream being collected thrice a week in summer, semi-weekly in winter. The butter is put on the market in brick form, the Babcock test being used to determine each patron's returns. The temperature of the water at the creamery is 52 degrees F. Any ice used is artificial, brought from New Westminster, costing \$9.00 a ton there, the creamery standing the loss of the waste. The butter is marketed at Vancouver, and brings 30c. in winter, 25c. in

summer; the grocer's margin is 5c., which is considered a large one. The farmers own the cream cans; a ten-gallon can cost \$4.50. Last year the farmers netted 24.75c. a pound for their butter. Hauling costs 3c. pound of butter-fat.

Poultry.

Pure Blood in Poultry Raising.

Not long ago we entered a barnyard in which that well-known type, the mongrel fowl, predominated. We asked the farmer the breeding of the motley collection, and were told that there was a touch of Rock, a little Black Spanish, some Orpington, and now he thought to improve the laying qualities of the flock by introducing a top cross of Leghorn blood. Talk about mixing drinks—that man had a mixture there that would kill a poultryman's chances of success at forty rods! What did he hope to make from the combination? In his own mind he thought he would produce a general-purpose fowl; really, he was getting with each succeeding year a further cross between "no good" and "good for nothing." The value of pure blood in poultry depends on the ability of such stock to reproduce its kind along fixed lines of type and conformation, subject, of course, to such variations as take place along any line of breeding. Select birds that are pure-bred. If you want chickens for market watch for the cockerel standing straight and firm on short legs set well apart, and possessing a well-developed breast and a good long keel. A pure-bred bird, having inherited this conformation from a long line of ancestry, will, if he is of good sound constitution, tend to reproduce that type, but from a mongrel cross-bred we can hope for nothing but disappointment and failure.

If the egg yield is the object of your desire, then it is important that, in addition to breed, you take particular care to secure a laying strain. In any breed there are families that have been bred with greater care than others, and there is frequently more variation between different strains of the same breed than between the different breeds. Above all, in the selection of laying stock, as in the production of birds for market, fix in your mind a definite object and go straight for the mark, and remember that you are never likely to attain that object by the promiscuous crossing of breeds, so common on many of our farms.

Making a Choice of Poultry.

If my experience will be of any use to newcomers in this grand country of ours, I am sure I am willing to give it along the poultry line.

I think a farmer requires to keep a breed of poultry which is profitable for either eggs or flesh. Market is always open for eggs, and from spring to Christmas for dressed poultry. For home use both are valuable, especially in case of sickness and distance from towns. Turkeys, geese and ducks are useful if a farmer can allow them free runs in summer without injuring garden or crops, and can house them in winter separate from his hens. I find Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes the best breeds of hens, if you can be sure of the pure-bred. I prefer white in color, because when dressing poultry for market no color remains in the skin when the pinfeathers are plucked, and that is quite a consideration when a lot of spring chickens have to be prepared. As to question No. 2, I have sent several times my results in figures to your editor, so will not take up room this time, only I will state that I have always found good profits on hens, but not always so good on other fowl. For winter food I prefer wheat, with once a day roots, such as mangels or turnips, thrown whole and raw, and of good size, so the hens have work to scoop them out. Leave litter in their pens, chaff preferred. Give fresh water every day, and keep their house warm without need of fire. Do not crowd in pens, and keep your breeders separate from other fowls.

RESIDENT.

An Early-maturing Pullet.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In the spring I gave you an instance of early maturity in pullets. Now I have another that goes one better, and I think it is more of a rarity than the other. I had some thirty-six chickens hatch on April 15th, and a pullet from same hatch laid her first egg on August 4th—one hundred and eleven days from egg to egg. She laid again on the 8th, and laid up to Oct. 23rd fifty-five eggs; from Sept. 28th to Oct. 23rd she laid every day. She then became broody, but I shut her up, and on the 28th she commenced to lay again. Several others of the same hatch are laying right along, and if any more of your readers have the same experience they might relate it. I saw in the R. P. J. in August number, where a man had a pullet that laid her first egg at 106 days.

ED. BROWN.

Points of the Buff Orpington.

A Buff Orpington cock should have a small head, carried erect; beak strong and nicely curved; eye, full; comb, single, of medium size, evenly serrated; ear lobes, medium size and rather long; wattles, medium length and well rounded; neck, nicely curved, with full hackle; breast, broad, deep and full, carried well forward, long, straight breastbone; back, short, with broad shoulders; saddle rising slightly, with full hackle, wings well formed and carried close to body. Skin, thin and fine in texture; flesh, firm; tail, medium, flowing, and inclined backwards; thighs, short; shanks, short and strong. General shape, cobby and compact, erect and graceful; size and weight large, between 9 lbs. and 10 lbs. when fully matured. Plumage close. Color of back, white or horn; eye, red or brown, former preferred; comb, face, ear lobes, and wattles, red; shanks, white; skin and flesh, white; plumage, any shade of buff from lemon buff to rich red, the color to be perfectly uniform throughout, allowing for greater lustre on hackle and saddle feathers and wing bow.

Horticulture and Forestry.

Prune the Small Fruits.

Currant and gooseberry bushes are so hardy that they need no winter protection, even in the north, and they leaf out so early in the spring that it is well to have them pruned in the fall. It is best to grow them in the bush form, allowing about six canes to the bush. And as the best fruit is borne on wood not more than three years old, it is well to adopt a renewal system of pruning whereby one-third of the bush is renewed each year. This can be done by cutting out two of the oldest canes each year, and allowing two of the new canes to take their places. In this way the whole bush is renewed in three years. The ends of the new growth should be shortened enough to keep the bush symmetrical.

Raspberries and blackberries have perennial roots but biennial canes; that is, the roots live

through a number of years, but the canes die after fruiting at the end of the second season. Some kinds have more or less of an annual fruiting habit; that is, they bear fruit and die in one season. With such bushes, then, the annual pruning consists in cutting out all the canes which have borne fruit. The new canes, also, should be thinned out so as to leave only six or eight of the best canes to each bush; or, if the bushes are grown in the hedgerow instead of the hill system, the thinning should leave the canes six or eight inches apart in the row.

As to whether the tops of raspberry or blackberry bushes should be headed back in the fall, depends largely upon the locality. In sections where the canes do not kill back in the winter, they may be headed back in the fall; but where the canes have to be laid down and covered, or where they kill back more or less during the winter, it is best to leave the heading back till spring, when they can be cut back to sound wood. The height to which the canes should be cut back varies from three to five feet, depending upon the vigor of the bush.

Plant and Animal Breeders.

The American Breeders' Association will hold its second annual meeting at Lincoln, Nebraska. Arrangements have been made for a three days' session, on Wednesday, Jan. 17th; Thursday, Jan. 18th, and Friday, Jan. 19th. The association will be the guest of Nebraska's numerous agricultural societies, which meet together at Lincoln during "Agricultural Week." Several of the sessions will be held jointly, with one or more of the State societies interested in animal and plant breeding. Many leaders in animal and plant breeding are being secured for the programme. Lincoln, Nebraska, is accessible by rail from points north, south, east and west, and reduced railroad rates are being provided for. Information regarding railroad rates and local accommodations can be had by applying to the chairman of the local committee, Dr. A. T. Peters, Lincoln, Nebraska, or the Secretary of the American Breeders' Association, W. M. Hays, Washington, D. C.

Dominion Conference of Fruit-growers for February.

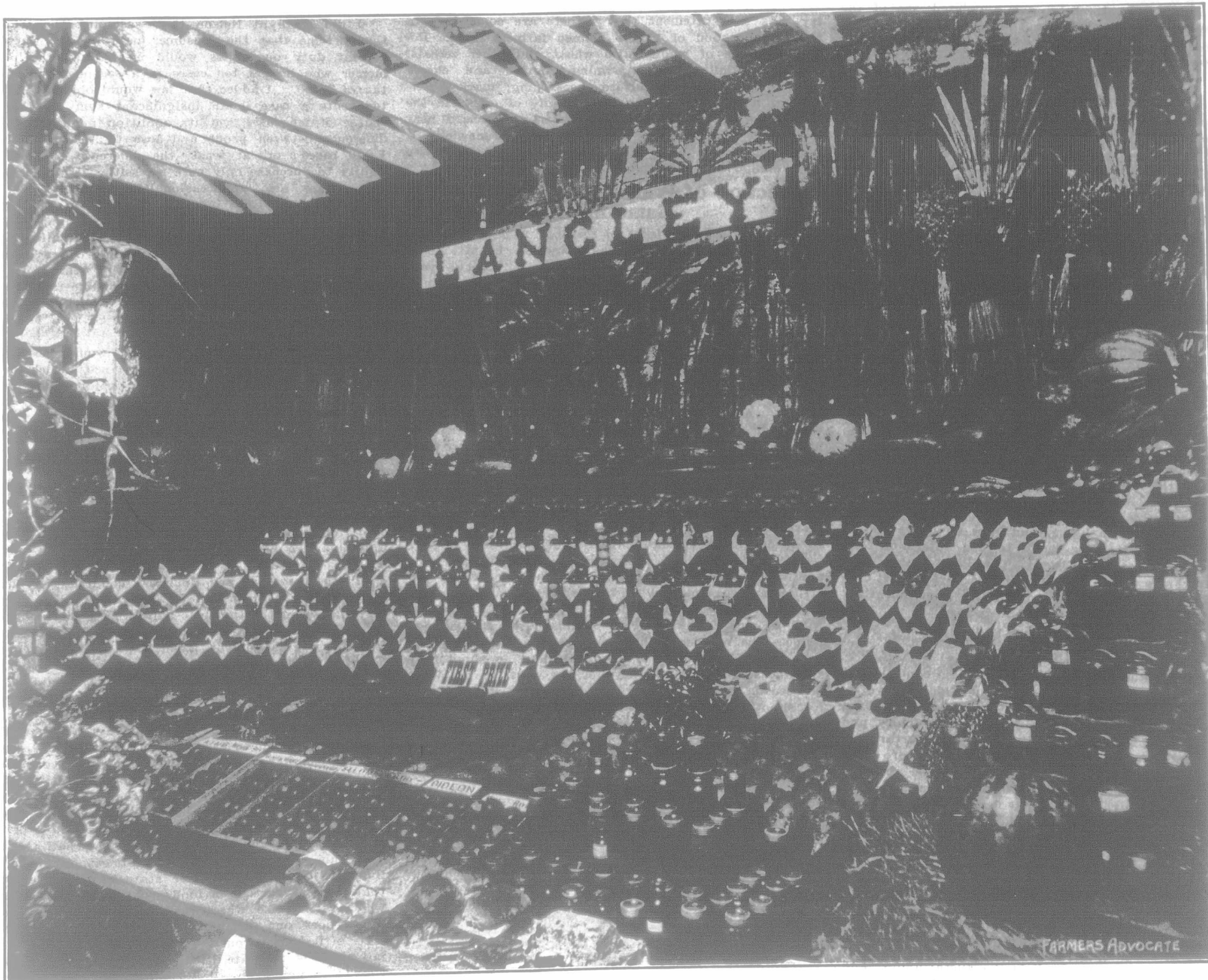
The Honorable Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, proposes to call the fruit-growers of the Dominion in conference some time next February. This conference is in response to a request from the various Provincial Fruit-growers' Associations, a deputation from which waited on Mr. Fisher some time ago. The proposition is to issue a call to the various Provinces to send delegates in the following proportion: Prince Edward Island, 2; Nova Scotia, 4; New Brunswick, 2; Quebec, 4; Ontario, 9; Manitoba, 1; Saskatchewan, 1; Alberta, 1; British Columbia, 4. It is expected that in addition to these delegates chosen by the fruit-growers, the Provincial Governments will each have a representative.

The following subjects have been proposed for discussion at this conference:

1. Statistics and Fruit-crop Reports.
2. Transportation.
3. Packages (discussion by manufacturers present).
4. Markets and Marketing.
5. Adulteration of Fruit Products.
6. Nurseries.
7. The Fruit Marks Act.
8. The Dominion Experiment Farms and Provincial Experimental Stations.
9. Horticultural Education.
10. Orchard Practices.
11. Fall Fairs and Fruit Exhibitions Generally.

The various Provincial Associations will consider these subjects at their annual meetings this fall, so that their delegates will come to the conference fairly well instructed in the wishes of their constituents.

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



A Feature We Commend to Other Big Shows—The District Exhibit.

The winning district exhibit at the Dominion Exhibition, 1905. Langley Agricultural Society's proud and successful effort. For score, see October 25th issue.

Events of the World.

Canadian.

Seventy-eight municipalities of Ontario are now engaged in local option campaigns.

A fine statue of the late Sir Oliver Mowat has been erected in Queen's Park, Toronto.

Oil of very superior quality, and apparently of large quantity, has been struck on Manitoulin Island.

Margery, the eldest daughter of William Wilfred Campbell, the Canadian poet, was married recently to George Archibald Grey, a cousin of Earl Grey.

Rider Haggard says that there is only one portion of the British Empire where the white population was steadily and naturally increasing, and that is in the part of Canada settled by the French Roman Catholics.

One hundred and twenty Newfoundland reservists have joined the three British cruisers now at Halifax. The ships will have an 18,000-mile cruise, which will take six months, and during that time important British ports all over the world will be visited, to test their facilities for speedily supplying warships with coal.

According to Mr. S. Stewart, of the Indian Department, who recently took a trip up to James Bay, that body is gradually filling up, the water for miles out being quite shallow. The factor at Moose Factory told him that fifty years ago ocean-going vessels called at that place, but now the nearest they could get was Charlton Island, 125 miles distant.

Several Canadians are among the number of those who have received the King's birthday honors this year. Senator Gowan and Commodore Paget have been given the title of K. O. M. G. (Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George); Lieut.-Col. Pellatt, of the Q. O. R., has been created a Knight Bachelor; Major-General Lake, Mr. George Doughty and Dr. William Saunders have been made Companions of St. Michael and St. George. Dr. Saunders came from England to Canada in 1848. In 1880 he was appointed one of the commissioners to inquire into the condition of agriculture in Ontario, and in 1886 was made Director of the Dominion Experimental Farms.

British and Foreign.

It is rumored that M. Taigny, the French Minister to Venezuela, is preparing to leave the country.

Sir George Williams, founder of the Young Men's Christian Association, died in London, England, at the age of 84 years. He was knighted by Queen Victoria in 1894, for his services in behalf of the Association. He has been buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.

A deputation of women from the east end of London, relatives of the men out of work, waited upon Premier Balfour to see if he had any plan for their relief. When he could suggest nothing but public charity, they met in a mass meeting, and resolved to fight for the employment of the unemployed. The meeting broke up in confusion, and the singing of the "Marseillaise."

In the recent American municipal elections, the desire for reform has been clearly shown in many cities. In New York the Tammany leader, McClellan, won out by a small majority, but the election is to be contested by Hearst, the reform candidate. Wm. T. Jerome, who ran for District Attorney independently of either party, was re-elected by a majority of 8,000. His victory was entirely a personal one, and goes to prove that a successful appeal may be made to the voters on the strength of personal honesty. The Philadelphia vote for Weaver also shows a desire on the part of the citizens for a more reputable kind of civic government.

Doings Among the Nations.

RUSSIA.

Matters in Russia are still in a terrible condition of disorder. The massacres in and around Odessa have resulted in more than five thousand killed, mostly Jews, even their women and children not escaping injury and death. In the Caucasus the Russians and Tartars are at one another's throats, and the Armenians are now joining in the pillage and destruction of the country. At Moscow the troops attacked a procession of school children who were carrying a red flag. To prevent the escape of any, the police made a ring around the children, and then a speedy end was made of them. At Tomsk, in Siberia, 600 men, women and children were burned in a theatre, while the military stood by. It is believed that the autocracy of the country, enraged at the granting of a democratic form of government, yet comparatively helpless, have had their revenge by inciting the factions against one another. The only quiet spot in the Empire is Finland, to whom the Czar has given a promise to abolish the Dictatorship, and remove the hated Governor-General of the Province. The strikers have promised to go back to work, and so far, owing to the efforts of the strike committee guard, not a shot has been fired, not a drop of blood shed, not a

window-pane broken. . . . Later news from Russia adds still more distressing details to the story. Cronstadt, the Portsmouth of Russia, the strong fortress built on an island in the Gulf of Finland, and only thirteen miles from St. Petersburg, fell into the hands of mutinous sailors, who have killed their officers, and now are firing from the vessels upon the Cossacks on shore.

CHINA AND UNITED STATES.

The unpleasant reception given to the Chinese in the United States is having results far-reaching and unexpected. The boycott of American goods in China by dealers and laborers was only the beginning. Some of these boycotters were put under arrest when complaints came from United States, and so the hard feeling spread still further. Then word came that at Lienchow five American missionaries, three women, a man and a child, had been massacred. The excuse given of interference by one of the missionaries is looked upon as a pretext, and the sore feeling against United States as the real reason of the attack, for missionaries of other nationalities have not been molested. In Canton an American lady has been insulted in the street, and the U. S. Consul has received an anonymous letter, threatening his life if the boycotters are not released.

Field Notes.

It is estimated that there are 150,000 acres of waste lands in Ireland which are capable of reclamation for agriculture.

Thirty-five steamers loaded with grain at Amsterdam, Holland, are unable to discharge their cargoes, in consequence of a strike of the grain measurers and weighers. The strike was caused by the introduction of grain elevators leading to a reduction in wages.

A Californian, writing in the American Nut Journal, estimates that the California walnut crop has increased from 6,670,000 pounds in 1895, to 15,000,000 pounds in 1904. The year 1902 records the largest yield, the crop that year amounting to 17,140,000 pounds. These amounts do not include the nuts raised by very many small growers, who found ready sale in their local market at a good price.

The recent book, Canadian Life in Town and Country, has the statement that "there are somewhere in the neighborhood of 15,000 women farmers in the Dominion, some of whom raise wheat and other cereals, and others follow mixed farming, buttermilk and cheese making, poultry, horticulture, beekeeping, market gardening, hop-growing, etc. One family of girls did the packing of 2,200 barrels of apples in an orchard near Montreal. In Queen's County, New Brunswick, a family of women have successfully conducted their own farm of 350 acres for the last twenty-five years."

Protection of Prairie Chicken and Other Game Birds.

I notice in your issue of October 25th, an article, "Protecting Prairie Chickens," by G. E. Atkinson, Portage la Prairie. He says: "Every year brings to me numbers of enquiries as to what should be done with prairie chickens' nests plowed up in the spring." He said, "I am certain that more bird life is destroyed in this way than by the gun in the fall," whereby Mr. Atkinson accuses the farmer of destroying large numbers of game. I think he also has a poor opinion of farmers in this country, for where is the farmer who would willingly destroy any game birds' nests? As a rule, they are carefully moved, and nine cases out of ten they are not forsaken, but as there is not much cover they become easy prey to the crow or wolf, and I think if the sportsman would wage war on the crow, who destroys more game than all the guns in Manitoba, and, also, if the Government would give bounty enough for anyone to make a business of destroying wolves, it would preserve the game, as well as encouraging the sheep-breeding of Manitoba. I have seen crows drive both ducks and chickens off their nest, and take every egg in one day. What must they destroy in a season, and as the crow is becoming more numerous the game is less?

I do not agree with Mr. Atkinson when he says it reduces the number of shooters who go after them the first day. The chickens are much easier to shoot than the ducks, and I think they get the worst of it. When the season came in earlier for duck-shooting, the ardor for shooting was somewhat worn off before the chicken came in.

From a farmer's point of view—the present season for duck, coming in harvest time, when he has no time, whereas our town friends get the benefit, as after harvest the ducks are generally so wild and go away so soon that you might say he practically raises and feeds for someone else—I think the present law for duck both unjust and unreasonable, and it will never be kept, and makes law-breakers of otherwise good law-abiding citizens. You now and then hear of a case of someone being fined, and that is only when there is malice between two parties, which makes an informer of one who is looked upon as the meanest of men by all the rest of the community.

Manitoba.
[Note.—Our correspondent's case is well put. Let us hear from other farmers re this matter. Why not the farmers' associations pass resolutions on these matters, to be submitted to the Legislature when it meets? —Ed.]

B. C. Fruit-growers and the Tariff.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—In your issue of October 18th there appeared a letter from R. McKenzie, under the heading, "A Word to Farmers re the Tariff." This letter does very scant justice to the fruit-growers of British Columbia, and is, in fact, so flagrant a piece of special pleading that some answer is necessary.

The Tariff Commissioners held a session in Nelson, B.C., and it was at that time that the fruit interests of the Province presented their case in some fullness of detail. Mr. McKenzie, as Secretary of the Manitoba Grain-growers' Association, would do well to inform himself more fully as to facts, and it is unfortunate that the good feeling and pleasant industrial relationship which exist between the farmers of the prairies and the farmers and fruit-growers of this Province should run any risk of being impaired by statements of a responsible official of the former, to the effect that we are endeavoring to make the three prairie provinces "a preserve to exploit without competition from the outside."

I have pleasure in enclosing a copy of the memorial presented to the Commissioners on that occasion, a memorial for the wording of which I am largely responsible, and I fancy the British Columbia fruit-growers are perfectly willing to accept the judgment of the Manitoba Grain-growers on that document.

To begin with, Mr. McKenzie asserts that the fruit-growers requested "further protection, and other privileges, to enable them to hold the trade of the prairie provinces." This is a grievous misstatement of fact, inasmuch as the request to the Commissioners was that there should be no interference with the moderate protection which this industry now enjoyed. It is evident that Mr. McKenzie refers to the Nelson meeting, as he continues: "An example of how it works. The representative of the Fruit-growers made the bald statement before the Commission that what they (the fruit-growers) asked, only meant a tax of \$1.00 for each consumer. Taking his own estimate, that meant at present a probable tax of \$700,000 on the prairie provinces." It is difficult to repress a smile at this style of comment, and the fruit-growers of British Columbia would be sorry indeed to assume that the intelligence of the grain-growers of Manitoba was on a par with the reasoning powers of the Secretary of their association.

I did state at Nelson that—assuming the truth of the doctrine that the consumer paid all the duty—the present duty on apples would mean that the prairie farmer who bought ten cases in a season would pay a tax of \$1.00. I added that few would object, for, while ten cents a case is an insignificant sum for the purchaser of ten cases, yet its abolition might mean the difference between profit and loss to the producer of 1,000 cases; or, at least, the difference between the ability to purchase only bare necessities, and the ability to purchase, also, an occasional luxury.

The tax of \$1.00, interpret it how you may, would only be a tax on the man who actually bought ten cases of apples. And yet, in the face of this manifest truth, we have the Secretary of the Grain-growers solemnly assuring his Manitoba readers that "taking his own estimate, that meant at present a probable tax of \$700,000 on the prairie provinces." Ye Gods! Probable? Yes, if the prairie provinces purchase SEVEN MILLION cases of apples in a single season!

If time and space permitted, it would be easy to show Mr. McKenzie that this Province, which he accuses so lightly of the desire to "exploit" the prairie provinces, has herself been terrifically exploited to the great benefit of the rest of the Dominion, but that is another story, though by no means unrelated to the present question.

As the worthy Secretary of the Grain-growers has seen fit to charge the fruit-growers of B. C. with desiring to exploit his country, I shall be glad, for a paragraph or so, to carry the war into Africa, and show him that the fruit-growers in this part of British Columbia are being exploited in the interests of the prairie provinces.

In the Kootenay and Boundary countries the land is not adapted to grain and cattle production to any extent, consequently the fruit-grower is a buyer of flour, of grain to some extent, and of meat. His flour comes to a very great extent from Manitoba. His dealer, however, assures him that a better price could be given the purchaser if it weren't for the fact that a tariff tax of 60c. per barrel existed on American flour. On wheat a similar tax of 12 cents per bushel is imposed, and again we find that wheat from Washington is barred out in favor of the prairie country. Oats, tax, 10 cents a bushel; similar result. And, though a considerable quantity of all these cereals is imported from the State of Washington, the vast bulk of the importation comes from the prairie provinces. On mill stuffs, such as shorts, etc., there is a tax of 20 per cent. in favor of the Manitoban, and he consequently gets half the trade from this point, where he wouldn't get any otherwise. But a still more remarkable state of things exists on that necessary article of food, meat. Here is an article which ranks, like wheat, as one of the great staples. Where does our meat come from? Ninety-eight per cent. of it comes from the prairie provinces, and, shock-cents a pound on all dressed meat, and, to use Mr. McKenzie's pathetic phrase, "it all comes out of the consumer's pocket." I speak by the book when I say that half of the enormous amount, which now goes into the pockets of the prairie farmer for meat from the people

of this section, would be transferred immediately to pockets on the other side of the line were the "tax" abolished. A duty of 20 per cent. obtains on live cattle. Pat Burns & Co., who are the large suppliers of meat for the fruit-growers' tables here, would, as we know well, buy far more heavily from the American side if no "tax" existed, or would compel the prairie cattleman to come down in his price to the extent of that twenty per cent.

I am not stating the case in this way to raise protests against the duties on these articles I have enumerated. Fruit-growers are not so dense that they cannot realize that, if protection exists at all, it must be made to operate with fairness towards all industries. They are prepared to show at any time that what they have asked the Government, no Government, save a free-trade one, could refuse in equity to grant. Americans are at the present time collecting a duty on Canadian apples nearly twice as great as our duty against their own fruit, and there are many arguments in support of strengthening, rather than weakening, our tariff barriers at the present moment. But, considering that the fruit industry asked only to be let alone, it is somewhat sickening to be held up as robbers of the poor prairie farmer, when, at this very time, for every dollar which the prairie provinces pay us for fruit, we are paying them at least five dollars for their protected products. Indeed, I am greatly understating it as far as the big Kootenay and Boundary countries go, for I should be safe in saying that if the fruit, the grain and the meat duties were all abolished, while we, as fruit-growers, might lose ten thousand dollars of "prairie" money, you would lose a hundred thousand dollars of "mountain" money. Mr. Editor, consistency is a lovely jewel.

Grand Forks, B. C.

[Note.—The editorial suggestion in the Free Press some few weeks ago is well worth consideration. It was, briefly, that as fruit is an essential article of diet, if health is to be preserved, the duty on fruit might be lessened or taken off during the time B. C. fruit was not to be had, levying it when the B. C. fruit-growers had fruit to market, to which plan we think little exception can be taken. The fruit-growers of B. C. deserve consideration, and it is to be hoped nothing will be done to disturb the amicable relations which should exist between the provinces. Regarding the duty on meats, it is an open question whether it has not done more for the middleman than anyone else. The prairie stockmen are now getting nothing for their cattle, despite the duty. As citizens of a united Canada, we must be prepared to give and take, and as men must not forget to hold our own.—Ed.]

Too Many Subjects to Ensure Thoroughness.

I have just read the article in the "Farmer's Advocate," of Oct. 11th, on "Are children's study hours too long?" by O. C. Now, that article is very well written, but does not apply to Alberta schools in general, nor to many other country schools. Country school children get enough exercise to put in one or two hours every night; and that much time on their lessons at home almost doubles their advancement.

Now, as the school question is up, I would like to point out where there might be improvements made. First, the Ontario First Reader is thirty years behind the times, and is a most difficult reader to start a child in. I have taught school in two different States, and sent five children to school, with as many changes of books as I have children; I think, therefore, I ought to know. The graded-school system, as carried out by the teachers in Alberta, is a detriment to advancement. Let me explain: I have nearly-grown children attending school; the teachers will not hear them recite but four times a day, if they wish to take any more studies they recite every other day, or once a week. Now, to finish in the fourth or fifth grades they have to have a good many studies. I wished them to take agriculture so that they might finish their grade, and they recited once in two weeks, and should they take up bookkeeping it will be about as often. Why have the studies put in the grades unless taken up and taught in earnest?

I am not complaining of our teacher, as he is one of the best around here, but I wish to point out some things that may be improved. As I am here in Alberta to remain, I wish as good schools as possible for my children.

Jerome would not Increase Cost of Living in Britain.

Jerome K. Jerome, the noted English humorist and writer, said, before the Toronto Canadian Club, he hoped the Canadian delegates to the Colonial Conference next summer would look at things from an Imperial and not merely a colonial point of view, and not listen only to the arguments of the protectionists. He did not think Canadians understood what poverty meant, as understood in England. The great mass of workingmen in England did not make \$3 a week, and on that they lived and supported their families. If they were compelled by increased prices to pay five or ten cents per week more for their living it would be a serious burden. He knew of three families in his own village in Oxfordshire where the fathers received \$3 a week, and one had six children, another five, and the third thirteen children. Those were not exceptional cases. There were tens of thousands of them in England.

To ask them to pay another shilling a week for their

children's bread was to do a dangerous thing, because an agitation would result, with an appeal to the workmen that they had no right to bear that burden for the benefit of the farmers in the colonies who were far better off. There would follow an agitation to let the colonies go, which would be dangerous in the extreme.

Discussion on Schools and Schooling will be Beneficial.

With reference to your article in October 23th issue, on the "Domestic School Question," I feel as if I would like to add a few words re your first paragraph, "The boy made useful on the farm at nine years and from that age on." All is very true that, as a general fact, his education is seriously curtailed, often neglected altogether. He falls even lower in that line than his father, who himself has frequently wished that he had better school advantages. This is owing to several reasons. The farm labor in this country is pretty generally on a larger scale than it was where the father was brought up. There is more of a rush; the lifting is greater; there are more horses to be attended to, and sometimes more horned cattle to be cared for, either in dairy or for beef-raising. The boy is required to be on hand early and late. He does not get sufficient sleep to build up his physical and intellectual strength, so that he cannot make up by natural observation what he loses from schooling. Sometimes this does not show in his natural development, but often the boy who promised at nine or ten years of age to be unusually clever and strong, is, when just a young man, looking and acting like he should at twice his age—prematurely worn out physically and intellectually. His few moments of leisure are spent with his chair tilted against the wall and himself half asleep. He has not energy enough in store to look at a paper (if there should be such a luxury in the house), or even to enjoy conversation or ever so good a joke. The girl brought up in similar manner is either a robust lassie who has stood the work well, or at twenty years of age almost a confirmed invalid. The parents of this girl think how much better clothed she is than her mother used to be, and, perhaps, will buy her an organ and allow her to take music lessons one or two terms, but grudge the time wasted on practicing her lessons. They raise their eyebrows and look amazed if Lizzie requests money to subscribe for a good magazine, or to buy a book, and would be horrified if she mentioned purchasing a dozen volumes written by one of the good authors. Now, I wish to ask what the next generation of farmers' children will likely be, if raised by these boys and girls?

There are any number of grand houses and large barns building all over our country, and farmers are improving their fencing and planting many trees. These things are to be highly commended, but there are many boys and girls who are hungering and thirsting for knowledge, and finding the time slipping past wherein they could obtain it, just because father is too much occupied in his other improvement schemes to think of raising "men and schoolhouses." I think the time has arrived when schools the whole year round should be made compulsory by Government. Then parents who are within the prescribed distance should be compelled to give their children reasonable school advantages. As you say, a good deal depends upon the tastes and inclinations of the boys and girls themselves; but far more depends upon the tastes and inclinations of the parents themselves, and they are criminally injuring their children when they allow them to grow up ignorant and in risk of being weakened in body and mind.

RESIDENT.

The C. N. R. a Prosperous System.

While from outsiders comparatively little attention is given to the Canadian Northern Railroad, the progress of that road is none the less worth noting, and promises yet to be one of the big transcontinental systems of Canada. There can be no question of the accuracy of the above statement by anyone cognizant of the resources of the country it taps. Its net earnings for the year ending June 30th, 1905, were \$1,545,482.82, and its net surplus, \$416,702.94, for the same period. Its traffic receipts will jump as soon as its line reaches the great northern Canadian metropolis, Edmonton, which, it is expected, will be by the end of this month. The cost of the railway and its equipment to date is \$53,533,000; the road's equipment at June 30th, 1905, was:

Locomotives	106
Sleeping cars and dining cars	7
Passenger coaches	47
Baggage, mail and express cars	15
Business cars	5
Freight, refrigerator and stock cars.....	4,154
Conductors' vans	58
Boarding, tool, auxiliary cars, steam shovels	70

Things to Remember.

International Show, Chicago	Dec. 16-23
Fat-stock Show, Guelph	Dec. 11-15
Grain Show and Seed Fair.....	Dec. 7
Maritime Winter Fair, Amherst, N. S.....	Dec. 4-7
Carman Grain Show and Seed Fair	Dec. 11

Renew your subscription to this paper promptly when due.

Manitoba's Concrete Materials.

In May, 1904, the Dominion Government directed Mr. J. Walter Wells to investigate the suitability of the different deposits of limestone shales, coal beds and clays in Manitoba for cement manufacture. After an exhaustive enquiry and thorough investigation, Mr. Wells has made his report. In this report he points out that Manitoba is well supplied with all the necessary raw materials except coal.

Cements are of different kinds—Portland and natural rock or hydraulic cements. In the manufacture of cement it is not only necessary to have a supply of raw materials, but the mill should be located with a view to easy access to the markets.

The report enumerates the following conditions as necessary for the profitable manufacture of Portland cement:

1. Abundant and cheap supply of suitable coal for power and for clinker kilns. The coal bill is 60 per cent. or more of the cost of production
2. Abundant supply of raw materials of the correct composition.
3. A suitable factory site for assembling the raw materials at a low cost, and with a good water supply.
4. Convenient shipping facilities for the product to the market.

Natural rock cement is made by calcining at a moderate heat either an argillaceous limestone or a calcareous shale, which contain an excess of clay over the proportion required for Portland cement, and, generally, a considerable quantity of magnesia. Ordinary natural cement does not attain the hardness, strength or durability of Portland cement, but the low cost allows it to be used in place of lime, in rough plastering mortar and mortar for masonry.

In Dakota plaster-coated buildings are made with this cement, which are cheap, warm, and stand the severe weather conditions of that State well.

This mortar is better than lime mortar wherever there is dampness or water. In railway construction work it has been used for culverts and bridges.

With regard to suitable locations for cement factories in Manitoba, Mr. Wells found the raw material for Portland cement in many parts, but keeping the other necessary conditions of success in mind, he believes that the most favorable location for a Portland cement factory is in north-western Manitoba. When the extension of the Canadian Northern Railway to Edmonton will allow cheap coal to be delivered in Manitoba, there will be opportunities for the manufacture of Portland cement at some point along the railway from Dauphin to Mafeking station.

Deposits of calcareous shale are known to outcrop on the banks of the rivers and streams close to the railway, and it is quite certain that some of the material is conveniently situated.

There is an excellent opportunity near Winnipegosis, as several outcrops of high-grade limestone are known to exist close to railway facilities, and the outcrops of shales are also available from Swan River station.

Further examination of the high-grade limestones on the west shore of Swan lake, and also on the banks of Swan river, may show that they are available material by extending a branch railway through the valley from Swan River station.

A company was organized some time ago to exploit the marl deposits east of Gonor station, C.P.R. line, but Mr. Wells does not believe the raw material is suitable.

A company was also organized to establish a cement factory at Morden, using the shale and chalk which are found close together on the banks of the Pembina river, about 15 miles south of Morden, together with imported pure limestone. Mr. Wells does not believe this can be made a profitable undertaking, as the cost of assembling the raw materials and coal at Morden is too great under present conditions of transportation, and evidently the management of the company think so too, as the project seems to have fallen through, leaving many stock-holders wiser but poorer men. He even admits that his own proposition of bringing high-grade limestone from Steep Rock lake to mix with shale at the Arnold cement works may prove commercially unprofitable, because of the cost of coal at Arnold.

Lignite coal and high-grade clay of the Loranne formation are found in alternate layers in the Estevan coal district, but the cost of hauling pure limestone from north-western Manitoba at the present time would prove a drawback. The difficulty of transportation is also urged as making Onion Point and Steep Rock Point, on the shores of Lake Manitoba and Fairford river, unavailable locations for the present.

To Hunters of Big Game.

As the season for hunting big game approaches, your readers who are sportsmen will be interested in being reminded that at the last session of the Manitoba Legislature a law was passed, imposing a fee of \$2.00 on all residents of the Province who desire to hunt big game.

This license for the present season can be procured only from the Department of Agriculture and Immigration at Winnipeg, and as the season is short, opening on the 1st day of December and closing on the 15th day of the same month (15 days), it becomes necessary for those intending to partake of this sport to apply without delay directly to the Department of Agriculture and Immigration, Parliament Buildings, Winnipeg.

CHARLES BARBER,
Chief Game Guardian.

Suggestions and Resolutions on the Tariff.

The Secretary of the Manitoba Grain-growers' Association, R. McKenzie, sent out to all the local boards a list of questions to get opinions re the revision of the tariff, so as to formulate a regular schedule of desirable revisions in the tariff from the farmer's standpoint. We submit those questions as answered by the local associations, the answers being typical of all those sent in. It will be noticed how moderate the demands of the farmers are, and how ready they are to give a quid pro quo to the manufacturers, and show how and where they are willing to meet them. Manitoba is not a sheep breeding or feeding country as yet, neither is Eastern Saskatchewan, and the omission of a demand for a heavy duty on shoddy is therefore easily explained; as oleomargarine is debarred entry, shoddy should be also, not on the ground of protection, but in order to prevent fraud (selling goods under false pretenses):

1. Are the customs tariffs as at present arranged fair and just to the farmers of Manitoba?

It is unjust. Protection afforded the farmer does not enhance the value of his goods in proportion to the increased price he must pay for his necessities.

2. Would a general reduction of the present tariff add to the prosperity of farmers?

Yes. A general reduction would benefit the farmers.

3. Is protection on farm produce any benefit to the farmers of Manitoba?

Little, if any, as our produce goes into the open markets of the world.

4. Manufacturers continuously argue that because farmers have protection on their product, they (the farmers) should not reasonably object to allow protection on the goods they buy. To remove that plea, would you be in favor of placing all the product of Manitoba farms on the free list?

If the manufacturers of articles used by the farmers agree to have the duty removed, we, in turn, will agree to have our produce put on the free list.

5. Should all duty be removed off lumber used in farm buildings?

Yes.

6. What effect would an increase of duty on lumber have on farm operations in Manitoba?

It would be especially detrimental to the mixed farmer.

7. Manufacturers of lumber argue, as a plea for increased duty on lumber, that the lumber interest is developing our natural resources. That they have to pay duty on their sawmill plant; pay duty on all provisions and feed; pay the Government high dues on saw logs, and on that account cannot hold the Canadian market as against the American. How would you answer that plea?

Reduce the duty on sawmill machinery, and remove the duty on provisions and feed. The provincial imposition of dues on logs has nothing to do with the question—a Dominion one—at issue.

8. To encourage the development of the mineral wealth of Canada, the Government pay a bonus on the production of iron, lead, etc. Are you in favor of continuing the policy?

No. That we, as grain-growers, have no bonus on our infant industries.

9. In a revision of the tariff should any particular line of articles be made a specialty?

Yes, all farm implements should be specially reduced.

10. Enumerate what articles you think should be placed on the free list?

Lumber, salt, sugar, farm implements, fruit, coal oil, coal, nails, gasoline, nursery stock, under proper inspection.

11. If these articles are placed on the free list, and a general reduction made in the customs duties, how would you suggest the loss in the revenue should be made up?

By increasing taxes on luxuries, wines, spirituous liquors and tobacco, and by imposing an income tax.

The combined executives of the Manitoba Grain-growers and Live-stock Associations met in Winnipeg recently, and declared for a tariff for revenue only, and also passed the following resolution:

Resolved, that in the opinion of the executive of the Grain-growers and Live-stock Breeders' Associations, the present tariff on dutiable goods be reduced to a revenue tariff of 17 per cent.; that all goods on the present free list be retained, with the addition thereto of all kinds of lumber; and that in consideration of this reduction to a revenue tariff we are willing to have all agricultural products placed on the free list."

The local associations of Grain-growers are selecting delegates to meet at Brandon, to go before the Tariff Commission when it meets in Manitoba.

Want to Affiliate the Ontario Veterinary College with Toronto University.

On November 8th, Hon. Nelson Monteith, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, was waited upon by a deputation, consisting of the Educational Council of the Ontario Veterinary Association, with a request that the Ontario Veterinary College be affiliated with the University of Toronto. The members of the deputation were Dr. C. Elliott, St. Catharines, Chairman; Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Dominion Veterinary Director-General; Dr. Andrew Smith, Principal of the Ontario Veterinary College; Dr. Tennent, London; Dr. Quinn, Brampton, and Dr. Lawson, Dundas. The object is to bring the institution under the control of the Government, with a view to raising the entrance examination, extending the course from two to three terms, and raising the

standard of the profession to equal the best in Britain or the British possessions. Mr. Monteith promised to bring the matter before his colleagues, and also before the University Commission.

Hanged with Their Own Rope.

The prescient prophecy of the late President McKinley, in his speech at the Pan-American Exhibition, where he was assassinated, that the United States was rapidly approaching the end of her policy of fiscal exclusiveness, promises early fulfilment. Just as her industrial capitalists are seeking wider markets for their products, they are met with the crushing maximum German tariff, which in March next will be applied against the United States, among other high protectionist countries, unless meanwhile mutual concessions and adjustments are made. An idea of how hard this discrimination will hit the Americans is obtained from the following items: The duty on wheat has been raised by 57 per cent.; on pork it is advanced 176 per cent., and on beef 200 per cent. Agricultural machinery, instead of paying 4 per cent., as at present, will pay duties from 25 to 90 per cent. The duty on boots and shoes is increased from 70 to 177 per cent., and on steam engines, motors and motor machinery, from 40 per cent. upwards. If, as is more than probable, other countries follow Germany's example, the American exporter will be driven from pillar to post, until in desperation he will demand, as a necessary concession in his own interests, a lowering of the American schedule which has in the past preserved to him his home market while he has been prosecuting his commercial campaign abroad. Indeed, the agitation has already taken the form of an organized demand for either a reciprocal arrangement with Germany, or a dual-schedule tariff which will enable the United States to come under Germany's minimum rate. The great food-producing interests of the States are thoroughly alarmed.

The anticipated success of the German maximum-and-minimum tariff in bringing the eagle down, has led some Canadians to think the Dominion might try the wing-clipping expedient. It has been intimated that Hon. Mr. Fielding, the Canadian Finance Minister, contemplates a three-rate schedule, providing a preferential British tariff, a "minimum" tariff for those foreign countries which admit Canadian products on favorable terms, and a maximum rate to serve as a lever against countries that maintain a high wall against us. One of the great objections to this plan is that there would be a perpetually unsettled condition of rates, and possibly some international friction, for each time a foreign country altered its schedule towards us, we would be constrained to make a show of meeting it. This would lead to a disastrous instability, prejudicial to our producers' interests. The complication of a three-rate system would also lend itself to fraud in valuations and otherwise.

We believe an increasing number of Canadians are disposed to have the Dominion go her way, constructing a tariff in her own best interests, without any aim at retaliation towards the Republic, or other foreign countries, or any attempt to "bring them to time." This country played the role of suppliant a long while, and the more abject its pleading for recognition the more indifferent the Americans became, and there is no reason to expect that an attempt to force their hand would be any more effective. The strongest card Canada ever played was the British preference, which has diverted a large volume of our trade across the ocean, and convinced the Americans that their markets, though desirable, are not essential to us. They are now beginning to look with longing eyes upon the attractive prize of Canadian trade and our vast, undeveloped resources, but it is doubtful if they are yet willing to effect reciprocity on a fair basis, and until they give substantial evidence of being so minded, we need not worry ourselves. The case of the American harvester, twine, and many other companies which have recently erected or purpose establishing large plants in Canada is evidence of the feasibility of promoting manufacture within our own country, rather than in a rival state. At the same time, we do not want a tariff so high as to hamper our farmers and other producers, and the general body of consumers. As farmers, we will do well to see that our interests are not sacrificed in the framing of the new schedule.

The Northern Bank Starts Business.

The above institution opened its doors, on the corner of Portage and Fort, Winnipeg, on November 8th, and began business on time. The bills of the new bank are said to present a very artistic appearance. The five-dollar bill, the one that will be mostly used, has upon the center an engraving of the celebrated picture showing a team of handsome Clydesdales advancing with the plow, and they are met on the prairie by the primeval Indian, with his rude implements of agriculture. The ten-dollar bills have a centerpiece representing a harvesting scene; the twenties, a buffalo scene, and the fifties, a bunch of prairie horses.

Government Might Help Finding Markets in Place of Supplying Lecturers.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

On the first page of your October 18th issue there appears a small editorial, regarding which I should like to say a few words. Some few years ago Angus McKay, accompanied by other Institute speakers, held a meeting at A. B., the writer being there. Mr. McKay, as is well known, is a man of more than average ability, and for fully three-quarters of an hour he gave a good address upon conserving soil moisture and fallowing for crops. If the address had been delivered to an audience at Indian Head or Regina it would have deserved to have been very highly commended; as it was, up here in the foothills for the last nine years that I have been here, our main trouble has been too much moisture—too wet in the spring, too wet during summer, and invariably in the fall too much rain or snow. Consequence was, almost everyone there was on the point of bursting out into laughter to think that the Government expert (through no fault of his own; simply because he did not understand our climatic conditions had travelled 500 miles, more or less, to tell us how to conserve soil moisture. More or less, it is the same way with live stock. You can take any average Western boy, and turn 20 head of stock into a corral, and he will pick you out the choice one. He might not be able to tell you by what conclusion he arrives at it, but he will do it. Again, Mr. Editor, do you and the Government think that we are such a lot of unprogressive stockmen that we need outside men to come in here and tell us how to run our business? The result is somewhat like Angus McKay and conserving soil moisture. Not one stockman in one thousand would use aught else but pure-bred bulls or registered stud horses if he could do so; but if you have not the capital, and have to borrow it at 8 per cent., the difference you get in price for a fairly good animal compared to a good one does not warrant you taking the risk at 8 per cent. to do so. The same way with hogs and poultry. Professor Grisdale, in a spirited address, fired quite a few around here to pay more attention to those side products; consequence was an increased output. A little more than a year ago you could not sell either dead or live hogs, and last February for fresh eggs the price was 12½ cents per dozen in trade. What we need, Mr. Editor, is the Government aid to find a profitable market for our products. Those living near a consuming center are all right, but the way it is with most of us—15 to 25 miles to a railroad, and 50 to 200 miles from a consuming center for our product—after reckoning carrying and freight charges, and then, worst of all, the commission agent's charge, the returns that we get from our shipments very often surprise you by their smallness; consequence is, that the average farmer or rancher sees other people getting the larger share of his labor, and simply quits it, and just raises a sufficient supply for home need, and I, for one, don't blame him. This applies more or less to, "Wanted, a Man," on page 1510, same issue. SENSE.

Alta.

A Lever for the Farmer.

A report of the annual meet of the Pictou County (N. S.) Farmers' Association, as given in one of the Pictou papers, reads as follows: "A feature of the afternoon's meeting that would, perhaps, interest some of the readers of the Chronicle was the discussion that took place re the importation of horses by the Government. The opinion expressed by nearly everyone present was that the horse for the farmer to raise was one that at 2½ years of age could be hitched alongside his dam and made to earn his feed doing farm work until ready for market. That, while the Standard-bred and Hackney might do for the rich, the farmer should back his money on the Clydesdale as more suited to his needs. The opinion was also freely expressed that the importation of horses should be left to private enterprise."

The pros and cons of this particular question we need not discuss just now. The point is this, that the action taken by the Pictou farmers in considering a situation which affects them is to be commended, and that the Farmers' Institute affords an arena which may be conveniently and effectively used for such discussions. In fact, with judicious handling, there seems little to prevent the Farmers' Institute from becoming, not only an institution for the extension of good farm methods, but a power for the farmer's interest in every other line as well.

It is time some stimulus to placing a finger on the course of public affairs were constantly before the farmers. Too many, we fear, have been, so far, only capable of being placed in one of two classes, represented by (1), the farmer who seldom reads, knows little of what the Government is doing, and, on election day, had stood by, and, more than likely, his grandfather, and possibly his great-grandfather; (2), the farmer who reads and understands things grumbling when a measure is adopted which he disapproves of, without taking any further step to remedy the evil. It is, it must be conceded, not easy to keep track of all the affairs of Government. To do so requires continual watching, and to judge upon such conditions as may present

themselves requires much thought. Yet, the farmer has as good a chance as any other man, both to watch and to judge, and affairs of state affect him just as deeply.

Upon the whole, Canadian Governments are remarkable for the attention which they pay to the farmer. In no other country in the world, perhaps, are the agricultural interests made more an affair of the deliberations of state. That such should be the case is not wonderful, but farmers would do well to see that, under the guise of "helping them," a lot of grafters and heelers do not fasten themselves upon the public crib. The interests of the Dominion are pre-eminently agricultural. At the same time, it stands to reason that the more power the farmer himself possesses, the more effectually he can press his claims for those things which will be for his benefit. The Farmers' Institute, it would appear, might be made a very good lever by which he may work. Let it once be recognized as a power, and the people's representatives will defer to it, and rightly so, since, necessarily, it stands for a vast mass of people.

But that it may ever be a power, a few things are urgently necessary. Its work must be seriously, systematically done. Those who come to its deliberations must come prepared—not with a few hazy ideas, exploited with a glib tongue, but with a preparation that comes of deep study and ripened thought. This, with a prearranged programme, common sense, despatch, and a businesslike procedure which recognizes that time must not be wasted, may, if followed up by vigorous action where action is necessary, accomplish much, and help greatly in giving the farmer his rightful status in the public life of the country.

A Medical Man Deprived of His License.

The full court of the Province of British Columbia recently sustained the medical council of that Province in taking away the license of a Vancouver practitioner for "infamous practice." The judge made the caustic remark that the practice of abortion is very prevalent in British Columbia, and that a menace to the public health is thereby involved. Unfortunately, this vice is by no means confined to the Coast Province. It is fortunate that the rank and file of that great profession will not tolerate in any of their members the practice of murder by science.

Markets.

Grain Prospects are Bullish.

The Northwestern Miller's (London, Eng.) correspondent's report is decidedly bullish, as may be seen from what he says below:

There is evidently a growing confidence in the future course of wheat prices. During the week English buyers have been more in evidence, and a larger amount of business has been done than for some time. Manitoba wheats for London and Liverpool have been in active request at sixpence advance, 32s. 3d. c.i.f. being paid for No. 1 northern, November and December shipment, and up to 32s. 6d. for January shipment to London.

This increased desire to buy wheat on the part of English millers is a direct consequence of the continued enormous demand for continental countries, Germany especially, which has the effect of diverting so much wheat from the United Kingdom that the quantity afloat for the United Kingdom is far below the average

for the time of year, being now only 1,340,000 qrs., against 2,785,000 qrs. last year.

It is true that the United Kingdom requires less foreign wheat than was the case last season, because the home crop is much larger than last year; but we shall want 475,000 qrs. per week, and for a good many weeks past only about 375,000 qrs. per week have been shipped to this country, while the continental countries have received nearly 900,000 qrs. per week. So far, our home supplies have made up for the shortage herein shown, but during the coming three or four months this will be less easy, and our buyers are, therefore, beginning to think that it would be wise to make provision for their winter requirements of foreign wheat, the more so as it is now quite evident that India will ship very sparingly until the outlook for the next crop be more clearly defined; that is to say, until the natives know that sufficient rain has fallen to insure a moderate crop next year.

The fact that choice white Kurrachee wheat for October-November shipment realized this week 33s. 1½d. per 492 lbs., c.i.f., indicates how dear and how scarce this quality is; its present relative value compared with other wheats should be about 31s. At this time last year there was plenty obtainable at 30s. 6d.

Another cause for some anxiety is the fact that rye in Russia is now so dear, as well as barley, that Russian holders have raised their prices for wheat, and are offering much less freely, in the full knowledge that there is likely to be a big demand for Germany during the coming months.

The position in Germany is, of course, at the bottom of the present strength in the market. Since the beginning of the season Germany has been importing at the rate of over 200,000 qrs. per week for actual consumption, mainly because the home crop is not only short in quantity, but very poor in quality and condition. Later on, Germany will, no doubt, double this quantity, because it is obvious that the season's requirements of foreign wheat, which are probably nine million quarters, will practically all be bought and imported for March, in anticipation of the increase of 4s. 6d. per qr. in the duty, which takes place March 1st.

Such immense imports by Germany cannot fail to have a decided effect upon the markets sooner or later, especially as other continental countries are also importing freely. I estimate, in fact, that the requirements of European countries during the next four months will not be less than 1,300,000 qrs. per week, not including France.

I do not remember any previous season when so large a quantity weekly was shipped during the period indicated.

When it is remembered that Argentina and India together are not likely to ship more than 125,000 qrs. per week during this period, and that there will be practically nothing from Australia until the new crop be harvested, it will be seen that Russia, Roumania and America (including Canada) may be called upon to supply nearly 1,200,000 qrs. per week for the next three or four months. It is not surprising, therefore, that Russian shippers are stiffer in their price views, and that American wheat holders are inclined to the bullish side. The outlook for the next few months is, in fact, decidedly bullish, and I shall not be surprised to see some excitement in buying before long.

Oats and barley are almost sure to stiffen in sympathy, especially with so much railroad work to be undertaken next spring.

British Cattle Market.

London.—American cattle, 12c.; Canadians, 10½c. Liverpool.—Canadians, 10c.

Winnipeg.

Wheat—No. 1 hard, 80c.; No. 1 northern, 77½c.; No. 2 northern, 75½c.; No. 3 northern, 73c.

COARSE GRAINS AND FEED.

Millfeed, per ton—Bran, \$13; shorts, \$15. Chopped Feeds—Oats and barley, \$26; barley, \$18; oats, \$22. Oats—No. 1 white, 32½c.; No. 2 white, 31½c. Barley—Malting barley, 40c.; No. 3, 37½c.; No. 4, 34c. to 35c. Flax—96½c. Hay—Per ton, cars on track, Winnipeg, \$6; loose loads, \$7 to \$8.

GREEN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Apples, winter, per bbl., \$4 to \$4.50; snow apples, per bbl., \$4.75; potatoes (farmers' loads), per bushel, 60c.; cabbage, per dozen, 60c.; carrots, per bushel, 50c.; beets, per bushel, 50c.; turnips, per bushel, 40c.; parsnips, per bushel, \$1.20; onions, per bushel, \$1.30; celery, per dozen, 40c.

Creamery Butter—Manitoba creamery bricks, Winnipeg, 27c.; creamery, in boxes, 24c. to 25c.; creamery, in storages, 23c. to 24c.

Dairy Butter—Tubs, choicest, 20c.; second grade, round lots, 17c. to 18c.

Cheese—Manitoba, 13c. to 13½c.; Ontario, 13½c. Eggs—Fresh gathered, Winnipeg, 24c. to 25c.

Prices under this head are wholesale, unless otherwise specially stated. Prices of creamery and dairy butter, cheese and eggs are jobbers' prices to retail dealers.

Dressed Meats—Beef, per lb., 5½c.; mutton, per lb., 10c.; lamb, per lb., 12½c.; dressed hogs, 9c.

Flour—Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Five Poses, \$2.55; Patents, \$2.35; Medora, \$1.75; Ogilvie's Royal Household, \$2.55; Glenora Patent, \$2.35; Manitoba Strong Bakers, \$1.85; Hudson's Bay Hungarian Pat., \$2.55; Strathcona, \$2.35; Leader, \$1.75; XXX, \$1.50; Imperial, \$1.00.

Live Stock—Export steers, point of shipment, 3c. to 3½c.; butchers' cattle, weighed off cars, Winnipeg, 2c. to 2½c.; hogs, weighed off cars, Winnipeg, 150 to 250, 6c.; do., 250 to 300, 5c.; lambs, 6½c.; sheep, 4½c.

Toronto.

Cattle—Exporters—Rough, \$3.75 to \$4.50; bulls, \$3.85 to \$4.25. Butchers'—Good, \$4 to \$4.25; fair, \$3.50 to \$3.75; common, \$3.25 to \$3.40; cows, \$2.25 to \$3.25; canners, \$1.50 to \$2. Sheep—\$4.25. Lambs—\$5.57 to \$5.60.

Montreal.

Cattle—Good, 4c. per lb.; fair, 3c. to 4c.; common, 2c. to 3c. Milch cows, \$25 to \$50 each. Calves—Grass-fed, 2c. to 3c.; young veals, 3½c. to 4½c. Sheep—3½c. to 4½c. Lambs—5c. to 5½c. Fat Hogs—5½c. to 6c. per pound.

Chicago.

Cattle—Common to prime steers, \$3 to \$6.40; stockers and feeders, \$2.15 to \$4.25; calves, \$2 to \$7. Hogs—Good to choice, heavy, \$5 to \$5.12½; heavy butchers', \$5.07½ to \$5.12½; light butchers', \$5 to \$5.05; assorted light, \$4.85 to \$4.95; packing, \$4.40 to \$4.95. Sheep—\$4 to \$6.15; spring lambs, \$6.50 to \$7.25.

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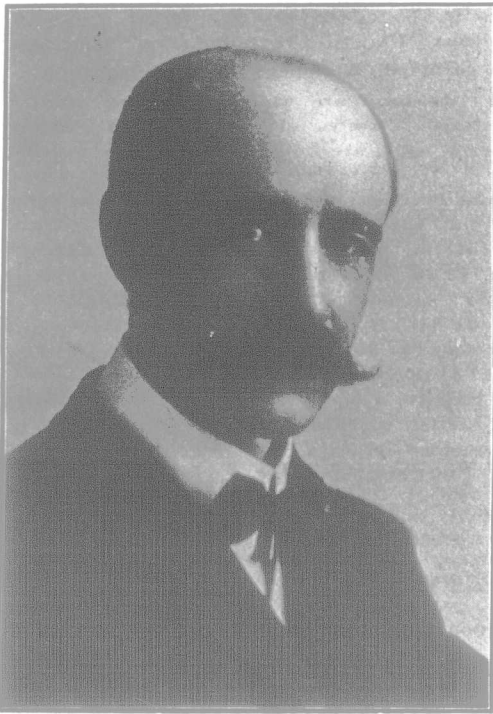
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Life, Literature and Education.

Canadian Authors.



W. A. Fraser.

The good people of the pretty little burg of Georgetown, Ont., are familiar with the figure of a man who is much given to taking long rambles in and about the place, invariably by himself. Everybody knows his name, and most of the passers-by accost him civilly as "Mr. Fraser," receiving a prompt and equally civil response, in many cases the given name being cheerily used. They know, furthermore, that this peculiar fellow-citizen of theirs, with the earnest Highland Scottish face, spare and intellectual, with its military-looking reddish moustache, and the eyebrows that enclose like a parenthesis the keen eyes, is especially given to minding his own business and abstaining from meddling with that of other people. They are also aware that his business is the strange and interesting one of writing stories. The better-informed of the citizens know, probably with some sense of pride, that the gentleman, who takes the walks, but is at all other times a close home-stayer, is recognized in the world abroad as one of the masters of the art of short-story writing, and stands easily first among the members of that guild who may claim to be native Canadians.

Mr. W. A. Fraser, who is a Nova Scotian, born in 1859, of the fine Highland stock of the Pictou and New Glasgow region, is certainly the only writer we have who finds it possible, without going to live in New York, but while residing as a quiet family man in a quiet Canadian town, to sell all the stories he can write at top prices to all the leading magazines published in the States, and to have such publishers as the Scribners and Lippincotts eager to secure the publication of his books. Mr. Fraser has an interesting theory that this result has, in fact, been achieved by his personal absence from the metropolis. To be

upon the ground would be to get upon terms of personal friendship with the editors, and to have his offerings looked at with a certain partiality, which in turn would lead to their acceptance in some cases on grounds apart from their actual merits, and this in turn would lead, by imperceptible stages, to a deterioration in their quality. Stories written in the seclusion of Georgetown, by an author unknown personally to the New York editor, are judged strictly on their merits as literature, and the temptation to scamp the work is altogether absent. The author is frankly proud, as he has a good right to be, that he has achieved his splendid success without any of the varieties of log-rolling and "pull" which account for some of the literary reputations of the day.

Mr. Fraser set out in life as a civil engineer, and he owes to his profession the opportunities for the study of human nature in various parts of the world, which have proved so valuable to him, and which he has turned to such good account as a writer. For many years he was a member of the civil service in India, and in the performance of his duties visited all parts of that interesting empire, which he studied with a zeal which has made him an acknowledged authority on Indian matters—down to the, or, perhaps, I should say up to the, preparation of the great culinary specialty of currie-and-rice, which those who have sat at his table say he can make with any chef of Calcutta. Later, his professional calling gave him eight or ten long summers in the Canadian Northwest, and equipped him with an equally intimate knowledge of the Indian life of this continent. Meanwhile, as an open-eyed Rambler over the world in general, he laid in a great store of material, with special emphasis upon the sporting world, as seen upon the "turf." The results of this varied career are now being made manifest in the profusion of Indian tales, jungle stories, Northwest sketches, racing yarns and miscellaneous love stories which are so eagerly bidden for by the magazines of the day, and which have placed to Mr. Fraser's credit a long list of books of high merit. Scribners' list alone contains "Mooswa and Others of the Boundaries," "The Outcasts," "The Blood Lilies," "Brave Hearts," and his latest work, "Sa'zada Tales," while other publishers have given the world "Thoroughbreds," and many other books that have achieved high rank. Unusual interest will be taken by Canadian readers in the work which is promised for early publication—a tale in which life in such a community as Georgetown is depicted.

Notwithstanding that Mr. Fraser is a strict homekeeper, he somehow has the faculty of absorbing the atmosphere of his environment, and getting at a clear understanding of the community. He is a recluse who, nevertheless, occasionally puts in an appearance at the Assembly dance at the town hall, and finds himself regarded as one of the most popular and amusing of the guests. The fact is that Fraser, with all his aloofness, is a real good fellow, and his townspeople have seen enough of him to know it. In his family circle, he is entirely admirable. His

sturdy young son, Roderic, thinks him the best chum any boy ever had; and the four fine girls, including a charming pair of twins, and a fair-haired little miss, who rejoices in the name of Kipling, in honor of her god-father, believe they have as devoted and indulgent a daddy as little girls were ever blessed withal, and they are right. Mr. Fraser, whose wife is a member of the well-known Barber family, of Georgetown, will, at all events, never be able to write a story of domestic infelicity from his own experience. Against such a thought I am sure even the fox terrier, "Blitz," snuggling on the hearth, would rise up and bark in indignant protest. J. W. BENGOUGH.

As a specimen of Fraser's style in animal story, we add a short extract from his latest book, "Sa'zada Tales":

The story of his capture is being told by Hamadryad, the King Cobra: "Even so," assented Hamadryad, "the proof of the matter is in being here; and, as I was going to say, it is this way with my people; in the hot weather, when there is no rain, we burrow in the ground for months at a stretch. And then the rains come on, and we are driven out of our holes by the water, and live abroad in the jungles for a time. It was at this season of the year I speak of; I had just come up out of my burrow and was wondrous hungry, I can tell you; and, travelling, I came across the trail of a Karait. I followed Karait's trail, and found him in a hole under a bungalow of the Men kind. It was dry under the bungalow, so I rested after my meal in the hole that had been Karait's. It was a good place, so I lived there. Every day a young of the Men-kind—

"I know," interrupted Mooswa, "a Boy, eh?" "Perhaps; but the old ones called him 'Baba.' And Baba used to come every day under the bungalow to play. He threw little sticks and stones at me; but nothing to hurt, mind you, for he was small. The things he threw wouldn't have injured a fly-lizard as he crawled on the bungalow posts. He laughed when he saw me, and called, as he clapped his little hands, and I wouldn't have hurt him—why should I? I don't eat Babas.

"When I heard the heavy feet of the Men I always slipped in the hole; but, one day, by an evil chance I was to one side looking for food, and Baba was following, when his Mother saw me. Such a row there was, the Men running and Baba's Mother calling, and only the little one with no fear. Surely, it was the fear of which Chita and Hathi (the Black Leopard and Elephant) have spoken which came over the Men-kind.

"There was one of a great size, like Bear Muskwa, with a stomach such as Magh's (the orang-outang). He was a native baboo. He had a black face, and his voice was like the trumpet of Hathi, but when I went straight his way, and rose up to strike, his little fat legs made great haste to carry him far away. Then I glided in the hole."

"Gurrah! it seems a strange tale," snarled Wolf; "even I would not dare, being alone, to chase one of the Men kind."

"It may be true," declared Sa-

'zada, "for it is written in the Book that Hamadryad is the only Snake that will really chase a Man, and show fight."

"I could hear the Men kind talking and tramping about," continued King Cobra, "and meant to lie still till night and then go away, for I usually travel in the dark, you know. But, presently there was a soft whistling music calling me to come out; and also at times a pleading voice, though of the Men kind, I knew that, 'Ho, Bhai (brother), ho, Raj Naga (King Cobra)! Come here, quick, Little Brother.' Then the soft whistle called me, sometimes loud, and sometimes low, and even the noise was twisting and swinging in the air, just as I might myself. Hiz-z-z-z! but I commenced to tremble, and I was full of fear, and I was full of love for the soft sounds, and with my eyes I wished to see it. So I came out of the hole, and there was a Black Man, making the soft call from a hollow stick."

"A Snake-charmer with his pipes," exclaimed Sa'zada.

The Bane of Cynicism.

"The cynic," says Epictetus, "must know that he is a messenger sent from Zeus to show men that they have wandered, and are seeking the substance of good and evil where it is not; and as such a messenger he must be pure of thought and life himself; he must live a life apart from the joys, sorrows and interests of this world, so that his full attention may be given to seeing the good and evil which surround others, and to warning them to accept the one and avoid the other."

"The cynic," says Henry Ward Beecher, "is one who never sees a good quality in a man, and never fails to see a bad one. He is the human owl—vigilant in darkness but blind in the light, mousing for vermin and never seeing noble game. He puts all human actions into two classes—openly bad and secretly bad. He holds that no man does a good thing except for profit."

From Epictetus of the first century, to Beecher of the nineteenth, is a far cry, and a curious glimpse is given of the strange way in which the application and meaning of a word deteriorates. Yet, in this case, there was no sudden fall, but a gradual and inevitable descent—inevitable because the sect of the cynic was founded on an unstable foundation, which decayed and gave way under the stress of the years. Virtue, to the original cynic, was the only good, and intellectual or physical attainments and pleasures were worthy only of contempt. But virtue, in his opinion, was a thing possible only when separated as far as possible from life's toils, perplexities and pleasures, not a sweetener and strengthener in the midst of these, and by them attaining its true growth. So the cynic stood aside and watched the world go by: he, the watcher, with all responsibilities dropped, with no care for the welfare of any other, and, truth to tell, little care for his own; they, the watched, with the work and the joy and the sorrow that existence brings to those who have others to live for, but with the motives which actuated

them hidden from those watching eyes. "I am wiser than thou," was the cynic's first thought as he watched, but by and by that changed to "I am holier than thou," as he saw men give way to the temptation to do evil in the effort to attain. And he came to watch for the evil, for the yielding to temptation, and forgot to look for the good which his creed had enjoined him to seek. So in the course of the centuries the definition of Epictetus changed to the definition of Beecher, and the reason of the change is given by Carlyle: "To reform a world, to reform a nation, no wise man will undertake; and all but foolish men know that the only solid reformation is what each begins and perfects on himself." Your true modern cynic stands on a pedestal of his own erection, formed of his own conceit, not a wholesome, bustling, breezy, self-appreciation that is distinctly human, but a narrow, mouldy, worm-eaten structure that will not permit him to be

impressed or interested or amused by the world around him. Like Cassius whom Cæsar feared, "Seldom he smiles, and smiles in such a sort as if he mocked himself, and scorned his spirit that could be moved to smile at anything." Selfishness and narrowness is the fruit of cynicism. The cynic stays out of politics because men can be bought and sold, and every man has his price; he stays out of the church because its members are only hypocrites and their goodness is not genuine; he stays out of business and society because honesty when exhibited at all is merely policy, and kindness and courtesy are nothing but affectations, and, having withdrawn himself from all these, what is left to him? —That poor, sorry thing, narrow and selfish and bitter—himself. The cynic is a coward. The woes of others do not impress him, but when an unkindly providence makes his friend unfaithful, or his servants dishonest, he whines most dolefully

and refuses to believe that the race of loyal friends and faithful stewards is not extinct. He is happy only when he is miserable, and he has no greater enemy or falsier friend than he is to himself. Like David, he says in his haste that all men are liars, but unlike the Psalmist, he never acknowledges his error. To him there is none good, and he refuses, even, or rather, especially, to give any credit for good intentions. That is one thing he will not consider, for his creed is that, though the action may have a semblance of good, the motive at the root of it was evil. He deliberately shuts his eyes to what is holy and good and true, and then declares that there is no holiness, no goodness, no sincerity; and so by his very statement that all men are liars he brands himself as the greatest, and no man will put confidence in him. He cannot influence or lead them, for they know he is spiritually blind.

He hates and despises society, and in return they learn to avoid him, and properly so, for the man is poisoned and poisonous. Like the girl in the fairy tale, from his lips drop toads and venomous snakes, and other gruesome horrors in the form of malice and bitterness and falsehood, instead of the pearls and diamonds and rubies of hope and encouragement, of faith in his fellow man, of trust that when "God's in His Heaven all's well with the world." Some men pride themselves on their cynicism. You might as well pride yourself on having the smallpox—one is not a bit more loathsome than the other, or more contagious. There is good in everything, and you can miss it if you want to, but it is a dismally unsatisfactory way to live. There is so much good in the worst of us, and so much bad in the best of us, that it ill becomes any of us to speak or think or see evil in the rest of us.

WINTER HEALTH AND COMFORT.

At this season, when everybody is putting on gloves, caps and neck scarfs, the experience of one who has found such things unnecessary, will be read with interest, and not, perhaps, without some profit. Ten years ago I read a book on household economy in which the principle most strongly laid down was that the human system adapts itself to conditions. Let a man take stimulants regularly, for instance, and the organs of his body come to rely upon the unnatural action, becoming incapable of normal performance of their functions, except under its influence. Habitual use of tonics gets the body to a point where it depends on their effect, and coddling one's self with mufflers, ear-laps, mittens, etc., makes the protected parts tender, whereas habitual exposure increases the power of resisting extreme temperatures. Sailors expose their necks in a way that would subject unaccustomed people to inflammation and sudden death, yet sailors are said to suffer less from colds than do the well-nourished and bundled-up children of civilization.

On the other hand, any number of instances will occur to the reader, of stunted physique, owing to the dwarfing influence of our rigorous climate not well guarded against. No sane person can expect shivering tots of children, whose main energies are consumed in maintaining body heat, to develop generous physique. They may grow up hardy, but will not attain their inherent maximum of manhood or womanhood. To determine, between the extremes of coddling and exposure, a medium course which would result in the fullest physical and mental well-being, without making one babyish, was the perplexing problem of hygiene which I set myself to solve by experiment and observation.

I was a good subject of experiment, for while healthy enough in other ways, I had long been a victim of distressing chronic catarrh, and, perhaps, few diseases make one feel more sensitive. To take special precaution against colds I always used to wear an ulster, and hardly ever stepped outside the house without turning up the high collar, and, if it were very cold, wrapping a scarf about the neck besides. I didn't take in the fact that I was making my throat susceptible to every change of the weather and every draft of cold air that found its

way down my coat collar. Finally, however, I concluded that people who are constrained to live in a northern climate, instead of making hothouse plants of their bodies, should seek to acclimate themselves judiciously. Accordingly, I discarded the scarf and the turned-up collar, and next winter went somewhat further in the same practice. The following year I left the farm, and it chanced that financial stringency caused me to continue wearing a hat through the winter. "Feet warm and head cool," was the motto then.

But the most convincing experience was that of last winter. Starting in the fall, I tried what promised, though it did not turn out to be, a heroic regimen. Although living in a place where the mercury touched forty below zero, and hovered for weeks at 25 to 30 below, I walked every day a mile or more, sometimes three or four miles at a stretch when the thermometer indicated -20;

a marked improvement in arterial circulation. Instead of being cold and clammy as they used to be, my hands last winter were almost invariably warmer than any clasped in a handshake. Many a time when people wearing gloves complained of cold hands mine were perfectly comfortable; yet, according to the thermometer, it was by far the coldest winter in my experience. I did not have the suggestion of a frost-bite, and stood the cold much better than anyone with whom I was associated. Instead of the four or five colds per year that I never used to miss, I had only one between November and April last. People were astonished how I "stood it," and quite incredulous when told that I was far more comfortable and healthy every way than any winter before. But I proved to my own complete satisfaction that the way to winter health and comfort is to conserve body heat by protecting the trunk with warm clothing, and in-

be benefited by considering the principle laid down, and to those who can persuade themselves to do so, I would say, start resolutely in the fall, and you will be astonished how tough you will become before January, how healthy you will be, and how much better you will enjoy a good Canadian winter. January loses its terrors for those who have solved the problem of rational winter living. DON.

"For He Had Spoken Lightly of a Woman's Name."

We are not told just what the words were which in this instance brought down such swift punishment upon the man who had dared to utter them, but the picture reminds us of another scene, where, with greater restraint, perhaps, because uttered by a young knight, "Sans peur et sans reproche," to a man older in years than himself, the words of remonstrance and reproach should have struck home as with a sword-thrust. "My lord, my lord," cried Harry Esmond, his face flushing and his eyes filling as he spoke, "I never knew a mother, but I love this lady as one. I worship her as devotee worships a saint. To hear her name lightly spoken of seems blasphemy. What brings you here to practice upon the simple heart of a virtuous lady? You might as well storm the Tower single handed. Would you dare think of your own mother so, or suffer anyone so to speak of her?" H. A. B.



"For He Had Spoken Lightly of a Woman's Name."

John A. Lomax.

handled the reins often on an hour's drive at below zero, and on many a three hours' ride at near zero. During the whole winter I never wore anything on my head but a hat, and nothing inside my boots but cashmere hose. I did not have my overcoat buttoned to the top six times during the winter, never put on a scarf, and have not worn a glove, mitten, or even wristlet, in twenty months. The first result of this process was

uring by habitual exposure those parts, such as hands, face and neck, liable at times to be exposed. Neck cloths and furs are an abomination, anyway, and the principal utility of heavy caps is to make men bald. That many will try my recipe I do not expect, because few have the necessary exemption to start in. For some, too, it is impracticable, as for a farmer obliged to handle ice-cold fork-handles, iron latches, etc., in zero weather. But everybody will

the two, "cause I'm going to drive a beer wagon." His mother dropped her knife and fork and sat with downcast eyes. The tender-hearted second son, eight-year-old Fred, watched her for a few moments, and then his eyes filled with tears, and slipping out of his chair he came around to the side of the table where she sat, and putting his arms about her said, "Mamma, don't feel badly. I'll be a preacher if you want me to, but, oh, I did want to drive a baker's wagon."

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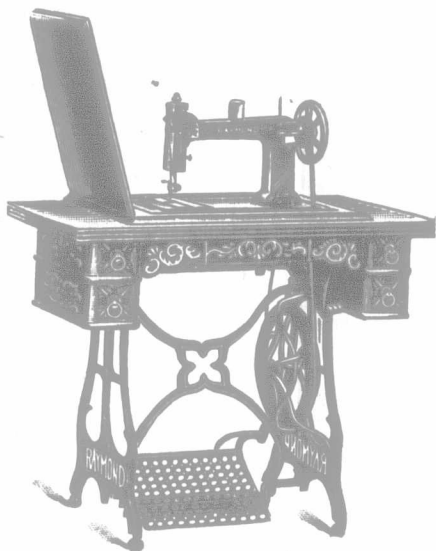
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Coincidences: Are They Accidental or Providential?

And He said unto them, Behold, when ye are entered into the city, there shall a man meet you, bearing a pitcher of water.—S. Luke xxii. : 10; S. Mark xiv : 13.

"It seems a thing incredible that He Who knows the secrets of the vanished years, Who saw the struggles, triumphs, hopes and fears Of long-forgotten races, cares for me. Poor, fleeting creatures of a day are we, Born but to perish. Can it be He hears The clamor of our voices, sees our tears? The doubting heart repeats, 'It cannot be.'

"Far, far beyond this tiny planet's path, Unnumbered constellations hear His voice, And He who rules the universe sees all. Then let us not with doubtings tempt His wrath, But, trusting in His boundless power, rejoice; He also guides the infinitely small."

I have chosen a strange text to-day, have I not? With such a multitude of helpful texts to choose from, you may think I could have easily done better. At first sight there doesn't seem much of a sermon to be extracted from this one, but the circumstance of our Lord's absolute foreknowledge of this particular man's act would not have been recorded by two evangelists and embalmed in the Holy Scripture for nothing. There is a great deal of talk in the present day about the inflexible nature of law. People who have picked up a smattering of scientific information dispose of the great question of Prayer—prayer which has been an instinct of every age and every race from the beginning of humanity—they settle the whole question by saying that everything happens according to "fixed laws," and, therefore, prayer must be useless; which statement, being absolutely contrary to the experience of millions of sane men and women in every stage of the world's history, is about as sensible as to say, "It is a fixed law that the human eye cannot see through anything as solid as human flesh, therefore the X-ray is useless for locating bullets." In these days of marvels people should be shy of saying that anything is impossible.

Let us try to remember that nothing is so small as to be trifling or unimportant to God. He who made the stars and holds them in their tremendous orbits without the smallest deviation, has fashioned just as carefully the animalcule, which no eye of man can see without a microscope. Though He is so great that in His sight "the nations are as a drop of a bucket, and are counted as the small dust of the balance," yet He did not consider it beneath His notice to "prepare" a gourd to shelter Jonah, and also to "prepare" a worm to teach the prophet—and us—a much-needed lesson. If the law of gravitation holds the vast stars in their places, it is just as unerring in its power over every drop of water, every speck of dust; and let us never forget that God not only made this, and the other laws of nature, but He is constantly working in and through them all. Not one sparrow falls to the ground without Him, not one hair in our heads is beneath His attention.

Let us consider the great question of "coincidences." If a man is very anxious to catch a train and some slight accident delays him, he will probably be annoyed; but if that train, an hour later, rolls down an embankment, he will probably change his mind and thank God for a "providential" escape. That is natural enough, but it is not very sensible to think that a thing is only

"providential," when the reason for it is apparent at once. If the missing of the train was not the man's own fault, then surely it was God's will for him; and there was good reason for it, though that reason may not be plainly seen. Just as our Lord knew that the disciples would meet a man with a pitcher, and that he would be the right man for them to follow, so He knows all that will "happen"—as we say—to us every day. We are startled sometimes by what we call "singular coincidences"; but surely there is nothing singular about them, for they fit into God's great plan. One of these is described at length in the Book of Esther. The very night when Haman was plotting to kill Mordecai, the king had an attack of insomnia, and in order to pass the time—or possibly as a means of inducing sleep—he commanded that the book of records of the Chronicles should be read to him. Surely it was not an accidental but a providential coincidence that his attention was especially drawn to a service rendered him by Mordecai so that when Haman arrived, intending to secure the execution of the Jew, he found the king determined to reward instead of to hang him. If this dramatic situation had occurred in a novel anyone would know it had been planned, but in real life people are very apt to think such a thing is only an "accidental" coincidence. Mordecai probably heard of it afterwards, through Esther; but it is very unlikely that he knew that day how wonderfully God had made all things work together for his benefit, forcing his bitterest enemy to honor him publicly in the streets of the city. How often do things work together for the good of those who have put their lives into God's hands, without their own knowledge. Probably the man "with the pitcher of water" never imagined that his commonplace action that day would be the most memorable of his life,—the only act in his whole life that should be remembered for thousands of years, as long as the world should last.

Another dramatic coincidence is vividly described in 2 Kings viii : 1-6. In this case the king's sudden desire to hear an account of the great things that Elisha had done, prepared him—just at the right moment—to grant the request of the noble Shunammite. I don't think all these coincidences are thus minutely explained by inspired writers for nothing. They lift the veil for a moment so that we may have some idea how carefully God is planning the circumstances of our lives for us. The interruptions, delays, disappointments and accidents which seem to happen by chance are intended for our real good—the good of our souls or bodies. Then there are all the pleasant things which are constantly coming our way. It is a glorious thing to think that God cares enough about us to plan these little things for our happiness and good of His children and to keep them in mind through all the eternal age of the past.

Three of the evangelists tell us that when the Lord Jesus was prepared to fulfil the prophecy of Zechariah, uttered about 550 years before: "Behold thy King cometh unto thee: He is just, and having salvation; lowly, and riding upon an ass, and upon a colt the foal of an ass." He sent forward two of His disciples to the village ahead of them, in calm confidence that the ass and foal would be there in readiness for them. Was it accidental that the animals needed to fulfil the prophecy should be right at hand the very moment they were wanted? I was once in charge of a patient who had scarlet fever. It was a very light attack, and I never went near him between bedtime and daylight, except one night. That night I woke suddenly about two o'clock and felt irresistibly impelled to get up and see if my charge needed anything. It seemed an unreasonable thing to do and I tried to go to sleep again, but the same strange impulse continued, until at last I gave in to it. Was it an accidental coincidence that I found a gale blowing through the

room right across my patient, who was doing well, but might—as I had been warned—have a serious relapse if he caught cold? It was (or had been) very hot weather, and I knew nothing of the cold wind that had suddenly sprung up. There was absolutely no reason—as far as I could see—for visiting the sick-room that night, and yet if I had not been sent there, how sad the consequences might have been.

I know this is a subject which must be approached with common sense. Faith and credulity are sometimes confounded with each other; and a reverent following of God's leading, and belief in His everyday providence, may be confounded with a superstitious belief in omens and presentiments. It has been said that every vice is only a virtue carried to an excess; and I certainly don't want any-

body to think that I put the smallest faith in the hundred-and-one superstitions which cling even to this matter-of-fact century. Faith in the ever-present help of the Living God is utterly opposed to superstitious fear of breaking a looking-glass, spilling salt, hearing a dog howl, "sitting thirteen at table," etc. The servants of the Lord are not at the mercy of such things as these. Long ago there was one guiding pillar for the whole church, now has been fulfilled the prophecy of a special guidance and protection for each home: "The Lord will create upon every dwelling place of Mount Zion, and upon her assemblies, a cloud and smoke by day, and the shining of a flaming fire by night: for upon all the glory shall be a defence. And there shall be a tabernacle for a shadow in the daytime from the heat, and for a place

of refuge, and for a covert from storm and from rain."—Isa. iv. : 5, 6.

"God holds the key of all unknown,
And I am glad.
If other hands should hold the key,
Or if He trusted it to me,
I might be sad.

"I cannot read His future plan;
But this I know:
I have the smiling of His face,
And all the refuge of His grace,
While here below.

"Enough! this covers all my want,
And so I rest.
For what I cannot, He can see,
And in His care I sure shall be
Forever blest."

HOPE.

GLENGARRY SCHOOL DAYS.

A STORY OF THE EARLY DAYS IN GLENGARRY.

By Ralph Connor—Rev. C. W. Gordon.

CHAPTER III.—The Examination.

The two years of Archibald's Munro's regime were the golden age of the school, and for a whole generation "The Section" regarded that period as the standard for comparison in the following years. Munro had a genius for making his pupils work. They threw themselves with enthusiasm into all they undertook—studies, debate nights, games, and in everything the master was the source of inspiration.

And now his last examination day had come, and the whole Section was stirred with enthusiasm for their master, and with grief at his departure.

The day before examination was spent in "cleaning the school." This semi-annual event, which always preceded the examination, was almost as enjoyable as the examination day itself, if indeed it was not more so. The school met in the morning for a final polish for the morrow's recitation. Then after a speech by the master the little ones were dismissed and allowed to go home, though they never by any chance took advantage of this permission. Then the master and the bigger boys and girls set to work to prepare the school for the great day. The boys were told off in sections, some to get dry cedar boughs from the swamp for the big fire outside, over which the iron sugar-kettle was swung to heat the scrubbing water; others off into the woods for balsam trees for the evergreen decorations; others to draw water and wait upon the scrubbers.

It was a day of delightful excitement, but this year there was below the excitement a deep, warm feeling of love and sadness, as both teacher and pupils thought of to-morrow. There was an additional thrill to the excitement, that the master was to be presented with a gold watch and chain, and that this had been kept a dead secret from him.

What a day it was! With wild whoops the boys went off for the dry cedar and the evergreens, while the girls, looking very housewifely with skirts tucked back and sleeves rolled up, began to sweep and otherwise prepare the room for scrubbing.

The gathering of the evergreens was a delightful labor. High up in the balsam-trees the more daring boys would climb, and then, holding by the swaying top, would swing themselves far out from the trunk and come crashing through the limbs into the deep, soft snow, bringing half the tree with them. What larks they had! What chasing of rabbits along their beaten runways! What fierce and happy snow fights! And then, the triumph of their return, laden with their evergreen trophies, to find the big fire blazing under the great iron kettle, and the water boiling, and the girls well on with the scrubbing.

Then, while the girls scrubbed first the benches and desks, and last of all, the floors, the boys washed the windows and put up the evergreen decorations. Every corner had its

pillar of green, every window had its frame of green, the old black-board, the occasion of many a heart-ache to the unmathematical, was wreathed into loveliness; the maps, with their bewildering boundaries, rivers and mountains, capes, bays and islands, became for once worlds of beauty under the magic touch of the greenery. On the wall just over his desk, the master wrought out in evergreen an arching "WELCOME," but later on, the big girls, with some shy blushing, boldly tacked up underneath an answering "FAREWELL." By the time the short afternoon had faded into the early evening, the school stood, to the eyes of all familiar with the common sordidness of its everyday dress, a picture of artistic loveliness. And after the master's little speech of thanks for their good work that afternoon, and for all their goodness to him, the boys and girls went their ways with that strangely unnameable heart-emptiness that brings an ache to the throat, but somehow makes happier for the ache.

The examination day was the great school event of the year. It was the social function of the Section as well. Toward this event all the school life moved, and its approach was attended by a deepening excitement, shared by children and parents alike, which made a kind of holiday feeling in the air.

The school opened an hour later than ordinarily, and the children came all in their Sunday clothes, the boys feeling stiff and uncomfortable, and regarding each other with looks half shy and half contemptuous, realizing that they were unnatural in each other's sight; the girls with hair in marvellous frizzes and shiny ringlets, with new ribbons, and white aprons over their homemade winsey dresses, carried their unwonted grandeur with an ease and delight that made the boys secretly envy but apparently despise them. The one unpardonable crime with all the boys in that country was that of being "proud." The boy convicted of "shoween off," was utterly condemned by his fellows. Hence, any delight in new clothes or in a finer appearance than usual was carefully avoided.

Ranald always hated new clothes. He felt them an intolerable burden. He did not mind his new homespun, home-made flannel check shirt of mixed red and white, but the heavy fulled-cloth suit made by his Aunt Kirsty felt like a suit of mail. He moved heavily in it and felt queer, and knew that he looked as he felt. The result was that he was in no genial mood, and was on the alert for any indication of levity at his expense.

Hughie, on the contrary, like the girls, delighted in new clothes. His new black suit, made down from one of his father's, with infinite planning

and pains by his mother, and finished only at twelve o'clock the night before, gave him unmixed pleasure. And handsome he looked in it. All

the little girls proclaimed that in their shy, admiring glances, while the big girls teased and petted and threatened to kiss him. Of course the boys all scorned him and his finery, and tried to "take him down," but Hughie was so unfeignedly pleased with himself, and moved so easily and naturally in his grand attire, and was so cheery and frank and happy, that no one thought of calling him "proud."

Soon after ten the sleighloads began to arrive. It was a mild winter day, when the snow packed well, and there fluttered down through the still air a few lazy flakes, large, soft, and feathery, like bits of the clouds floating white against the blue sky.

The sleighs were driven up to the door with a great flourish and jingle of bells, and while the master welcomed the ladies, the fathers and big brothers drove the horses to the shelter of the thick-standing pines, and unhitching them, tied them to the sleigh-boxes, where, blanketed and fed, they remained for the day.

Within an hour the little school-house was packed, the children crowded tight into the long desks, and the visitors on the benches along the walls and in the seats of the big boys and girls. On the platform were such of the trustees as could muster up the necessary courage—old Peter McRae, who had been a dominie in the Old Country; the young minister and his wife, and the school-teacher from the "Sixteenth."

First came the wee tots, who, in wide-eyed, serious innocence, went through their letters and their "ox" and "cat" combinations and permutations with great gusto and distinction. Then they were dismissed to their seats by a series of mental arithmetic questions, sums of varying difficulty being propounded, until little white-haired, blue-eyed Johnnie Aird, with the single big curl on the top of his head, was left alone.

"One and one, Johnnie?" said the master, smiling down at the rosy face.

"Three," promptly replied Johnnie, and retired to his seat amid the delighted applause of visitors and pupils, and followed by the proud, fond, albeit almost tearful, gaze of his mother. He was her baby, born long after her other babies had grown up into sturdy youth, and all the dearer for that.

Then up through the readers, till the Fifth was reached, the examination progressed, each class being handed over to the charge of a visitor, who forthwith went upon examination as truly as did the class.

"Fifth class!" In due order the class marched up to the chalk line on the floor in front of the master's desk, and stood waiting.

The reading lesson was Fitz-Greene Halleck's "Marco Bozzaris," a se-

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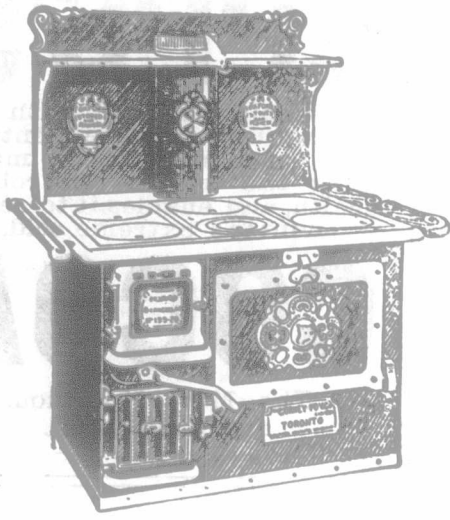
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lection of considerable dramatic power, and calling for a somewhat spirited rendering. The master would not have chosen this lesson, but he had laid down the rule that there was to be no special drilling of the pupils for an exhibition, but that the school should be seen doing its every-day work; and in the reading, the lessons for the previous days were to be those of the examination day. By an evil fortune, the reading for the day was the dramatic "Marco Bozzaris." The master shivered inwardly as he thought of the possibility of Thomas Finch, with his stolidly monotonous voice, being called upon to read the thrilling lines recording the panic-stricken death-cry of the Turk: "To arms! They come! The Greek! The Greek!" But Thomas, by careful plodding, had climbed to fourth place, and the danger lay in the third verse.

"Will you take this class, Mr. McRae?" said the master, handing him the book. He knew that the dominie was not interested in the art of reading beyond the point of correct pronunciation, and hence he hoped the class might get off easily. The dominie took the book reluctantly. What he desired was the "arithmetical" class, and did not care to be "put off" with mere reading.

"Well, Ranald, let us hear you," he rather growled. Ranald went at his work with quiet confidence; he knew all the words.

"Page 187, Marco Bozzaris. At midnight in his guarded tent, The Turk lay dreaming of the hour

When Greece, her knee in supplication bent, Should tremble at his power." An so on steadily to the end of his verse.

"Next!" The next was "Betsy Dan," the daughter of Dan Campbell, of "The Island." Now, Betsy Dan was very red in hair and face, very shy and very nervous, and always on the point of giggles. It was a trial to her to read on ordinary days, but to-day it was almost more than she could bear. To make matters worse, sitting immediately behind her, and sheltered from the eye

of the master, sat Jimmie Cameron, Don's youngest brother. Jimmie was always on the alert for mischief, and ever ready to go off into fits of laughter, which he managed to check only by grabbing tight hold of his nose. Just now he was busy pulling at the strings of Betsy Dan's apron with one hand, while with the other he was hanging onto his nose, and swaying in paroxysms of laughter.

Very red in the face, Betsy Dan began her verse.

"At midnight in the forest shades, Bozzaris—"

Pause, while Betsy Dan clutched behind her.

"—Bozzaris ranged—"

("Tchik! tchik!") a snicker from Jimmie in the rear.

"—his Suliote band,

True as the steel of—"

("im-im,") Betsy Dan struggles with her giggles.

"Elizabeth!" The master's voice is stern and sharp.

Betsy Dan bristles up, while Jimmie is momentarily sobered by the master's tone.

"True as the steel of their tried blades,

Heroes in heart and hand.

There had the Persians' thousands stood—"

("Tchik! tchik! tchik,") a long snicker from Jimmie, whose nose cannot be kept quite in control. It is becoming too much for poor Betsy Dan, whose lips begin to twitch.

"There—"

("im-im, thit-tit-tit,") Betsy Dan is making mighty efforts to hold her giggles.

"—had the glad earth (tchik!) drunk their blood,

On old Pl-a-a-t-t-e-a's day."

Whack! whack!

"Elizabeth Campbell!" The master's tone was quite terrible.

"I don't care! He won't leave me alone. He's just-just (sob) pulling at me (sob) all the time."

By this time Betsy's apron was up to her eyes, and her sobs were quite tempestuous.

"James, stand up!" Jimmie slowly rose, red with laughter, and covered with confusion.

"I-I di-dn't touch her!" he protested.

(To be continued.)



Only a Boy.

There's a niche for you in the world, my boy,
A corner for you to fill;
And it waits to-day
Along life's way,
For the boy with a frank "I will!"
So, lad, be true;
The world wants you
In the corner that you may fill.

Ben Martyn set down a basket on the slippery sidewalk and signalled the car, which was dragging slowly up a hill. The driver looked cross at the idea of stopping again.

"This is the third time I have had to stop the car since I started up the hill," he said, in a grumbling tone.

Ben looked sympathetic.

"It is too bad," he said; "if I had thought so far, I could have waited; but my thoughts always come afterward."

There was one vacant seat, and no room for basket or bundles. Ben took the seat; but at the top of the hill the car stopped again, and a feeble old lady in a dark dress came in. Ben jumped to his feet.

"Take my seat," he said, cheerily, as if it was a great pleasure to stand.

The woman took it, and she forgot to thank him; but I know she was grateful.

Everybody was out that morning, and everybody wanted to ride in that car; they kept crowding in. One man jostled against Ben and knocked the smaller basket out of his arms, and he and

green apples went rolling over the dirty car.

"That's bad," the man said, heartily, but he didn't offer to help pick them up.

"Never mind," said Ben, cheerily; "accidents will happen, especially when they don't give us more elbow room than this. It's lucky it wasn't the other basket; they are eggs. I'm afraid they wouldn't pick up quite so easily."

It wasn't three minutes after that that a finely-dressed lady, complaining of the crowd and the tiresomeness of having one's dress sat on, moved away from her next neighbor with such a jerk that she came with her elbow against Ben's basket, and out rolled a small package and an egg; and of all places for an egg to fall, it went plump into the finely-dressed lady's lap. Of course, it broke—eggs always do when they shouldn't—then what a time there was! Ben's face was red away up into his hair with sorrow and mortification; he made as many and as humble apologies as though he had ruined the lady for life.

"They ought not to allow such people to ride on the cars," she said angrily, in answer to an exceedingly humble sentence from Ben. "I think they ought to have a market wagon run to accommodate the people who are inclined to turn the street cars into walking stores."

Ben looked interested in the idea.

"It would be a good thing," he said.

"I wonder why they don't run a special car for us working fellows in the morning; it really is a nuisance to have our baskets and bundles in everybody's way; but we don't know how to help it. Still,

Heart Trouble

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

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

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

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

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I'm not generally so careless as this. I'm just as sorry as I can be." The lady did not choose to say another word.

More people began to have accidents. A little girl lost two of her pennies, which were to pay for her ride, down in that wretched hole in the floor where pennies and car tickets are so fond of falling. She looked for them hopelessly for a minute, and then began to rub her eyes.

Ben didn't see the falling cents; he was busy trying to tie with one hand a paper of sugar into a more secure package; but he looked up in time to see the tears in her eyes, and enquire into it. Then he had a hard time shifting baskets and bundles from one arm to the other, and finding his way to his pocketbook, from which he drew out two bright pennies.

"Here," he said, "pennies are nice things; I'd like to have a billion of them; but I never think they are worth crying for, especially after they have slipped down a hole. There are more to be found that will take their places."

And the little girl's tears didn't fall. A gentleman with a file of bills sticking out of one pocket and a bank-book out of the other, who had occupied a seat near Ben all the way, now leaned forward and touched his arm.

"Young man, what is your name and business?"

"My name is Benjamin S. Martyn, sir, and I am Mr. T. G. Lewis' errand boy at the country store."

"Do you like the work?"

"No, sir; not so well as some things I can think of, but a great deal better than I like doing nothing this cold winter."

"What do you want to do?" "I want to be a clerk in a store, not a boy to do things when there is something to be done, but a boy who has regular work and regular hours."

"Then you are not regularly employed?"

"No, sir; only when they happen to have something for me to do, and don't happen to send anybody else who happens to be going that way."

"Have you any spare time in the city this morning?"

"Yes, sir; I have just one errand to do, and then I must wait for the next car up."

"Well, sir; you may call at that address and I will have a little further talk with you about some important business."

And the great merchant handed him the business card of the largest firm in the city. And as he left the car and walked down town with his nephew, he said:

"I've found the boy at last that I have been hunting after for two years. I have discovered after this morning's ride that he is quick-motivated, kind-hearted, respectful, good-natured, patient, thoughtful, and can keep his temper under great provocation; and, in my opinion, a boy that can do that is apt to be conscientious and trustworthy."

But even to this day it is a marvel to Ben. Martyn and to the boys who envy his "streak of luck" how he came to be a favorite clerk in a store where they pay higher wages, and are more careful about references and all that sort of thing, than any other store in the great city; but the senior partner and you and I know; only, you mustn't tell Ben.—Selected.

HEALTH IN THE HOME. *By a Trained Nurse*

More About Babies.

Let the child sleep in its own crib. It can be taken out and held in the arms to be fed, until it can take the bottle itself, and should be watched while taking it in any case, but the mother should not have it to sleep with her.

An excellent thing for chafing, in addition to cleanliness, is cocoa butter, which is obtained at a drug store, with plenty of powder. Children should be changed at night, even when they are not roused for food, and it can be done quite easily without waking them.

When the baby cries, attend to it at once. Do not let it grow to understand that it must "yell" before it can get relief from whatever is making it uncomfortable. It is not necessary to walk with it, and it is bad for the baby to be joggled, tossed in the air and so on. It makes them nervous. It is all right and good for the child to be talked to and played with, but this performance should not be boisterous or continuous. He should learn also to lie still and be quiet. Never rouse a sleeping child to exhibit it to a friend, nor should visitors be allowed to handle him. Anyone who is offended at not being allowed to do things that are not good for a baby is very foolish indeed.

Babies always kick the bedclothes off, if they can, while they lie in bed awake, and it is good for them to kick, but their feet must be kept warm also. A very convenient and serviceable garment, therefore, is a flannel slip, made very long and with a running string at the bottom. This is drawn up tight so that the child's feet are in a large flannel bag, keeping them warm and leaving room for exercise. A hot-water bag placed just out of reach of the feet is good in addition.

The baby's pillow should be small and flat, and reach under the shoulders a little, and not be placed under the head in such a way as to raise it at an angle.

Make diapers large and long, so that they are square when folded once (straight), and of four thicknesses when refolded three-corner-

wise. A cloth folded oblong inside this will make it very much easier to keep the child clean, not by lessening the washing, but the labor expended in doing it. The diaper should be pinned across the abdomen and around the legs. If the child walks, it should be pinned at the back to a waist, and the stockings pinned to the diaper at the knees. In this way a complete pair of little pants is made, affording warmth, and adequate for purposes of cleanliness. Soiled diapers should be placed in a foot bath in cold water, cleaned off with a whisk broom, kept for the purpose, and then put to soak in cold water or suds until it is convenient to wash them. This should be done with a mild soap, and they should be very thoroughly rinsed. Wet diapers should not be dried and put on again, without being at least well rinsed in clean water.

It is an old-fashioned idea, and a good one, to make children wear laced shoes cut the same on both sides, and to change the feet about daily. It prevents the ugly deformity of the great-toe joint, which is so common amongst grown-up people, and thus also prevents bunions, which are nothing more or less than the enlargement of the lubricating sack of that joint. People owe so much to the care they receive in childhood.

Children should be compelled to eat cleanly and daintily at table. If they are taught rightly from the beginning, there is no great difficulty, and bad habits in this respect have a real and far-reaching influence on the child's character, whose effects are hard to shake off afterwards. In taking its food, the child learns the first lessons in self-control and refinement. It is very important to teach habits of rigid cleanliness in all personal matters, not harshly, however. The mother must never allow herself to fail in any matter pertaining to the child, for he will surely develop along the line of her own habits with regard to him.

Wetting the bed is a habit that the child is not often to be blamed for. There is usually some weakness requiring the attention of the physician. Never whip a child for this.

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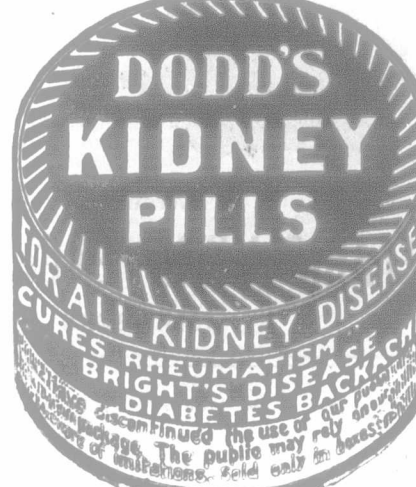
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"Ma," said the little boy, rushing in the kitchen, "Mrs. Prune next door wants to borrow your fatrons. Says she wants to throw them at a cat." "The nerve of it," replied his mother. "But that ain't the worst of it, ma." "What else?" "It is our cat that she wants to throw them at."



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Most of the recipes are **simple and economical**, and although a number of more elaborate ones suitable for special occasions are included, all the ingredients mentioned may be procured without difficulty. The cream of the old favorite recipes are included with many equally good new ones.

The cook's convenience has been kept in mind throughout. Ingredients are given by **measure**, the cup being the standard, instead of by weight, as many housekeepers have not accurate scales. The **time** needed to cook different dishes is given. A number of useful **tables**, and other valuable general information, will be found in the first ten pages. In such recipes as those for cakes, puddings, etc., the ingredients are so arranged as to appear at a glance, without needing to handle the book while the hands are in the dough.

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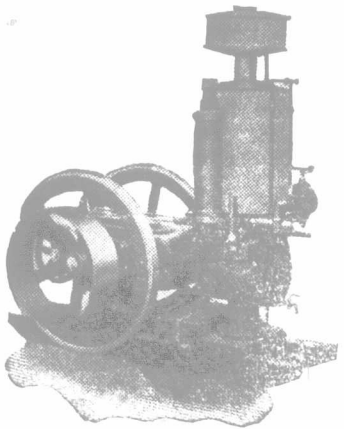
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It is perfectly useless to do so anyway. Rather make a point of rousing him at reasonable intervals, in time to prevent accidents.

A. G. OWEN.

Blanche.—My advice to Blanche is that she write to some of the leading hospitals, find out what their educational requirements are, and then proceed to qualify herself. If she really wants to be a nurse, and feels that she has the ability to become a good one, it will be worth while to make a great effort to secure the hospital training. She will need that amount of education which will enable her to take notes on lectures intelligently and quickly, and to express herself clearly, for people do not really know the answer to any practical question unless

they can put it into plain language. A knowledge of vulgar and decimal fractions is the least that will do in arithmetic, and a nurse in training finds even a smattering of Latin of great assistance, although that is not indispensable. A nurse needs culture as well as school education, which is only the means to that end. There is a large and honorable field for untrained nurses, so long as they do not allow themselves to take responsibilities for which they are not competent, and carry out the doctor's orders faithfully and strictly, according to his directions, irrespective of their own ideas. But it seems to me that if I were Blanche I should want to take the hospital training, and should make a business of acquiring that education in which she is deficient. A. G. OWEN.



"Now stir the fire, and close the shutters fast,
Let fall the curtains, wheel the sofa round,
So let us welcome peaceful evening in."

That picture of Cowper's had very little attraction for us during this past summer, with its long, light, warm evenings; but now, when night falls early, and when the air outside is cold and damp, the prospect of following the poet's suggestion is a highly pleasurable one. Let us gather round the Ingle Nook in imagination, even if literally our heartstones are miles and miles apart. And now, when peaceful evening has duly settled, and all the Chatterers are snuggled up into their favorite chairs, tell us what you are each going to do with your evenings at home this winter, after the fire is stirred, the curtains drawn, and you have leisure to occupy the sofa or the comfortable armchair turned round to the cheery firelight.

First, where will you spend those long evenings? Not, I beg of you, in the kitchen. It saves trouble, you say, for it is already warm, and staying there saves the tidying up of another room. And so, lest the sitting-room should lose its air of chill propriety and unhomelike tidiness, the family will remain in the kitchen until bedtime. Don't do it. You, the homemaker, have been in that room the greater part of the day; getting meals, washing dishes, scrubbing, ironing, churning, and half a dozen other duties have held you there all day, and now you need a change. You have had enough of it for one day when darkness falls, and a little journey to the next room will freshen and rest you. Your husband will like sitting there, too. He paid for and probably helped to choose the furnishings you arranged so tastily in that room, and should have a chance to enjoy them. These shut-up rooms that are only opened for company are the abomination of desolation in so many homes. Make use of them yourselves; you bought and paid for them, and can appreciate and enjoy them as no company will ever take the trouble to do. It will be good for the children too. If they live continually in the kitchen they will develop kitchen manners. There is less incentive to be tidy, to be careful, to put away one's books or playthings, for "it is only the kitchen and doesn't matter." They will take a pride in the other room, and the habits developed there will be part of that great education which is found outside of books and schools, and which is so necessary to the business of living.

Have some easy chairs, not too fine; a couch, with comfortable but plainly-covered cushions; and the organ or piano, if you are fortunate enough to possess one. Especially, have plenty of light—good, clear light, but well-shaded—and the dark shades are better than the "stain" ones. One of those five-cent paper shades, covered with frills of crinkled tissue paper, is possible to everyone. A little stand beside the couch, which will hold the lamp and a book, is a good thing, and a larger table well lighted,

round which the children can study or play games. Read aloud, listen to the wonderful things that happened at school to-day, and have a little music before the "kiddies'" bedtime. Then, when they are safely tucked in, finish up your bit of sewing, while husband reads the Home Magazine section of the "Farmer's Advocate" to you.

An evening like that is not an impossibility, is it? And thereby you will be making your house a home, instead of a place in which to eat and sleep;

"And the night shall be filled with music,
And the cares that infest the day
Shall fold their tents like the Arabs,
And as silently steal away."

DAME DURDEN.

Starlight's Request Granted.

Dear Dame Durden.—I have been reading the letters in the Ingle Nook Chats, and enjoyed them very much. I noticed Starlight's request for a good recipe for headcheese, so I will send you one. I also send a recipe for salmon headcheese.

Headcheese.—Take a shank of beef with some meat on it. Have the bone well broken; wash carefully to remove bits of bone; cover with cold water; watch when the boiling begins, and take off the scum that rises. Stew five or six hours, till the muscles are dissolved; break the meat small with a fork, put in a crock, boil the gravy till in cooling it will turn to a stiff jelly. Add salt, and, if liked, other seasoning, and pour it hot on the meat; stir together, and set aside over night, when it will cut into handsome mottled slices for breakfast or supper.

Salmon Headcheese.—One can of salmon, 3 eggs, 6 rolled biscuits, 1 pint of milk; salt and pepper to taste; bake.

Hoping this will not find its way to the waster-paper basket. POLLY.

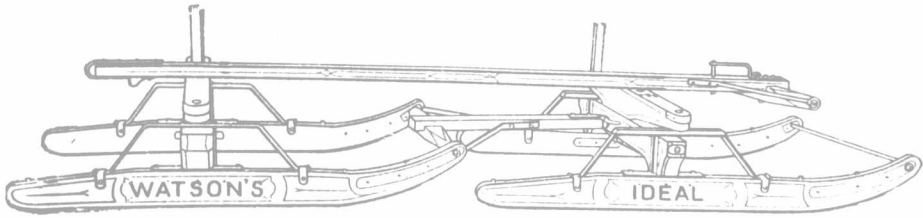
Recipes.

Short Bread.—One pound of the best flour, 1/2 pound butter, 1/2 pound sifted sugar. Mix the flour and sugar together on a board, then work into it the butter, kneading well with the hands. When well kneaded shape into three-cornered cakes, and pinch their edges. Prick over the top with a fork or skewer, and lay on some strips of candied peel. Place in a buttered pan, bake in a slow oven for about three-quarters of an hour, until they are a pale brown. Allow them to stand a moment or two after leaving the oven before being taken from the pan.

Rolls.—One pound of good flour, 2 tablespoons butter, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1 cup milk, 1 teaspoon salt. Rub the butter finely into the flour, to which the salt and baking powder has been added; make into a light dough with the milk. Make up into twists or rings; brush the tops with milk; bake in a quick oven from 15 to 20 minutes.

They had not met in some years, and he told her that she had grown as plump as a partridge; at which she cried, "Oh, now you are making game of me!"

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Lost, Strayed, Impounded.

Below is to be found a list of impounded, lost and stray stock in Western Canada. In addition to notices otherwise received, it includes the official list of such animals reported to the Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta Governments. This department is for the benefit of paid-up subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate," each of whom is entitled to one free insertion of a notice not exceeding five lines. Notices exceeding five lines will be charged two cents per word for each additional word, payable in advance.

LOST.

GLADSTONE.—Twenty-five dollars reward for horses returned to Gladstone, or \$10 for information of their recovery. One bay horse, with white feet; one light bay, slightly roached back; one bay horse, with white spot on nose, brown stripe down back, branded half circle, bar, E, with bar under. Geo. Weaver.

STONEWALL, Man.—Five dollars reward for information leading to the recovery of a small bay mare, six years old, white hind legs, white on face mixed with red, wearing leather halter, mane dressed short when left. Strayed from the premises of the undersigned on July 27th. John Oughton.

CROSSFIELD, Alta.—A gray gelding, six years old, branded L, with half circle over, on the off shoulder. Dingle, Box 649, Calgary.

PERFECTLY GOOD.

The Browns' ash-can was often the receptacle of more things than ashes. It was no uncommon thing for Nora, the maid, to find a knife or a fork or some other rather valuable article in it when she dumped the ashes in the alley. Whatever it was, she always brought it to Mrs. Brown, with the remark that here was such and such a thing that was perfectly good and that she had found it in the ash-barrel. Tommy, who was present one of these occasions, saw that his mother gave Mary a pecuniary reward, so he decided to try his hand. He rummaged around in the can until he found something. He ran off to his mother, who was entertaining callers, with it. "Oh mamma," he cried, "look at this perfectly good cat I found in the ash-can!"

A Massachusetts man met a negro who had recently worked for him, and into whose family a girl baby had come shortly before.

"What have you named her?" asked Mr. Green, on being told by the father of the addition to his family.

"Dat's what we can't 'cide on," was the reply. "I wants her name Clara and my old woman wants it Nettie."

"Well, then," suggested Mr. Green, "why don't you call her Clarinet?"

"I declare, Marse Green," said the colored man, admiringly, "dat is purtier dan either of 'em."

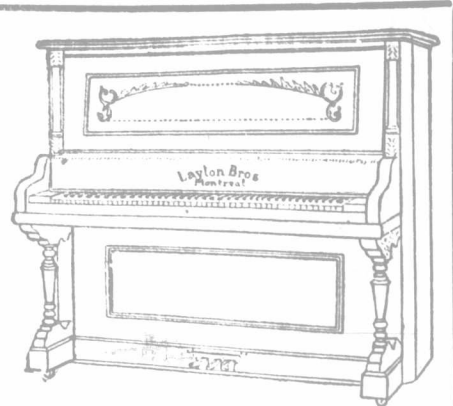
Meeting his colored friend several weeks later, Mr. Green was amused to hear him say, "We's named her Clarinet."

CASH for FURS

We want your raw furs and will pay cash for them. We are the largest firm in the business and you save all commission men's profits by dealing direct with us.

Write for our price list and fur circular. Even if you have no furs on hand you may have some to-morrow. So write now.

REVILLON BROS., Ltd.,
134 MCGILL STREET - MONTREAL.



OUR \$195

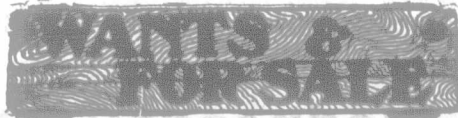
Cabinet Grand Upright Piano Special

A thoroughly up-to-date instrument in every respect; guaranteed for 10 years; full rich tone; 7 1/2 octaves; complete iron frame; three pedals.

We will ship one of these pianos to any part of the Dominion for 10 days' free trial, and if not satisfactory it may be returned at our expense.

Cut this out, and send it together with your name and address, and we will forward you Art Catalogue and full information, giving you our easy instalment plan of payment.

LAYTON BROS.
144 Peel St. MONTREAL.



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

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

FARM WANTED—Wish to buy good farm in wheat-growing section of Canada. Soil must be first-class. Give description and lowest cash price. Address P.O. Box 660, St. Paul, Minn.

FOR SALE—Good mixed farm (one section), about 300 acres broken; good buildings; wood and water; 7 miles south-east Cypress River, Man. Address E. B., care Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—Three excellent heavy black loam wheat farms, large improvements, good comfortable buildings, half mile from railway; easy terms. H. A. Scarth, Virden, Man.

FOR SALE—One hundred young canaries, singers, \$3 to \$4 each; homer pigeons, 75c.; jacobins, \$1.50; Leghorn cockerels, Brown, \$1; Buff, \$2; Orpingtons, \$2; common fowl, 35c. each; turkeys, tom, \$3; hen, \$2. A. Guilbert, Letellier, Man.

FOR SALE—Farm of half, or if required, quarter-section, with good nine-roomed frame house, and accommodation for forty head of stock. There has been sixty acres summer-fallowed this year, and forty acres first crop after breaking. Cultivated in all two hundred acres. With running stream the year round and ample wood for fuel. Convenient to elevator, station, school and church. This is one of the most convenient farms in the Province. Price \$9,000, terms easy. Apply T. Fawcett, Golden Stream, Manitoba.

HEREFORD CATTLE—Fit for exhibition purposes. Low prices, easy terms. Finest herd in Canada. For short time only, pure Shetland colts, males \$50.00, females \$60.00. Three years old \$75. to \$95. J. E. Marples, Deleau, Man.

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

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

WANTED, by thoroughly experienced farmer, married, to rent or manage farm (with some stock preferred). Apply Alta, c/o Farmer's Advocate.

WANTED—MEN—Railroads in Canada, passenger brakemen, firemen, electric motor men, conductors. Experience unnecessary. Particulars for stamp. Dept. 75, Inter. Ry. Inst., Indianapolis, Ind., U. S. A.

WANTED—Male and female Berkshire hogs, not related, registered, of good form, weighing from 150 to 200 lbs. Delivered at Ponoka station, C. & E. State price. G. Malohow, Earlville, Alta.

10 ACRE FRUIT RANCH—Southern California. Lemons, oranges and peaches bringing good returns every six weeks. Will exchange for land. Anna B. Hoaglin, Raymond, Alta., Canada.

160 ACRES—Improved farm. 30 acres summer-fallowed, 80 acres broken, 120 to break, balance hay; 2 small buildings. 1 1/2 and 5 miles from towns on C.P.R. Good black soil with clay subsoil. Price \$1600, half cash. Chas. R. Duxbury, Elkhorn, Man., will show property. George Dixon, Brandon, Man. Box 736.

All "would be" De Laval Competitors
Outclassed as usual!



B 209 RA PC 40 Portland, Org. Oct. 10.
The De Laval Separator Co.
74 Cortlandt St., New York.
Gold Medal awarded De Laval. No grand prize offered. We
are only exhibitor receiving all gold medals on entire exhibit.
C. E. HILL, Mgr.

Every highest award at every important exposition
for twenty-five years.

The De Laval Separator Co.
248 McDermot Ave., - WINNIPEG, MAN.

Montreal Toronto New York Chicago Philadelphia
San Francisco.

JOINT AUCTION SALE

OF

30 Scotch and Scotch-topped

SHORTHORNS

At the Western Hotel Stables, GUELPH, ONT.

Wednesday, Dec. 13, 1905

(During Winter Fair)

The offering comprises such families as
Village Blossoms, Mysies, Nonpareils,
Brawith Buds, Cecilians, Bessies, Rosebuds,
Minas, Clementinas, Clarets, Urys and others.

THOS. INGRAM, Guelph, Ont., Auctioneer.

A. EDWARD MEYER, Guelph, Ont.,
GEO. AMOS & SON, Moffat, Ont.,

Proprietors.

For catalogues address

A. EDWARD MEYER, Box 378, Guelph, Ontario.

WRITE FOR PRICES OF

Cedar Posts and Tamarac Piling.

IN CAR LOTS.

JNO. M. CHISHOLM,

Office Tribune Bldg., WINNIPEG. P.O. Drawer 1230.

WHEN IN NEED OF

Cedar Posts, Lumber, Coal or Wood

IN CAR LOTS

Write to **THOS. D. ROBINSON & SON**
365 Main Street, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Yards: C. N. R. and C. P. R.

P. O. Box 659.

TRADE NOTES.

"And have you any brothers and sisters, my little man?" asked the kind old lady.

"Yes'm," replied the little man. "I got one sister and one and a half brothers."

"What?"

"Yes, sir; two half-sisters and three half-brothers."

A fine specimen of the Taurus hibernicus made its appearance in the Bow Street Police Court yesterday. "You ducked your head," said the magistrate to Patrick Lane, who charged Joseph Kavanagh with shooting at him in the Strand. "Faith, and I did, your Worship. It's better to be a coward for five minutes than to be dead all your lifetime."

The Royal (England) champion Short-horn bull of 1905, Royal Emblem, exported to South America by Mr. Taylor, Pitlivie, Scotland, was sold by auction at Buenos Ayres last month to Senor Victor Degris for \$37,000 of the currency of that country, equal to \$16,150 of Canadian money. At the same sale was sold the two-year-old bull, Pitlivie General 2nd, for \$23,000, equal to \$10,040 of our money, to Senor C. Reyes, a well-known breeder of race horses.

Willie was admonished by his father to develop the habit of observation. "Cultivate the faculty of seeing and you will be a successful man," he said. The boy's uncle added to the admonition, and his aunt also dilated upon the necessity of observing everything that went on.

The triple lecture made a deep impression upon Willie. That evening he told his father that he had been using his eyes. "Tell us what you have learned," said his aunt. "Uncle Jim's got a bottle of whiskey hid behind his trunk," said Willie; "Aunt Jennie's got an extra set of teeth in her dresser, and pa's got a deck of cards and a box of chips behind the books in the secretary." And the family united in voting him a little sneak.

AMERICAN SHROPSHIRE ASSOCIATION.

The limit of time for recording Shropshires at 50c. each is December 1st. See Rules. The sheep business is booming, and Shropshires are at the top. Grade Shropshires for mutton have sold this year as high as \$9.40 in carload lots. Record and transfer all your sheep. There is a great demand for registered Shropshire rams for the ranges, in car-load lots. If you know where they can be secured, notify the secretary. The annual meeting will be held during the International Live-stock Show at Chicago, December 21st, 1905, 10.30 a. m., U. S. Yards. Reduced fare on all Railroads.—Mortimer Levering, Secretary.

Following is the list of judges appointed for the International Live-stock Show at Chicago, Dec. 16 to 23:

Cattle.—Shorthorn—George Waters, E. K. Thomas, John Welch. Aberdeen-Angus—C. F. Curtiss, Louis Pfaelzer, Louis Keefer. Hereford—I. M. Forbes, M. A. Judy, John Lewis. Galloway—Prof. C. F. Curtiss. Red Polled and Polled Durham—H. T. Davis.

Sheep.—Shropshire—W. R. Weaver. Southdown and Oxford—H. L. Compton. Hampshire—H. Noel Gibson. Dorset—R. J. Stone. Cheviot—Dr. Cay. Cotswold—T. H. Shore. Lincoln—Jas. Snell. Rambouillet—J. L. Van Meter.

Swine.—Berkshire—Geo. W. Jessup. Poland-China—J. M. Kemp. Chester White—B. J. Hargan. Duroc Jersey—O. S. West. Tamworth—E. N. Ball. Large Yorkshire—Prof. Dietrich.

Horses.—Percheron—W. L. Elwood. Clydesdale—Prof. Carlyle. Prof. Rutherford. Prof. Humphrey. Shire—Alex. Galbraith. German Coach—Alex. Galbraith. Prof. W. J. Kennedy, R. P. Stericker. French Coach—E. A. Potter. Hackney—Henry Fairfax. Ponies—Robt. Lilburn.

Fast Tourist Car Service to California.

Via Chicago Great Western Railway, Kansas City, and the Santa Fe Railway. Car leaves Minneapolis and St. Paul every Thursday, arriving at Los Angeles the following Monday at 8.25 a. m. For further information apply to any Great Western agent, or J. P. Elmer, G. P. A., St. Paul, Minn.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

J. G. WASHINGTON, Ninga.—Shorthorns and Clydesdales. Four choice young bulls. One stallion two years. Good one.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

R. A. & J. A. WATT, Salem P. O., Ont., and telegraph office.—Breeders of Shorthorns and Clydesdales. Imported and Canadian-bred females; also pair of bull calves.

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

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

ROBT. SINTON, Regina, Assa.—Breeder and importer of Herefords. Stock, both sexes, for sale.

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

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

SHORTHORNS of the fashionable families. S. John Kennedy, Swan River, Man.—(C.N.R.), 14 miles from town.

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

TRAYNOR BROS., Regina, Assa.—Clydesdales. Stallions for sale.

THOS. ELLIOTT, Regina, Assa.—Breeder of Herefords.

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

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

W. S. LISTER, Middle Church (N. Winnip.) p. Marchmont Herd Scotch Shorthorns. Bulls all ages from imported stock. Telephone 1004B.

POULTRY AND EGGS



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

FOR SALE—A few very choice Golden Wyandottes, Indian Games and Barred Plymouth Rocks. S. Ling, 128 River Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

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

SILVER WYANDOTTES for sale—Sixty cockerels, forty pullets; single birds from \$1.50; pairs and trios same rate. Exhibition stock a matter of correspondence. Ed. Brown, Boissevain, Man.

SCARCLIFFE HEREFORDS

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

H. M. BING, Glenella, Man.

Advertise in the Advocate

What They are Saying.

"The people are becoming aroused to the necessity of competition as to cattle buying. Through the want of it we suffer much. I am not particularly blaming the two or three cattle-buying interests in the West, that practically combine for their own advantage, but I blame ourselves for allowing such a condition to exist. With competition among buyers, the Alberta rancher could command a much better price for his cattle." —Rufus H. Pope, ex-M. P.

"Organization of American universities is simpler than Canadian, I think. You have so many denominational colleges connected with the state university, and, as a result, you have the complex problem of government control. In the United States, where there is a state university, the question of denominational colleges never arises, and so matters are much simpler." —President Schurman (Cornell).

The latest mishap (wreck of the Allan liner, Bavarian) is the worst disaster of them all, and an example of the continual careless navigation of the St. Lawrence under the present pilotage system, that calls for prompt Government interference. The Quebec Corporation of Pilots is a close corporation and a regular family compact. Only pilots' sons, nephews and cousins are admitted as apprentices. All these come from the parishes, and, strange to say, not only are outsiders debarred from the profession, but not one English-speaking apprentice has been admitted for many years past. The steamship companies are, however, as much to blame for the existing state of affairs as the pilots, especially the regular lines who pick out and pay their own pilots. Such men only work for the company they are engaged by. The result is that the pilots in connection with these lines are without the independence to act upon their own judgment, and dare not disobey their employers when urged to undue speed.—[Toronto Globe.

This carelessness on the part of the Marine and Fisheries Minister has been referred to in this paper two years since. The losses since that time on the St. Lawrence route are appalling. As a consequence, Canadians pay the bill in the added transportation charges which cover the extra insurance. It is time the Government took the reins.

Homeseekers' Excursion.

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

The final shipment of cattle for the season came in from Medicine Hat for export to England. There were 500 in the lot, the shippers being Spencer Bros. and Huntvale & Hooper. Mr. Mullins states he has sent already this season 10,000 head to the Old Country.

POLITENESS OF IRISH PEASANTRY.

A friend sends me the following delightful bit, cut from some paper: "It is well known that the Irish peasant (no doubt from a sense of politeness) will seldom disagree with a tourist, but likes to give an answer which he thinks will be agreeable to the questioner. Last summer a gentleman from Liverpool, while out for a sail on Carlingford Lough, was caught in a gale. Knowing the danger, Pat made for the shore. 'Why are you going in?' said the visitor; there's not much wind.' 'No,' replied the boatman, 'but, sure, what there is av it is mighty powerful.' An angler tells how, when in quest of fish, he asked a small, bare-legged boy if there were any fish in a certain river. 'There is, your honor.' 'What sort of fish?' 'There do be trout and eels, yer honor.' 'Any salmon?' 'There do be an odd one.' 'Any thermometers?' 'Them does be there, too, yer honor; but they comes up lather in the season.'"

Send Us a New Subscriber

TO THE

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND

HOME MAGAZINE

Subscription price, \$1.50 a year, and we'll give you any one of the following books: (Where possible, make a second choice in case the volume you want is not available. Each book is cloth-bound and lettered in white.)

PANSY BOOKS.

- Aunt Jane's Hero.
- At the Mercy of Tiberius.
- Ben-Hur. Basket of Flowers.
- Chataugua. Girls at Home.
- Chrissy's Endeavor.
- Christie's Christmas.
- Daisy. Divers Women.
- Daisy in the Field.
- Endless Chain, An. Ester Reid.
- Ester Reid Yet Speaking.
- Four Girls at Chataugua.
- From Different Standpoints.
- Fair God, The. Flower of the Family.
- Good Wives. Hall in the Grove.
- Household Puzzles. Julia Reid.
- King's Daughter.
- Links in Rebecca's Life.
- Lamplighter.
- Little Fishers and Their Nets.
- Little Women. Melbourne House.
- Mabel Wynn or Those Boys.
- Mabel Vaughan. Modern Prophets.
- Mrs. Solomon Smith Looking On.
- Man of the House. Naomi.
- Old Helmet. One Commonplace Day.
- Prince of the House of David.
- Pillar of Fire. Profiles.
- Pocket Measure. Queechy.
- Ruth Erskine's Crosses. Randolphs.
- Sidney Martin's Christmas.
- Stepping Heavenward.
- Throne of David.
- That Lass o' Lowrie's.
- Tip Lewis and His Lamp.
- Three People. What Katy Did.
- What Katy Did at School.
- What Katy Did Next.
- Wide, Wide World.
- Wise and otherwise.

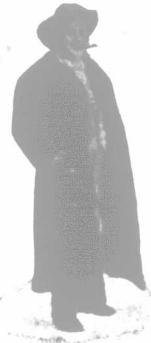
Aesop's Fables.

- Alice. By Bulwer Lytton.
- Ardath. By Marie Corelli.
- Averil. By Rosa Carey.
- Alice's Adventures in Wonderland and through the Looking Glass. By Lewis Carroll.
- Andersen's Fairy Tales.
- Arabian Nights' Entertainments.
- Aunt Diana. By Rosa Carey.
- An Original Belle.
- An Unexpected Result.
- Beyond the City. By Conan Doyle.
- Black Beauty. By A. Sewell.
- Barriers Burned Away. Day of Fate.
- Bessie at the Seaside.
- Bessie in the City.
- Bessie and Her Friends.
- Bessie Among the Mountains.
- Bessie at School.
- Bessie on Her Travels.
- Cast up by the Sea. By Sir S. Baker.
- Children of the Abbey. By R. M. Roche.
- Child's History of England. By Dickens.
- Christmas Stories. By Dickens.
- Concerning Isabel Carnaby. By Ellen Thornycroft Fowler.
- Count of Monte Cristo. By Dumas.
- Cousin Maude. By M. J. Holmes.
- David Copperfield. By Dickens.

- Deerslayer. By J. Fenimore Cooper.
- Deemster. By Hall Caine.
- Dora Deane. By M. J. Holmes.
- Dora Thorne. By Mary J. Holmes.
- Driven Back to Eden.
- Donovan. By Edna Lyall.
- East Lynn. By Mrs. Henry Wood.
- Egyptian Princess. By Ebers.
- Elizabeth and Her German Garden.
- Elsie Venner. By O. W. Holmes.
- English Orphans. By Mary J. Holmes.
- Ernest Maltravers. By Bulwer Lytton.
- Ethelyn's Mistake. By M. J. Holmes.
- Earth-Trembled, The.
- Family Pride. By Fleming.
- Firm of Girdlestone. By Conan Doyle.
- First Violin. By Jessie Fothergill.
- Flat-iron for a Farthing. By Mrs. Ewing.
- Fortunes of Nigel. By Scott.
- From Jest to Earnest.
- Face Illumined.
- Found Yet Lost. His Somber Rivals.
- Gold Elsie. By Marlitt.
- Grimm's Fairy Tales.
- Green Mountain Boys. By D. P. Thompson.
- Great Expectations. By Dickens.
- Gulliver's Travels. By Dean Swift.
- Guy Mannerling. By Scott.
- Hard Times. By Dickens.
- Hardy Norseman. By Edna Lyall.
- Henry Esmond. By Thackeray.
- Homestead on the Hillside. By Mary J. Holmes.
- Hypatia. By Kingsley.
- He Fell in Love with His Wife.
- Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow. By Jerome K. Jerome.
- In the Golden Days. By Edna Lyall.
- Ivanhoe. By Scott.
- Jackanapes. By Mrs. Ewing.
- Jane Eyre. By Bronte.
- John Halifax. By Miss Mulock.
- Kenelm Chillingly. By Lytton.
- Kenilworth. By Scott.
- Knight Errant. By Edna Lyall.
- Knight of the Nineteenth Century.
- Lamplighter. By Miss Cummings.
- Last Days of Pompeii. By Lytton.
- Last of the Barons. By Lytton.
- Last of the Mohicans. By Cooper.
- Lena Rivers. By Mary J. Holmes.
- Little Minister. By J. M. Barrie.
- Lorna Doone. By Blackmore.
- Maggie Miller. By M. J. Holmes.
- Marian Gray. By Mary J. Holmes.
- Meadow Brook. By M. J. Holmes.
- Miss Lou. Near to Nature's Heart.
- Mildred Keith. Mildred and Elsie.
- Mildred at Roselands.
- Mildred's Married Life.
- Mildred at Home.
- Mildred's Boys and Girls.
- Mildred's New Daughters.
- Merle's Crusade. By Rosa Carey.
- Teah Clarke. By Doyle.
- Middlemarch. By George Eliott.
- Mildred. By Mary J. Holmes.
- Minister's Wooing. By Stowe.
- My Lady Nicotine. By J. M. Barrie.
- Newcombes. By Thackeray.
- Night and Morning. By Lytton.
- Not Like Other Girls. By R. Carey.

- Oliver Twist. By Dickens.
- Old Curiosity Shop. By Dickens.
- Only the Governess. By R. Carey.
- Old Mamselle's Secret. By Marlitt.
- Our Bessie. By Rosa Carey.
- Owl's Nest. By Marlitt.
- Opening a Chestnut Burr.
- Our Mutual Friend. By Dickens.
- Pendennis. By Thackeray.
- Pickwick Papers. By Dickens.
- Pilgrim's Progress. By J. Bunyan.
- Pioneers. By Cooper.
- Pirate. By Cooper.
- Prairie. By Cooper.
- Pathfinder. By Cooper.
- Red Rover. By Cooper.
- Reinzi. By Bulwer Lytton.
- Rob Roy. By Scott.
- Robinson Crusoe. By Defoe.
- Romance of Two Worlds. By Marie Corelli.
- Samantha at Saratoga. By M. Holley.
- Scarlet Letter. By Hawthorne.
- Schomberg Cotta Family. By Charles.
- Scottish Chiefs. By Jane Porter.
- Shadow of a Crime. By Hall Caine.
- Shirley. By Charlotte Bronte.
- Sign of the Four. By Conan Doyle.
- Silence of Dean Maitland. By Maxwell Gray.
- Sketch Book. By Irving.
- Spy. By Cooper.
- Stickit Minister. By Crockett.
- Study in Scarlet. By C. Doyle.
- Swiss Family Robinson. By Wyss.
- Tale of Two Cities. By Dickens.
- Tales from Shakespeare. By Charles and Mary Lamb.
- Tempest and Sunshine. By Mary J. Holmes.
- Thaddeus of Warsaw. By J. Porter.
- Thelma. By Marie Corelli.
- Three Men in a Boat. By Jerome K. Jerome.
- Tom Brown at Oxford. By Thomas Hughes.
- Tom Brown's School Days. By Thomas Hughes.
- Tour of the World in Eighty Days. By Jules Verne.
- Treasure Island. By Stevenson.
- Two Admirals. By Cooper.
- Taken Alive. What Can She Do. Uarda. By Ebers.
- Un le Tom's Cabin. By Stowe.
- Under Two Flags. By Ouida.
- Vanity Fair. By Thackeray.
- Vendetta. By Marie Corelli.
- Virginians. By Thackeray.
- Water Witch. By Cooper.
- Waverley. By Scott.
- We Two. By Edna Lyall.
- Westward Ho. By Kingsley.
- White Company. By Conan Doyle.
- Wide, Wide World. By Wetherill.
- Wing and Wing. By Cooper.
- Window in Thrums. By Barrie.
- Willy Reilly. By Carleton.
- Wonder Book. By Hawthorne.
- Won by Waiting. By Edna Lyall.
- Wormwood. By Marie Corelli.
- Without a Home.
- Young Girl's Wooing.

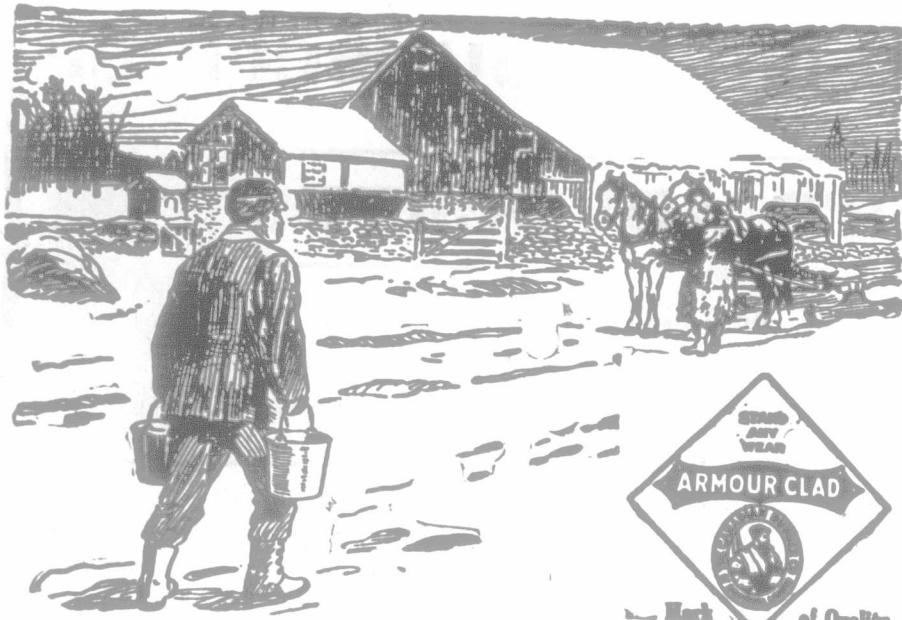
C. E. McHugh,
Supt. of the
Homestake
Extension
Mining Co.,
Black Hills,
S. D., a man
who has solved
the question
of low-grade
ore mining,
making it the
most profit-
able industry
in the world.



If You Have \$500 to Invest

We invite you to join our party on a **FREE TRIP** to inspect the **HOMESTAKE EXTENSION MINE**, situated "in the heart of the richest one-hundred square miles on earth," and we leave you to be the referee as to whether you wish to invest in this rich property. Send for full particulars immediately.

Douglas Lacey & Co., - Wilson Patterson,
Fiscal Agents: Canadian Northwest Branch, 711 Union Bank Building.



Frosty, snowy or sloppy weather means cold, wet feet, chilblains and misery, unless your feet are protected by **ARMOUR CLAD** Lumberman's and Boots.

Weather and waterproof, comfortable, and made to stand any wear. All styles.
"The mark of quality" on the genuine



"Clarke's" Mitts

Clarke's mitts are made from the best hides and skins, tanned in our own tannery and finished in our own factory.

Our celebrated "Horsehide" mitts are made from genuine horsehide — not cowhide, which is found in most mitts, and called horsehide. This mitt is soft, tough, pliable, neat-fitting, warm, heat and wet-proof, and will stand more hard wear than any other mitt made.

We also make mitts from Peccary hog, which is one of the toughest leathers that it is possible to tan, muleskin, buck, elk, sheep, and all other leathers suitable for mitts. Every mitt is branded, so that you know exactly what you are buying.

Sold by enterprising dealers everywhere.
Write for our catalogue. It's free.

A. R. Clarke & Co., Limited Toronto Canada

Tanners and makers of all kinds of leather gloves, mitts, moccasins, etc., for outdoor hard wear.



A Corner in Grain

We never tried to corner the grain market, but in this corner of the world we have a deserved reputation for selling

CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD

For horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry. If you are not posted as to our goods, and cannot secure a package from your dealer, drop a card to the

CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD COMPANY
Winnipeg and Toronto.



ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

A farm laborer who was getting married found that he had not enough money with which to pay the minister's fee. He promised, however, to pay him in potatoes when they were ready for digging up. The minister waited for some time, but no potatoes were forthcoming; so he called upon the man and inquired the reason.

"Well, to tell you the truth, Guvner," was the reply, "I'd like to give you the potatoes, but she ain't worth it."

The youth was in danger of drifting into bad courses, when one of the noble people who interest themselves in such cares, says an English paper, persuaded him to accept employment on a farm. Alas! a week later the lad reappeared in his old haunts.

"What, James!" exclaimed his benefactor, reproachfully. "Back again? Why didn't you stay on the farm?"

"I couldn't stand the country, sir," answered the born London guttersnipe.

"Too quiet for you—eh?"

"Quiet? Not arf? Much too noisy!" cried James. "Why, crikey, sir, it was fair deafenin'! Wot w'l' the row of the birds in the daytime and the noise of the silence at night, I very near went off my 'ead!"

"That speech," said Bird S. Coler, anent a political address, "was ungracious. It reminds me of a Scot's speech to his wife."

"The Scot had married for the second time. His new mate was sentimental and a little morbid. She could not resist asking her husband now and then if he loved her better than he had loved her predecessor."

"She would say:

"Do I more than fill Jean's place in your heart, Jock?"

"Are ye sure ye're no' regrettin' Jean, laddie?"

"Jock, do ye lo'e me better nor her?"

"The man bore several of these examinations patiently. Then he ended them once for all with a gruff:

"Tak' ma word for it, Betty, if Jean was livin' ye wadna be here."

"There was a time," said Senator Scott, of West Virginia, when my colleague Elkins was a hustling young freight agent in New Mexico. His office was a box car, and his principal troubles were in making his receipts of freight tally with his bills of lading. One day he had a carload of household furniture switched to his siding. The seal of the car door was quickly broken, as young Elkins then, as now, always liked to keep up with his work. He was greeted with the bray of an ass as the door slipped back on its rollers. The bill of lading was at once scanned, but there was nothing to show that the animal should be a passenger on this particular car. The goods were all checked out, and then Elkins wired the general office thus:

"I'm a bureau short and a jackass long on this carload of furniture."

"After a little delay the answer came, 'All O. K. The bureau is a burro.'"

August Belmont at a certain directors' meeting, was describing a fraud that had been brought to light in a proposition laid before the board.

"These gentlemen," said Mr. Belmont, "gave themselves away. They stood convicted out of their own mouths. They were like the innkeeper's family that conducted the weekly raffle."

"In this raffle the prizes were turkeys, ducks, young pigs, baskets of eggs and such like rural commodities. A quantity of steel disks, numbered from 1 to 25, were put into a black bag, and the little daughter of the innkeeper put her hand in the bag and drew a disk for each speculator in turn. The person whose number was the highest got the prize."

"Well, it had been noticed that the innkeeper's wife got the prize pretty frequently, but nothing was thought of this by the simple, honest rural folk."

"One evening, though, the little girl, with her hand in the bag, paused. It was her mother's turn, and she did not draw forth her mother's disk in her usual quick and careless way. She ruminated about. The other raffle-keepers looked at one another oddly. The innkeeper said:

"Come, come, child. Hurry up."

"But, father," said the little girl, "I can't find the hot one."

"Poor fellow! His doctor tells him the only thing that will cure him is a course of mud baths, and he can't afford to go to the mud springs."

"But surely he can go into politics, and let the mud come to him."

The Pastor—I was not acquainted with the deceased, but I heard that she was divorced twice prior to her marriage to you. Now, I hardly know what to say of her in way of eulogy.

The Widower—Er—couldn't you say that she was faithful to the last?

A man who is always on the lookout for novelties recently asked a dealer in automobiles if there was anything new in machines.

"There's a patented improvement that has just been put on the market," replied the dealer. "A folding horse that fits under the seat."

NOTHING TO HIM.

It is told of a certain New England farmer that he one day set forth to purchase a cow from a neighbor who had one to sell. The negotiations had reached a point where the would-be purchaser had about agreed to take the cow, when her owner said:

"I really think that I ought to tell you that this cow has one failing. She is all I have said that she was in regard to the quantity and the quality of her milk, but I will own up that she is hard to milk because she is such a kicker. You never know when she will kick you over."

"Oh, that is all right," said the would-be purchaser. "You see, my wife does the milking at my place."

In a village in Maryland an old deacon in shaving himself on Sunday prior to church time made a slight cut with the razor on the extreme end of his nose. Quickly calling to his wife, says the Philadelphia Ledger, he asked her if she had any court plaster in the house.

"You will find some in my sewing basket," she said.

The deacon soon had the cut covered. At church in assisting with the collection he noticed everyone smile as he passed the plate, and some of the younger people laughed outright. Very much annoyed, he asked one of his assistants if there was anything wrong with his appearance.

"Well, I should say there was," answered the assistant. "What is that upon your nose?"

"Court plaster."

"No," said his friend; "it is the label from a spool of cotton. It says, 'Warranted 200 yards.'"

Attention is called to the advertisement in this issue of a joint auction sale of Shorthorn cattle to be held at Guelph, Ont., on December 13th, during the holding of the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair in that city, when 30 Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns from the herds of Mr. A. Edward Meyer, of Guelph, and Messrs. Geo. Amos & Son, of Moffat, will be offered. These herds have been built up on sound lines, and have been strengthened in the last few years by the purchase of first-class imported and home-bred females and the use of high-class sires. The Amos herd has had the benefit of the services of Imp. Old Lancaster, winner of the grand championship as the best bull of the breed, any age, at the Toronto Exhibition this year, and some of his get, we understand, will be included in the sale. Those interested will do well to apply early for the catalogue, and a visit to Guelph during the Winter Fair, apart from the sale, is a rare treat for a stockman.

Through Tourist Car to California and Colorado.

Via Chicago Great Western Railway, Omaha, and C. R. I. & P. Ry., to San Francisco, leaves Minneapolis 8 p. m., St. Paul 8.30 p. m. every Tuesday. Arrives San Francisco, 4.28 p. m. on Saturday. This car runs through the most beautiful scenery in the Rocky Mountains. Low rates. For full information apply to any Great Western agent, or J. P. Elmer, G. P. A., St. Paul, Minn.

Four Simpson Bargains of the Highest Value

"Simpson Bargains" are now known from Ocean to Ocean. "Simpson Bargains" are bargains. You never take any risk buying them, for if they are not up to your highest expectations, we take the goods back and return your money. Besides this **We Prepay Freight or Express Charges** on all orders of \$25.00 or over bought from us. We prepay them to all Railway Stations in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, and as far west as Winnipeg. All our Western customers only pay the difference in charges from Winnipeg to their home. **PRACTICAL SAVINGS** for our customers, that's what we are looking for.

A Splendid Novelty in LADIES' COATS



For new styles in Ladies' Garments our Store stands without a peer in this country. No sooner have new creations made their appearance in one of the great fashion centres, then they may be found in our magnificent and up-to-date departments. Here, for instance, is a very new and attractive Coat, made of dark tweeds in black, myrtle or navy blue colors, mixed with white, in very pretty patterns. They are made in loose back-pleated style, with empire yoke. **Instead of a shawl-collar, as shown in illustration, the Coat is made with a regulation double-breasted coat collar; just the right thing for Winter wear.** The yoke and the sleeves are lined with very heavy Italian mercerised. It is a beautiful model, full of attractiveness, and made according to the very latest creation. As we make them in our own workrooms, we can easily guarantee them to fit and give you all the satisfaction you might expect.

9.85 Would you be without it? **9.85**

Do not forget that if you can make up a \$25.00 order, we will prepay freight or express charges on same. Ask your neighbors and friends to join you in the making up of the order. It saves expenses, and prevents possible delay.

Get One of these SKIRTS

The greatest skirt bargain of the season is certainly the skirt we offer here. We saw the necessity of bringing something extra good on the market in the matter of a stylish well-made skirt, and put our best designers and cutters to work. The result was this skirt..... **3.45**

3.45 A Simpson Bargain **3.45**



Special Value in Men's Winter or Storm Overcoats and Boys' Red River Overcoats

This Coat is made up in the same style and has the same effect as a Fur-lined Overcoat, but is minus the Fur. The illustration represents the coat, which is made to your measure, of a heavy black English cheviot lined with fancy stripe or checked tweed, and is lined with plain black haircloth or glassade saddle back lining, reaching down to the waist, making it easy to slide it on or off, and giving double protection against the weather. They are cut loose and roomy, full 50 inch long; double breasted, with deep storm collar of Imitation Astrachan in a black glossy curl. The coat fastens with mohair cord loops and large buttons, giving it the effect of a fur-lined coat, for one-quarter the price. Breast measure 36 to 44 inches.

SPECIAL 10.95

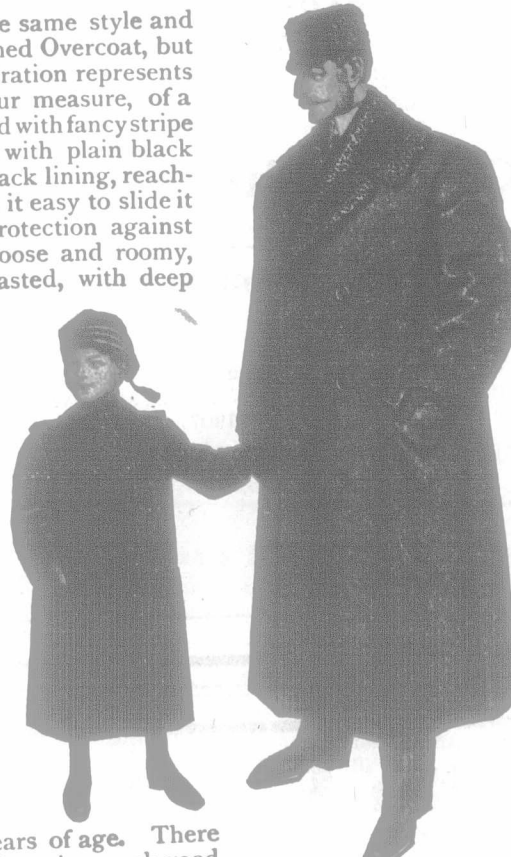
In sending measurements give the same as for regular overcoats, around chest, over vest, also over coat. Give height and weight.

For Your Boys

This style of Overcoat is now very popular for boys from 3 to 9 years of age. There is no overcoat that gives such good wear and comfort and has that stylish cosy Winter appearance, as this particular one.

Made from rich blue black Mackinac cloth, thick soft finished material, cut long and buttoning close up to the throat, red flannel-lined detachable capot on back, epaulets on shoulders, lined throughout with neat checked lining and seams piped with red flannel. Regular \$4.00 value. Sizes 21 to 28. Our special price **2.98**

Toque 35c. extra. Sash 50c. extra.



Get One of these SKIRTS

It could not be surpassed for style, fit, finish and quality. It's made of black vicuna cloth of a fine supple quality, is unlined, has inverted seams over the hips, stitched strapping and deep pleated gore seams. It's a splendid bargain for \$3.45, and if after reception you think it otherwise, just return the Skirt and get your money back. We supply them in lengths from 38 to 42 inches and waist bands up to 28 inches..... **3.45**

IF YOUR OWN ORDER DOES NOT AMOUNT TO \$25.00, ASK YOUR FRIENDS, RELATIVES OR NEIGHBORS TO JOIN YOU IN A CLUB ORDER. IT SAVES TIME AND PREVENTS POSSIBLE DELAY.

THE ROBERT SIMPSON COMPANY, LIMITED
TORONTO, CANADA

Among examples of American humor recently given in the Nineteenth Century and After is a story which a bright ornament of the English Bench is said to have told more than once. A speaker in a western town had started out to show that there might be

great differences between national and local reputation. He had said, "A man can't always tell what his neighbors think of him," when he was interrupted by one of his hearers. "I came mighty near knowing once," said the man, with a reminiscent look, "but the jury disagreed."

"During the taking of a religious census of the district of Columbia the past winter," relates a representative from Tennessee, "a couple of young ladies who were engaged in the work stopped at my home on Capitol Hill, and

when the bell rang it was answered by the negro boy I brought from Tennessee with me. The ladies asked him: "Will you please tell me who lives here?" "Yessum; Mistah Johnsing," was the answer. "Is he a Christian?" "No, ma'am. He's er congressman from Tennessee."

THE FARMER'S TRIBUNE

AND PRAIRIE HOME MAGAZINE

AND

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

From now until the First of January, 1907, for \$2.00.

It is impossible to beat these two in combination.

THE FARMER'S TRIBUNE is recognized as the only fearless, outspoken champion of the Western settlers. It never fails to take sides with the farmers. You can't afford to be without it.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is the oldest, largest, most widely-circulated and only weekly farm paper in Western Canada.

\$2.00 for the Two Journals

The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

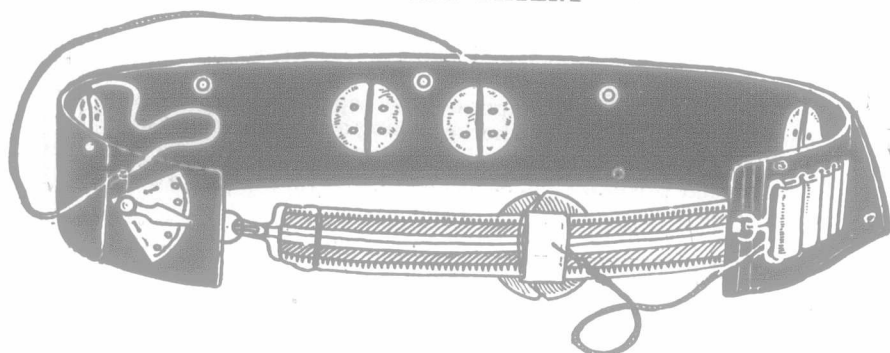
GENTLEMEN,—Enclosed find \$2.00 for the WEEKLY FARMER'S TRIBUNE and THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE from now to the 1st of January, 1907.

Name

Address

Zenith Electric Belts

PATERSON PATENT



MADE IN WINNIPEG.

There are many Electric Belts to-day on the market, but it remained for the **Zenith Electric Belt** to attain first place.

It is the only hand-made belt in Canada, the only belt that positively gives three distinct currents, the one belt that cures when others fail.

If you are a sufferer from Rheumatism, Nervous Debility, Backache, Stomach or Liver Troubles, Bladder or Kidney Troubles, Insomnia, etc., you want the **Zenith Electric Belt**.

Over 2,500 are in use in the City of Winnipeg and Manitoba, every one of which is giving the best of satisfaction.

They cost but little, they last a lifetime.

Write to-day for full and complete information.

We make all repairs free of charge.

THE ZENITH ELECTRIC BELT CO.
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

The Greatest Sash and Door Factory in the West.

CUSHING BROS. CO., Limited

Factory and Yards at CALGARY, EDMONTON, REGINA.

Branches at: Red Deer, Strathcona, Ft. Saskatchewan and Morinville.

Manufacturers, Importers, Jobbers: **Doors, Blinds, Glazed Sash, Plate and Window Glass, Leaded Art Glass, Church Windows, Chipped, Enamel, Cathedral, Skylight and Wire Glass, Hardwood Doors, Colonial Columns, Porch Work.**

Advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Legal.

COWS TRESPASSING.

What redress have I for stock trespassing on my farm after November 1st, when the herd law expires for the winter? I am living close to the town, and cattle have access to the cleanings from the elevators here, and then wander over my fields. J. M. Sask.

Ans.—We think you have a case against the owner of the cattle for damages done your property. It might also be well for you to bring action against the elevator company for throwing out weed seeds where cattle could get them, thus creating a nuisance.

AGREEMENT WITH FARM HAND.

I hired B for eight months. He said he wanted \$30 a month. I said I would give him \$240 for eight months—that is, the rate of \$30 per month. B left me at end of fourth month, over a small thing. For the last two or three weeks B had not been doing his work satisfactorily. When B was leaving I told him if he left I would put another man in his place, and if I had to give him extra I would deduct it off what he had earned in the first four months. B went to law, put me to expense. After the judge heard the evidence, he said I was right in keeping back what I had to pay the second man extra for the remaining four months. The judge allowed me the extra, but charged me \$6 for counsel fee, and all costs. Now, can they make me pay the counsel fee and costs, when I offered to pay B all but the extra I had to pay the second man. Sask.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—If your hiring was for \$240 for eight months, and the man left without permission, you would not have been entitled to pay anything, but you appear to have made a supplementary agreement with him, that if he left you would charge him the extra that you would have to pay the man to take his place. You practically agreed to let the man go on these terms. Having done this, when the time came to pay up you should have tendered the man the money that was due him after the deduction, and if he refused to accept it, when he sued you, you should have paid it into court, as you got judgment in your favor on the facts, you would not have had to pay the costs charged against you if you had tendered the money before action or paid it into court. Not having done this, the costs were properly charged against you.

Miscellaneous.

REGISTERING PIGS.

How should I proceed to register Yorkshire pigs? I have a registered hog and sow and wish to register the litter. Gainsboro'. T. S. S.

Ans.—Write Secretary of Live-stock Associations, G. H. Greig, Winnipeg, for blank forms, or to the Registrar, Live-stock Records, Ottawa, Ont.

PRICE FOR BREAKING LAND.

What is the usual arrangement in regard to breaking land on a rented farm? Does the owner pay the tenant for breaking and backsetting? G. H. B. Kildonan.

Ans.—Invariably the owner pays, either in cash or gives the use of the new land for a certain term. The price for breaking and backsetting runs from \$4 to \$5 an acre, usually the latter.

SOWING ON BREAKING.

1. Can a crop of oats be grown on the prairie during the first year on the homestead?

2. Would it be better to sow seed on grass and break lightly, or break somewhat deep and harrow in the seed?

3. Would it be advisable to carry across to the Northwest some of the best varieties of English oats? Lancashire. H. HOLDERNESS.

Ans.—1. Yes, but the yield is not likely to be heavy, unless the breaking is done early and the season a moist one.

2. It would be better to break early in the spring, and then dis, thoroughly with the disk harrows.

3. Not necessary, as the varieties

brought might not be suited to the country. The Banner oat is the most popular oat on the prairie; Abundance, Waverly, American Beauty, Wide-awake and Ligowo have also done well. If you can get clean flaxseed, would recommend some of it sown on breaking, if you wished a crop the first year.

Farmers Want to be Rid of Noxious Weeds.

Deputy-Minister of Agriculture W. J. Black held a meeting at Emerson, Man., to discuss the Noxious Weeds Act and situation. He made the following announcement:

"It has been decided by the Department of Agriculture that, pending the necessary changes in the present law, farmers will be allowed to take back their own screenings from the mills, or elevators, and no action will be taken by the Department against any elevator man allowing them to do so. It is not the intention of the Department of Agriculture, however, to relax from the stand previously taken on this matter as far as the law applies to mills and elevators. In proof of this, I may say that action has been taken to-day against two large firms operating within a hundred miles of Emerson. We shall continue to enforce the law against elevators and mills disposing of these screenings, but if you or any other farmers take a load of wheat to the elevator on Monday morning you may call upon the elevator man to return your individual screenings to you, and no action will be taken against him for so doing."

The meeting, which was well attended, passed the following resolutions:

"That section 24 of the Noxious Weeds Act should be so amended as to permit the farmers to take back their screenings from the mills and elevators, but that such screenings should not be allowed to be sold."

"That the Act be so amended that no growing crops be destroyed by the weeds inspector unless it is proved to the satisfaction of the inspector that the owner of the crop is habitually negligent and careless in cultivating his land, and preventing the spread of noxious weeds."

"That the Act be so amended as to make it unlawful for any municipal council to appoint the reeve or any councillor to the position of noxious weeds inspector."

"That the Department be asked to bring pressure to bear on municipalities to compel them to cut the weeds on the road allowances at the proper time, and that the law be amended so as to make the reeve and councillors personally liable to prosecution for non-compliance with the Act."

"That the attention of the Government be called to the particularly vigorous properties of the sow thistle, and the Act be so amended that more energetic steps may be taken to particularize and deal with it as a noxious weed."

Some of the chopped feed sold by the mills has been found to contain a large number of unground, and, therefore, un-injured weed seeds. The sale has been stopped.

Through Tourist Sleeping Cars on Four Days of the Week

To California

Via

Chicago Great Western Railway.

The Chicago Great Western Railway offers choice of four through tourist cars per week to California: The first leaving Minneapolis, 7.40 a. m., St. Paul, 8.10 a. m., every Monday, going via Omaha, the Mo., Pacific and Santa Fe, arriving Los Angeles 8 a. m. the following Friday. The second leaves Minneapolis, 8 p. m., St. Paul, 8.30 p. m., every Thursday, going via Omaha and the Rock Island Scenic Route, arriving San Francisco 4.28 p. m. Saturday. The third leaves Minneapolis, 10.45 p. m., St. Paul, 11.20 p. m., every Wednesday, going via Kansas City and the Rock Island El. Paso Route, arriving Los Angeles 12.55 p. m. Sunday. The fourth leaves Minneapolis, 10.20 a. m., St. Paul, 10.50 a. m., every Thursday, via Kansas City and the Santa Fe Route, arriving Los Angeles, 8.25 a. m., San Diego, 12.45 p. m., Monday. For further information apply to J. P. Elmer, G. P. A., St. Paul, Minn.

VALUABLE PREMIUMS

Given to Our Present Subscribers for Securing New Subscriptions to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

Why take inferior journals when you can get the Best Agricultural and Household Journal (two publications in one) in the World for \$1.50 a Year. Every premium we are giving can be relied on as strictly first-class. We positively will not send out cheap, trashy articles. In order to obtain a premium, \$1.50 must accompany every new subscription.

The Griffin Carbo Magnetic Razor.

We have just received a large consignment of the celebrated Griffin Carbo Magnetic Razors, direct from the manufacturers in Germany, with "Farmer's Advocate" etched on every blade. The manufacturers will not allow this grade of razor to be sold for less than \$2.00.

We will send one by registered mail to anyone sending us Three New Subscribers and \$4.50, or will sell the razor for \$2.00.



With proper care this razor will not require honing for years.

Gent's Watches.

No. 1.—Nickel, open face, strong case, with thick glass and genuine American movement, with fancy dial. **Three New Subscribers.** Retail price, \$3.25.

No. 2.—Genuine Elgin or Waltham, 7-jewelled movement, twenty-year guaranteed, gold-filled, open-faced, screw back and bezel case. **Thirteen New Subscribers.** Retail price, \$14.00.

Farmer's Knife.

A first-class farmer's knife, finest steel blades, strong and durable, beautiful nickel handle. Manufactured by Jos. Rodgers & Sons, Sheffield, England. Every farmer and farmer's son should have one of these knives. **For One New Subscriber.** Worth a dollar.

Bagster's New Comprehensive Teacher's Bible.

Containing the Old and New Testaments, according to the authorized version, together with new and revised helps to Bible study—a new Concordance and indexed Bible Atlas, with sixteen full-page illustrations, printed in gold and color. **Two New Subscribers.**

Lady's Watches.

No. 3.—Sterling silver, open face, with genuine American jewelled movement; engraved plain or engine turned case and stem wind. **Eight New Subscribers.** Retail price, \$8.50.

No. 4.—Gold-filled case, guaranteed for 20 years, with genuine American jewelled movement; very finely timed and stem wind. **Eleven New Subscribers.** Retail price, \$11.00.

Lady's Wrist-bag.

Size, 3½x6 inches. This handsome pebbled-leather wrist-bag, leather-lined, nickel-plated clasp and chain. **For One New Subscriber.** Retail price, \$1.00, while present stock lasts.

Lady's Hand-bag.

Size, 4½x7½ inches. Just what every lady wants. A magnificent leather hand-bag, leather-lined, leather handle, nickel-plated clasp. **For Two New Subscribers.** Retail price, \$1.50.

Lady's Bracelet.

Handsome Curb-linked Bracelet and Two Friendship Hearts—Sterling Silver. **For Two New Subscribers.**

Your choice of any two of the following for ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER :

A Three-inch Reading Glass. Powerful lens, nickel-mounted. Useful in every home.

The Brass Band Harmonica. Finest instrument in the world, extra full tone. Equal to a silver cornet. Every boy and girl should have one.

The Microscope. Tripod Microscope, with strong magnifying lens, useful for examining weed and other seeds, insects and other small objects. Is a means of great entertainment and instruction in the home and out of doors. Will be found invaluable in carrying on Nature Study, now becoming a specialty in rural schools.

Mariner's Compass. (Two inches in diameter), Nickel Plated; Ring Attachment for convenient carrying. A useful article, and when you want it, you want it badly.

BEST BOOKS ON ALL AGRICULTURAL SUBJECTS

Offered as premiums for sending in new subscriptions, or sold for amounts named after each book. Any book valued under \$1 for one new subscriber; any book valued from \$1 to \$1.50, two new subscribers; any book valued from \$1.50 to \$2, three new subscribers; any book valued from \$2 to \$2.50, four new subscribers; any book valued from \$2.50 to \$3, five new subscribers. For books valued over \$3 it may be reckoned that one new subscriber will count as 75 cents cash.

Live Stock.

- VETERINARY ELEMENTS—A. G. Hopkins, B. Agr., D. V. M. A practical farm live-stock doctor book. \$1.50, postpaid \$1.60.
- THE STUDY OF BREEDS (cattle, sheep and swine)—Prof. Shaw. 400 pages, 60 engravings. \$1.50, postpaid \$1.60.
- HORSE BREEDING—Sanders. 422 pages. \$1.50, postpaid \$1.60.
- HORSE BREAKING—Capt. Hayes. "Far and away the best on this subject."—(The Field.) \$5.00.
- POINTS OF THE HORSE (3rd edition)—Capt. Hayes. \$10.00.
- LIGHT HORSES—Breeds and Management. (Vinton Series.) 266 pages. \$1.00, postpaid \$1.05.
- HEAVY HORSES—Breeds and Management. (Vinton Series.) 219 pages. \$1.00, postpaid \$1.05.
- CATTLE—Breeds and Management. (Vinton Series.) 270 pages. \$1.00, postpaid \$1.05.
- SHEEP—Breeds and Management—(Vinton Series.) 232 pages. \$1.00, postpaid \$1.05.
- PIGS—Breeds and Management. Sanders Spencer. 175 pages. \$1.00, postpaid \$1.05.
- FEEDS AND FEEDING—Henry. 600 pages. \$2.00, postpaid \$2.15.
- LIVE-STOCK ALMANAC—Handsomely bound. 75c., paper cover 40c., postpaid 45c.
- LIVE-STOCK JUDGING—Craig. The only work on this subject. \$2.00, postpaid \$2.10.

General Agriculture.

- AGRICULTURE—C. C. James. 200 pages. 30c., postpaid 35c.
- CHEMISTRY OF THE FARM—Warrington. 183 pages. \$1.00, postpaid \$1.05.
- FARMYARD MANURE—Aikman. 65 pages. 50c., postpaid 55c.
- SUCCESSFUL FARMING—Rennie. 300 pages. \$1.50, postpaid \$1.55.
- AGRICULTURAL BOTANY—Perival. A useful book for student farmers. \$2.00, postpaid \$2.15.
- SOILING CROPS AND THE SILO—Shaw. 366 pages. \$1.50, postpaid \$1.60.
- FERTILITY OF THE LAND—Roberts. 415 pages. \$1.25, postpaid \$1.35.
- PHYSICS OF AGRICULTURE—King. 604 pages. \$1.75, postpaid \$1.90.

Dairying.

- MILK AND ITS PRODUCTS—Wing. 230 pages. \$1.00, postpaid \$1.05.
- TESTING MILK AND ITS PRODUCTS—Farrington & Woll. 255 pages. \$1.00, postpaid \$1.05.
- CANADIAN DAIRYING—Dean. 260 pages. \$1.00, postpaid \$1.05.
- CHEESEMAKING—Decker. 192 pages. \$1.75, postpaid \$1.80.

Poultry.

- POULTRY CRAFT—Robinson. \$2.00, postpaid \$2.05.
- FARM POULTRY—Watson. 341 pages. \$1.25, postpaid \$1.35.

Apiary.

- THE HONEYBEE—Langstroth. 521 pages. \$1.50, postpaid \$1.60.
- PUBLIC SCHOOL NATURE STUDY—A useful text-book. Postpaid, 45c.

Fruit, Flowers and Vegetables.

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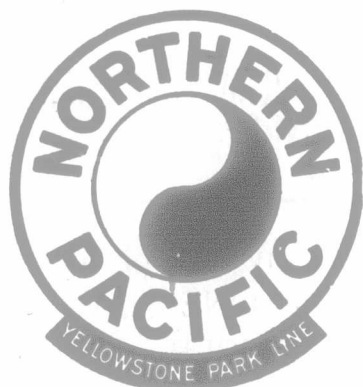
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SHORTHORNS and TAMWORTHS.

Prizewinners at Winnipeg, Brandon and
New Westminster. Select stock always
for sale.

T. E. M. BANTING,
Banting, Man.

Mr. A. P. Stevenson, who this year had 40
barrels of standard apples and 20 barrels
of crab apples in his orchard near Mor-
den, Man., sold the fruit to dealers, who
took it off the trees at \$4 a barrel.

The Camera Again.

I have seen somewhere a picture of a
pure-bred animal on a post card. If I
had a camera, could I do that work and
what would it cost? If a correspondent
wrote me inquiring for particulars of a
certain animal I had for sale, would not
a post card with a photo printed on it
be a good method of "showing him the
goods"? Awaiting your reply, I am,
Yours truly,

YOKEL.

The post card would certainly be a
very good method of showing a pro-
spective purchaser "the goods." If
you had a film camera, all that would be
necessary would be to roll up the film and
mail it to a photographer, who would do
the developing and printing on the cards
for you. The cost would vary with the
man who did the work, but should not be
over \$1.85 a dozen. We have the adver-
tisement of a photographer in our
columns who could do this work for
"Yokel," and do it well, too, and not
over-charge. Try him.

"Talking about scientific curiosities, I
have discovered one thing about an en-
gine which is a flat contradiction."
"What is that?"
"That it is hottest when it's cooled."

Twenty-five thousand sheep and lambs
were on the Chicago market on Nov.
8th, and in the week previous the num-
ber on sale at the stock-yards was
82,730. Prices yet rule high, choice
native lambs selling at \$7.75 per 100
lbs., and feeders at \$5.40 to \$6.35. Such
figures are certainly encouraging to those
engaged in sheep-raising.

No fewer than thirty beaver have built
their dam in the Souris River near Nes-
bitt, and the Department of Agriculture
has appointed John T. Swanton with full
powers to protect them. Beaver are
strictly preserved under a perpetual close
season, and are again beginning to breed
in the waters of the province. There is
a family at Carberry, five families at
Swan River, three or four at Minitonas,
and several at the gap between Riding
and Duck Mountains. There is also said
to be a colony at Oxbow, Sask.

**SHORTHORNS SELL HIGH IN EN-
GLAND.**

At the dispersion sale, on Oct. 27th, of
the Shorthorn herd of Mr. C. H. Jolliffe,
at Stratford-on-Avon, England, the 60
head sold brought an average of £120,
or \$600. The highest price for a female,
355 guineas (\$1,865), was paid Mr.
Duthie, of Collynie, for Rose Lynedoch,
four years old, a half-sister on the sire's
side to the Royal champion bull, Royal
Emblem, whilst her dam was Mr. J.
Durno's noted prizewinning cow, Rose
of Annandale. The highest price of the
sale, 370 guineas (\$1,942), was paid for
the five-year-old stock bull, Primrose
Pride, by the Collynie bull, Pride of
Morning.

**FERTILITY RESTORATION IS NOW A
PROBLEM.**

"I was much struck by the indomit-
able energy shown everywhere by the
American and Canadian farmers, but to
the English farmer their operations might
more correctly be classed as mining for
grain than agriculture, with the excep-
tion of your own immediate district, where
I saw a considerable number of cattle
and hogs being fed on corn; and, again,
further West, where I saw consid-
erable areas of lucerne (alfalfa) grown
for cattle-feeding. No attempt seems to
be at present made to conserve the ex-
isting fertility of the soil, and it seems
to me that in the not far distant future
the problem of economically restoring fer-
tility to large areas of worn-out wheat
land will become pressing. At present
you would seem to be parting with your
capital in the form of grain exported."—
John W. Lowe, of England, to Prof. C.
F. Curtiss, of Iowa.

The same applies particularly to West-
ern Canada, when we remember the quan-
tities of wheat, flour and flax that leave
the country, and consider the small quan-
tities of bran and oilmeal that go back
to the farms.

A story of Russell Sage describes how a
committee of society women waited upon
him, and asked a subscription to some
charitable object. Carnegie, Rockefeller
and Morgan were down for a thousand or
two each, and Mrs. Russell Sage's name
appeared opposite the modest sum of
\$100. The old financier reached for his
pen, and his fair visitors were jubilant
until he handed back the subscription.
He had merely written "Mr. and" in
front of "Mrs. Russell Sage."

SKUNK AND AUTO COLLIDE.

The answer to "What's the use?"—
that historic remark which the polecat
made when the gasoline auto went by—
has at last been found. Also the forest
kitty. But, alack, the auto didn't go
by, it stopped short, much too short for
the comfort of four tourists, who are to-
day infesting the most secluded fastnesses
around New Haven—each in a separate
fastness where he can be alone and hate
himself. Four suits of clothes have been
buried—and with not a drum being beat,
not a funeral note as the corpses to the
ramparts they hurried.

The gasoline auto's number was 18,366
N. Y. The wood feline's number wasn't
taken in the excitement, but was prob-
ably 23. The auto was scorching along
the road between New Haven and Water-
bury, Conn. If the road had been several
miles wide there would have been no
story. But it wasn't.

The meeting of Greek and Greek is not
a marker. Gasoline was only a poor
second. The luckiest of the tourists had
another suit in his suitcase, and he re-
paired to a nearby barn, where, with
solemn, but hasty rite, he interred his
original suit and took temporary respite
from the pleasant company of his fellows.
The rest of the route to New Haven was
strewn with cast-off clothes, thrown
away in a spirit of gay abandon. They
were glad to abandon 'em, and entered
New Haven several garments shy. The
auto was being aired to-day.

TWO CHICAGO SHOWS CONTRASTED.

When the doors of the Chicago Horse
Show were finally closed this year, says
The Post, of Nov. 4th, the records
showed a total of about 48,000 visitors
as having taken enough interest in the
horses—and fashions—to attend the show.
On Dec 16th to 23rd, the International
Live-stock Exposition will be held at the
Union Stock-yards. The attendance at
this show last year ran up to about
485,000.

It is true the display of Parisian
gowns, hats and jewels at the cattle show
could not be regarded as closely rivaling
the array of frills, furbelows and precious
stones that graced the horse show, but it
is probable that, whatever might have
been the external decorations of the hu-
man form divine, there was nothing in
feminine grace or masculine vigor at the
more fashionable of the two shows that
surpassed that which was on view at the
other.

When one compares the objects and in-
fluences of the two, it is difficult to do
justice to one, while the other may be
dismissed in a few words. The horse
show has its uses. It affords an oppor-
tunity to compare the qualities of
different schools of breeding and training
upon different kinds of blooded stock.
The fact that its prizes are ardently de-
sired and sought after by the owners of
fine-bred animals all over the country
gives value to its awards and tends to
raise the quality of certain types of care-
fully-nurtured horses.

But look at the scope and purpose of
the cattle show. It has a practical in-
fluence upon not only the race of do-
mestic animals but the human beings who
depend upon these animals for their food
and clothing. It is highly utilitarian, it
is true. In the bulk it does not appeal
primarily to the strictly artistic side of
man's nature. But, inasmuch as even
the artist and the aesthete must be fed
and clothed, it is probable that the cat-
tle show has its direct and beneficial in-
fluence upon the art of the nation fully
as much as the horse show has.

At any rate, when one exposition can
draw ten times as many visitors as an-
other, it is reasonable to presume that
the more popular show of the two de-
serves its popularity on every count in
the list. At any rate, the cattle show is
going forward with its preparations for
a bigger boom than ever, and the prob-
abilities are great that it will surpass all
its previous records.

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GOMBAULT'S**



**Caustic
Balsam**

A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure
The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes
the place of all liniments for mild or severe action.
Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses
and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUSTIC
OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or Blemish
Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction
Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent
by express, charges paid, with full directions for
its use. Send for descriptive circulars.
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

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and
Poll
Evil**

Do yourself what horse doctors
charge big prices for trying to do. Cure
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Fistula and Poll Evil Cure
is a wonder—guaranteed to cure any case—
money back if it fails. No cutting—no scar.
Leaves the horse sound and smooth. Free
Book tells all about it—a good book for any
horse owner to have. Write for it.
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46 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.

Seldom See

a big knee like this, but your horse
may have a bunch or bruise on his
Ankle, Hock, Stifle, Knee or Throat.

ABSORBINE

will clean them off without laying
the horse up. No blister, no hair gone.
\$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 10-B
free. ABSORBINE, JR., for man-
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Bunches, Cures Varicose Veins, Allays
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neither forcing
nor overfeeding
for showing pur-
poses.
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land are invited
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what we have.

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can saw more with it than 2 in any other way. Made at Essex
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Advertise in the Advocate

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
Veterinary.

BARBED-WIRE CUT.

Colt coming two years old got badly cut with barbed-wire just above hock inside about a month ago. It has healed up splendidly, no sign of proud flesh—about the width of a hand of clean surface for the skin to form over—but there seems to be no inflammation, when it is washed it is perfectly smooth; but it is swollen round the hock right down to the fetlock—seems to be calloused, as it is hard. Now, what I want to know, is how to take the swelling out of the leg, what to put on it, and should it be commenced now before it is entirely healed up?

P. H.

Ans.—I would not be in a hurry to treat the swelling; the age of the colt is in its favor. Give it regular exercise, feed lightly for a time, and bandage the limb so as to get pressure on the swollen portion. If in the course of a few weeks improvement is not noticed, apply some mild stimulating liniment.

SWOLLEN LIMBS (STOCKING).

What shall I give a horse that I consider rather dropsical? He is in good health, but one of his hind legs is swollen, and is very bad when he is not working.

W. A. B.

Strassburg.
Ans.—Passive congestion of blood in the limbs is due to diminished heart action, as the result of a debilitating disease; want of exercise, seen in horses kept standing for a long time, as on the cars (see last issue for a case of this kind), and by resistance to venous or arterial circulation. Hand-rub and bandage the filled limbs, increasing the exercise gradually as the strength grows. If not worked, cut down the grain feed, and substitute bran. Idle horses should be regularly exercised, or filled (stocked) legs, or something worse, such as azoturia, may result.

FIBROUS TUMORS

Mare balked and showed evidence of ill temper. We thought it due to certain movable lumps under the collar. We used a breast collar, and she did well for a while, but lumps have come on the breast, and she is again balking. There is one lump as large as a hen's egg and several smaller ones.

E. J. M.

Ans.—These lumps are fibrous tumors, and the pressure of the collar upon them causes pain, and as your mare is congenitally rather ill-tempered, she will not work under the circumstances. Some horses will work under such conditions, but no horse should be asked to. The tumors should be carefully dissected out, the wound stitched, and then dressed three times daily with an antiseptic, as a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid. She must have rest until the wounds are healed. External applications will do no good. It is probable she will have to be cast and secured for the operation, and unless you are accustomed to such operations you had better employ a veterinarian.

V.

QUITTOR.

Horse got his fore foot jammed or corked just between the hair and his hoof in the woods. The foot broke out and keeps running. He is lame all the time, but always at work. The hoof partly rotted or broke off a year ago, and a new hoof is growing on, but he is still lame. There is a smell of matter and pus. It is two years since he got hurt. There is no swelling or heat in the foot. The matter runs between the hair and foot. Eats well, and is in a thrifty condition, but the foot will not heal up. There never was anything done for it to help it. Have you any hope for it? If so, please state treatment. Horse is thirteen years old.

SUBSCRIBER.
Graytown.

Ans.—This case is what is termed by the profession "quitter," and the only treatment likely to be successful is by a surgical operation, which, if properly done and attended to after the operation will result in a cure. Get the best surgeon available to operate. Injecting medicines is only a temporary expedient, and will not be satisfactory.

MAPLE SHADE SHORTHORNS.

For forty years, "Maple Shade," the stock farm of Messrs. John Dryden & Son, at Brooklin, Ontario, has sustained a standard of excellence that has made the herd famous all over the American continent. For thirty-five years the herd has been almost annually strengthened by fresh importations from Scotland, notably of Cruickshank blood, so that now in the herd of eighty-odd head Cruickshank blood strongly predominates, representing Sittyton Victorias, Orange Blossoms, Lavenders, Corn Flowers, Duchess of Gloucesters and Rowanberrys. Other strains in the herd are the F. Simmer's Jilts, J. Mitchell's Amethysts, and what has proven to be second to none as extra good doers of the thick beef type, the grand old Lady Eden strain, representatives of which have frequently won first place at leading shows in Canada. To Mr. Dryden is due a very large share of the credit for the high standard attained by Canadian Shorthorns, which to-day can hold their own in any show-ring in the world, and very many of America's most noted show animals were bred at "Maple Shade," or the descendants of animals bred there. Throughout all these years many noted sires have been used on the herd, but none that left such a stamp of superiority, such uniformity of type and evenness of conformation, as the present stock bull, Prince Gloster =40998=, a straight-bred Duchess of Gloster. This grand bull, now in his sixth year, still holds his youthful form, and is as straight of limb and active of foot as a two-year-old, and Messrs. Dryden's earnest wish is that he may yet live many years, as his equals as a sire are few. His lieutenant in service is the Rosemary-bred bull, Imp. Scottish Prince, a roan yearling, showing a well-moulded form, with a wealth of flesh evenly distributed. Time alone will determine his value as a sire, but if gilt-edged breeding and high-class individuality count for anything, he should certainly prove a valuable and potent one. In the commodious stables, which, by the way, are acknowledged to be among the best arranged in Canada, at the time of our visit were some seventeen bulls, bred on the farm, varying in age from six months to two years, among them being first, second and third prize winners at Toronto, principally the get of Prince Gloster. Individual description would require more space than is at our disposal, therefore we confine our notes to a few of the older ones: Bertie's Hero =52673=, by Clipper Hero, dam Bertie 4th, by Prince Gloster, is one of the best yearling bulls in Canada, showing thick, even conformation, coupled with the rich mellowness that wins honors in the show-ring, which he has the honor of doing, having won second place at Toronto this fall in very strong company, splitting the committee for first place. Clipper Prince =44786=, a son of the stock bull, and out of a Corn Flower dam, is a red three-year-old, and has to his credit, first prize at Toronto as a yearling and third as a two-year-old. He is a massive, well-finished bull, weighing, now in moderate condition, 2,500 lbs., is beef to the heels, and an excellent type. Choice Lavender is a yearling, by Choice Archer (Imp.), a very thick, deep fellow on the shortest kind of legs, and the making of an extra good one. Victoria Duke, by the stock bull, and out of a Cruickshank Victoria dam, is a red yearling that carries well up in his pedigree the great bull, Champion of England, and like the others mentioned is an exceptionally nice type, and as soft as silk. And thus we might go on. Suffice it to say, using Mr. Dryden's words: "We never had a better lot of bulls in our stables," and the writer being personally familiar with the herd for twenty-five years cannot call to mind the time when there was a lot showing such uniformity of type and such excellence of conformation as those in the stables at the present time. Besides the bulls there are a number of heifers, one, two and three years of age, some Toronto prize-winners, and all built true to type; all old enough being in calf. The farm is only two miles from Brooklin Station on the G. T. R., and four miles from Myrtle Station on the C. P. R.; long-distance telephone connection; and anyone wishing to visit the farm will be met at either station, due notice being given either by letter or phone.

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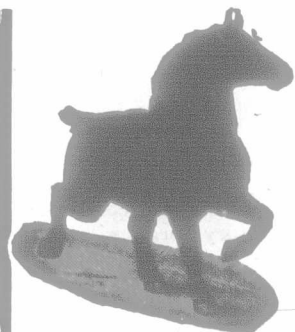
it will pay you to correspond at once with us. Prices reasonable, terms easy, satisfaction guaranteed.

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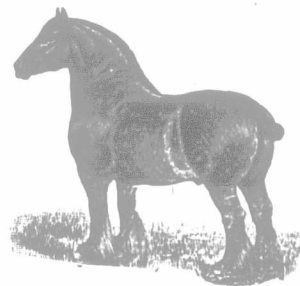


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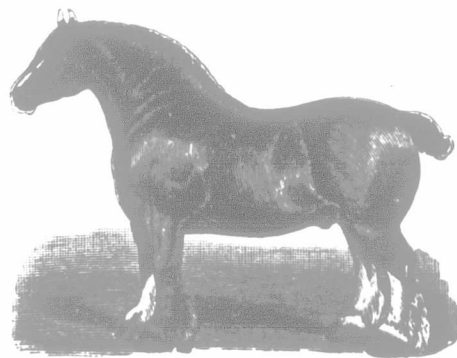
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not a Tubular, put it in the garret. We guarantee Tubulars to make enough more butter than any other separator, and from the same milk, to pay 25 per cent yearly interest on their cost. You test them free side by side. Your decision is final. Carnegie is using investments paying 6 per cent; here is a guaranteed 25 per cent to you. The waist low supply can—simple bowl—enclosed, self-oiling gears—are found only on Tubulars. Catalog T-186 explains it.

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Grand young bulls, cows, heifers, and

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Females and a few bulls may now be had at slaughter prices or in exchange for horses. Intending purchasers met at train. Farm convenient to station.

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

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Grandview Herd

Scotch Shorthorns

Herd headed by Trout Creek Favorite =53595=

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CUTTER'S BLACK LEG VACCINE "CALIFORNIA STOCKMEN'S FAVORITE"

Powder, String or Pill Form

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To introduce, we will send one package and our booklet on Black Leg and Anthrax Free to each stockman who sends 6 cents postage and the names and addresses of twenty cattlemen; state form of vaccine wanted. Address, THE CUTTER LABORATORY DEPT. 3, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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.

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A few Clydesdale Fillies for sale.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Veterinary.

BALDNESS—SWOLLEN LIMBS—BREEDS OF HORSES.

1. I have a horse that was blistered on shoulder about five months ago, and the hair has not grown where the blister was applied. What is the cause, and can hair be made to grow by treating it?

2. I have a mare in foal; her hind legs are inclined to swell, above the hoofs, and the back of her feet are of a scabby nature. We generally feed her hay and grain, enough to keep her in fair condition. When not working we turn her to the field every day for exercise. Kindly give cause of trouble; also prevention?

3. Please let me know what kind of a horse a Thoroughbred horse is? What is he generally used for, saddle or driving? Have they got to be registered to be up to the standard?

4. Describe a Hackney. Is it necessary to have them registered in a stud-book? What is the difference between a Hackney and a Thoroughbred horse?

5. What kind of a built horse is a horse that is entitled to be called a roadster; and the difference between a roadster and Hackney and Thoroughbred horse? Is it necessary to register a roadster in order to be up to the standard?

Rosedale, B. C.

Ans.—1. It is possible that the hair bulbs are destroyed. You might aid recovery by anointing, at intervals of two or three days, with vaseline. The petroleum jellies have a stimulating effect on hair growth.

2. Regular exercise and moderate feeding should overcome this tendency, if the excretory organs are working properly. Give one tablespoonful of saltpetre in a bran mash every alternate night until four doses have been taken.

3. The Thoroughbred is what is commonly termed a light horse; is largely used for saddle purposes and for racing. It is the oldest and purest bred among the breeds of horses. A Thoroughbred should be registered or eligible for registration. See article in November 1st issue on the Thoroughbred.

4. The Hackney is the descendant of the old-time English or Norfolk roadster, but on account of fashions and horse demands, is rarely considered of much account as a road horse. The extreme action generally called for militates both against speed and wear. The Hackney is a well-built, stout horse, as can be seen by the many illustrations appearing from time to time in this journal.

5. The roadster is, as his name describes, a horse intended for the road; must be able to travel along well, go easily, and for a long distance ought to be able to travel eight or more miles an hour to a buggy, and keep it up for several hours. Many roadsters are descendants of the Standard-bred trotting horse, and what they lose in beauty and size make up in speed. A Standard-bred is a roadster horse, and must be registered in the American Trotting Register. There are lots of good road horses unregistered. The road horse does not lift his feet quite as high as the Hackney, but has a longer stride, and gets over more ground, and in many cases travels more easily. Briefly, the Standard-bred is the American road horse, developed for speed; the Hackney the Old Country road horse, spoiled (as is the American horse in many cases) to get extremely high action; and the Thoroughbred is the running horse—it, as a breed, being also spoiled, as regards stamina, by short-distance races, and breeding from weedy ones, just on account of aristocratic lineage.

Legal.

WORKING DAYS.

A hired with B for one month in harvest. How many days has A to work for B? Has he to work from date to date, or 26 days a month? Is A supposed to work on Sundays, if he is hired only for harvest, and not mentioned in the bargain?

Ans.—From date to date, and a reasonable amount on Sundays. Only when a man hires by the day is he free to do as he wishes on Sundays.

Miscellaneous.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS BREEDERS.

Could you give me any information where it is possible to obtain first-class, young Aberdeen-Angus stock. I find the ad. of Mr. S. Martin in your paper, but thought you would be able to give me some information with regard to their herds of the same breed in this part of the country.

Sask.

Ans.—Mr. Martin's cattle are first-class; other breeders who advertise Aberdeen-Angus cattle in the "Farmer's Advocate" from time to time, and who exhibit at the fairs, are F. J. Collyer, Welwyn, Man.; J. A. Traquair, Welwyn, Man.; Walter Clifford, Austin, Man.; Lake and Belson, Grenfell, Sask. Any others owning A.-A. cattle would do well to bring their cattle before the people by an advertisement in the "Farmer's Advocate."

LOADING PLATFORM—HORSE KICKING

1. What steps are necessary to have a loading platform erected on a siding? Who is it necessary to apply to? How many need to sign the petition, and when must it be put in to have a platform by next harvest?

2. Do you know of any better device than a strap with a chain attached buckled to a horse's leg to prevent kicking in the stable at horses in the next stall or at a partition?

Ans.—1. The Manitoba Grain Act provides that when an application for a platform, signed by ten farmers resident within ten miles of their nearest shipping point, is approved by the warehouse commissioner the railway company shall erect such a loading platform. Provided, however, that the company shall not be obliged to erect such a platform outside the limits of the station-yard. If the siding referred to is outside the station-yard, the dealings of the farmers would be with the railway company, but if within the station-yard, then with the Warehouse Commissioner, Winnipeg. If the platform is wanted next year, the application should be sent in at once, but the railway company cannot be compelled to build platforms at all sidings.

2. That cures some horses, but a good deal depends upon the individual's temperament. It is often better to let them kick or separate them altogether.

INDEFINITENESS IN PRIZE LIST CAUSES TROUBLE.

When I called for my prize money, the secretary-treasurer would not pay ten-dollar prize; said that it was a mistake, that it wasn't intended for me at all, and that I could not win two specials on the same animal in any show, and had never done it, as there was another who offered a five-dollar prize in the same section. He wanted to bet me four dollars I would never get it. When they noticed their error in the list, they neither had it changed, nor did they notify the judge at the time he was making his awards. I knew nothing of it until I went for my prize money. Kindly inform me if I can compel the association to pay the amount, as I suppose it is the prize list as it is advertised that we have to go by.

Strathcona, Alta.

Ans.—You can compel, under the prize list as sent us, the society to pay you the \$10. The five dollars, also a special, we doubt whether you could get unless you had two bulls in that class, as the two specials are offered in that section (2) of the class (12). It is fair to assume that the ten-dollar special would be for the first-prize animal; the five-dollar for the second; if no second, the society would doubtless retain that money. Under a reasonable interpretation, that you money is withheld in cases where a special prize is offered. We take it, under a reasonable interpretation that you are entitled to \$10. The indefiniteness of the prize list shows lack of proper preparation of the list, resulting in snarls which tangle up secretaries, judges, directors and exhibitors, as well as making bad feeling. The headings of the classes are wrong. It should read: Beef breeds—Shorthorns, Herefords, etc. The case may be, not the reverse, as in the list.

OBSTINATE COUGHS AND COLDS.

The Kind That Stick.
The Kind That Turn To
BRONCHITIS.
The Kind That End In
CONSUMPTION.

Do not give a cold the chance to settle on your lungs, but on the first sign of it go to your druggist and get a bottle of

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

It cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Pains in the Chest, Hoarseness, or any affection of the Throat or Lungs. Mrs. Goushaw, 42 Claremont Street, Toronto, writes: "I wish to thank you for the wonderful good Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup has done for my husband and two children. It is a wonderful medicine, it is so healing and soothing to a distressing cough. We are never without a bottle of it in the house."

Don't accept a substitute for Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. It is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark, and price 25 cents, at all dealers.

Forest Home Farm.

LYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES and B. P. ROCKS

A couple of one-year-old Clydesdale stallions, good ones; four yearling bulls and a dozen bull calves; cows and heifers all ages. Boars and sows, old and young. Prices of cattle are down, and we will quote accordingly. We need the room, and can use the money. A choice lot of Scotch collie pups, eligible for registration.

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

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, - Cottonwood, Sask

Rushford Ranch

Young Stock for Sale.

Sired by Trout Creek Hero and Loyalty. Also several cows. Write for particulars.

R. K. BENNET, Box 95, Calgary.

Scotch Shorthorns

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

P. TALBOT & SONS, - Lacombe, Alta.

UNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS

I have now for sale one 2-year-old red bull (imp.) and six extra well-bred yearling bulls and several cows and heifers. Prices reasonable and quality right.

JOHN RAMSAY, Priddis, Alta.

Shorthorn Bulls, Heifers and Heifer Calves for Sale.

The get of Sir Colin Campbell (imp.)—28878— and General—30359—. Cows all ages, in calf or calf at foot. Seventy head to choose from.

Three Clydesdale Stallions two and three years old. Also mares and fillies. Leicester Sheep, both sexes. Stock always on hand.

Geo. Rankin & Sons, Hamiota, Man.

Drumrossie Shorthorns

Chief—29832= at head of herd. Young things for sale at all times.

J. & W. SHARP, - Lacombe, Alta.

SHORTHORNS

Cows of true Scottish type. A good prize-ring record made by the herd.

GEORGE LITTLE, NEEPAWA, MAN

FIVE MILES FROM TOWN.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

Keep Your Grip On Health

WHEN PHYSICAL BANKRUPTCY THREATENS BUILD UP WITH

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Gloomy forebodings, fear of the future, apprehension of something dreadful to befall you, worry over little things, restlessness, insomnia, irritability—these are the indications of an exhausted nervous system.

They tell more plainly than words, more plainly than pains and aches, that, gradually but certainly, the nerve force of the body is being consumed more rapidly than it is being created. They point to physical bankruptcy—to helplessness of mind and body—to prostration, paralysis or locomotor ataxia.

There are certain elements of nature which go to form new blood and new nerve cells—to create new nerve force, the foundation of life, energy and vitality. These elements are so combined in Dr. Chase's Nerve Food as to be easily assimilated by the most weakened human body.

Being composed of such ingredients, Dr. Chase's Nerve Food cannot possibly fail to be of benefit to you, and its regular and persistent use will build up and revitalize the most exhausted and discouraged sufferer.

You cannot compare Dr. Chase's Nerve Food with any medicine you ever used, for it cures by the building-up process, whereas most nerve treatments merely soothe and deaden the nerves. Test this treatment by noting your increase in weight.

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

Andrew Carnegie tells this as one of his experiences at Skibo Castle. Soon after he had bought Skibo there was a menagerie exhibited in the neighborhood, one of the main attractions of which was the orang-outang. One night the orang-outang got out, fell over the cliff, and was killed. In the morning two of the keepers came across the body of the dead orang-outang. One of them scratched his head and said: "He ain't no 'llander, that's sure." The other said: "He ain't no Lowlander; they ain't got that much hair on 'em." After a while one of them proposed to the other as follows: "I'll go up to the kirk and see the parson, and you go up to Mr. Carnegie and see if any of his American visitors are missing."

NO DOUBT ABOUT ROBT. BOND'S CASE

He was Cured of Bright's Disease by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Doctors said There was No Hope for Him, but he is a Well Man Now.

Mount Brydges, Ont., Nov. 20.—(Special).—That Dodd's Kidney Pills cure Bright's Disease completely and permanently has been clearly shown in the case of Mr. Robt. Bond, a well-known resident of this place. Mr. Bond does not hesitate to say he owes his life to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"My attending physician," Mr. Bond states, "said I was in the last stages of Bright's Disease, and that there was no hope for me. I then commenced to use Dodd's Kidney Pills and no other remedy. I used in all about twenty boxes when my doctor pronounced me quite well. I have had no return of the trouble since."

Bright's Disease is Kidney Disease in its worst form. Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure it. They also easily cure milder forms of Kidney Complaint.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

HORSES RUB MANES AND TAILS.

My horses rub their manes and tails. I have tried several remedies without success.

A. T.

Ans.—Dissolve one dram corrosive sublimate in a quart of water, and rub a little well into the skin once daily. Of course, in order that any application may give results, it is necessary to part the hair and rub it well into the skin. As soon as itching ceases, discontinue the applications. Give, internally, one ounce Fowler's solution of arsenic night and morning for ten days.

V.

THRUSH AND BRITTLE HOOF.

Mare's frogs are decaying and have a foul odor. Her hoofs have become brittle since the frogs became affected, about six months ago.

T. J. M.

Ans.—Pare away all partially-detached horn from the frogs and apply a little calomel, work some of it down to the bottom of the cleft of the frog. Do this every third day, until all discharge and odor cease. The best method of producing growth of healthy horn is to blister all around the coronet every month. If she is not working do this. If you are compelled to work her, poultice her feet every night with boiled turnips and ground linseed.

V.

WORMS.

Horses pass whitish worms, three to four inches long.

F. E. J.

Ans.—Take 1½ ounces each of sulphate of iron, sulphate of copper and tartar emetic, and 1 ounce calomel. Mix, and make into 12 powders. Give a powder every night and morning in damp food or mixed with a little water as a drench. Give nothing to eat but a little bran. After giving the last powder, in about eight or ten hours give a purgative of 8 drams Barbadoes aloes and 2 drams ginger. Feed bran only until purgation commences, and do not work until the bowels regain their normal condition. The horse can work in the usual way until he gets the purgative.

V.

BLACK QUARTER.

1. Are black leg and black quarter the same disease?
2. Is it infectious or contagious?
3. If so, is it much so?
4. Will a pasture on which a beast died from this disease infect stock the next year?
5. How long after stock has been exposed before they develop symptoms?
6. How long after exposure to the contagion before a drove may be considered safe?
7. What are the first symptoms?
8. Will it prove fatal if not attended to?
9. Are the chances of recovery under a veterinarian's treatment good?
10. Can anything be done to prevent it?
11. What is the best treatment for a case?

J. W.

Ans.—1. Yes.
2 and 3. Not in a general way, but the blood of a diseased animal gaining the circulation of a healthy animal may cause the disease. The infection exists on the herbage in low-lying pastures.
4. Not from this fact, but the virus may be on the herbage year after year, and may appear only occasionally.
5. Stock may be exposed to possible infection for an indefinite period without receiving the contagion. When an animal becomes infected, the symptoms of the disease will appear in from one to ten days.

6. About two weeks.
7. Dullness and lameness in the affected limbs.
8 and 9. Most cases prove fatal under any condition.
10. Keeping young cattle off low-lying pastures will prevent it. Immunity from the disease can be given with reasonable certainty by injecting them with "anti-black-leg serum," which, with the necessary instruments and instructions, can be obtained from manufacturing chemists.
11. In rare cases, the administration of 2 to 4 drams iodide of potash every three or four hours for four or five doses has been said to cure.

V.

TRADE NOTES.

One is a fool to worry over the sayings of petty gossips and backbiters. Such people by their folly always give honest folks a chance to show the truth.

HIRED HELP—Farmers wanting good men should send stamped, addressed envelope to S. Wellington, Churchbridge, Sask., who is visiting England this winter.

Alex. Galbraith, head of the firm of importers of horses, Brandon, Man., and Janesville, Wis., judged the Hackneys at Madison Square Gardens, New York, last week.

ANCIENTS LOADED DICE.

Professor Boyd Dawkins, in a recent lecture on the ancient Britons, said there was no doubt that they played with dice. A dice-box had been found, with four oblong dice in it, marked up to six. A remarkable fact about the dice was they were all loaded.

The following remarks on Tennyson were recently handed in on an examination paper by a schoolboy in an English literature class: "Lord Alfred Tennyson was a celebrated poet, and he wrote a lot of beautiful poems with long hair. His greatest poem is called 'The Idle King.' He was made a lord, but he was a good man and wrote many oads."

GLANDERS DEADLY TO HUMAN BEINGS.

Glanders, in Mr. Hunting's opinion, holds on its way solely because of apathy and lack of knowledge. Apathy is due to the misnomers under which cases of glanders in the human subject are registered. The extinction of glanders in horses would save more human lives than the extinction of rabies (hydrophobia) in dogs.—[Scottish Farmer.

ILL-ADVISED ADVICE.

"Begin at the bottom and work to the top,"

Is first-rate advice to be giving.

Still it isn't the very best hint we can drop

To the man who digs wells for a living.

And though many believe that if they excel

They must relish the work they're pursuing,

The well-digger oftentimes gets along well,

Though he's quite above what he is doing.

—Nixon Waterman.

Forbes Robertson, the English actor, tells this one:

"A man fell overboard in stepping from a ferryboat. It was a bitter day. Cakes of gray ice floated in the black water. Nevertheless a ragged wharf-rat plunged headfirst into the freezing stream, and after ten minutes' hard work, rescued the man.

"What reward do you think this hero got? He got two shillings, which the other gingerly handed him from a purse heavy with gold.

"The poor fellow looked at the two shillings and then said: 'Man, I'd have got five shillings for takin' ye to the deadhouse.'"

Money is not made by advertising one, two or three times.

Keep your "ad." in a good paper until you make friends with your share of its readers.

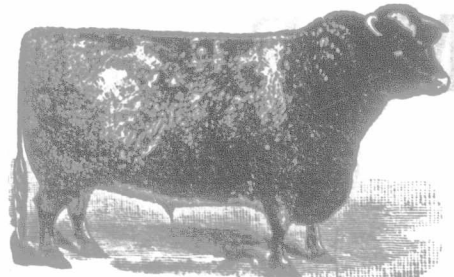
One advertisement will pay, while another of the same size, offering the same line of goods, in the same medium will not bring a reply.

So much depends upon how you "speak your little piece" in an ad.

Advertising pays, if the advertising campaign is properly planned and carried out. There are very few business ventures that are a success from the beginning.

Stick to it intelligently. The advertiser who sticks to advertising is growing stronger with every time his advertisement appears, although he may not see the growth in dollars and cents. He is making reputation, gaining ground with the public and laying the foundation for future profits.

A wise man says: "I have never seen the children of a good advertiser crying for bread."—[Live-stock World.



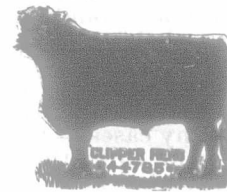
ARTHUR JOHNSTON Greenwood, Ont.

Offers for sale at moderate prices:

- 3 high-class imp. bulls.
- 2 excellent yearling bulls, home-bred.
- 17 first-class bull calves.

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

MAPLE SHADE



Cruickshank Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep

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

JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont.

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

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

9 heifers, yearlings.

29 heifers, calves.

4 bulls, yearlings.

26 bulls, calves.

All out of imported sires and dams.

Prices easy. Catalogue.

John Clancy, H. GARGILL & SON, Manager, Gargill, Ont.

Maple Lodge Stock Farm

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

A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS, Strathroy, Ont.

SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES

Present offerings: 13 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 Hackney Horses.

Second annual sale of Shorthorns at farm, on Wednesday, Jan. 10th.

Herd catalogue on application. Address: C. W. WILSON, Supt., Rockland, Ont. W. C. EDWARDS & Co., Limited, Props. om

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield P.O., Ont.

Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep and Shire Horses.

A good selection of young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale. Scottish Prince (imp.), Vol. 49, at head of herd. Royal Albert (imp.) 20367, at head of stud. Farms 3½ miles from Weston, G. T. R. and C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto.

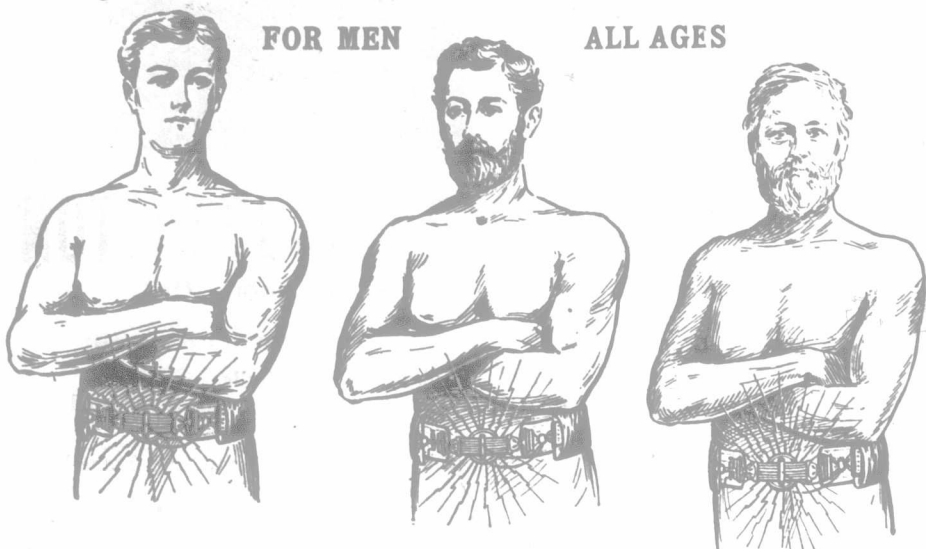
Scotch Shorthorns

Herd headed by Imp. Royal Champion. Young stock for sale from Imp. sires and dams. For particulars write to

Ed. Robinson, Marham Sta. and P. O. Farm within town limits.

Advertise in the Advocate

My Free Electric Belt



Never before has another person made a free offer such as this. I do not distribute cheap samples broadcast, but am daily sending out dozens of my full-power Dr. Sanden Electric Belts absolutely free of charge, and they are the same in every respect as though full cash prices were paid. The proposition is simple. If you are ailing, call at my office and take a Belt home with you. Or, if at a distance—no matter where—send your name and address, and I will at once arrange to deliver to you one of my Belts, with suspensory or other attachment needed. Use same according to my advice until cured, then pay me—many cases as low as \$5. Or if not cured, simply return the Belt, which will close the transaction. That's all there is to it. If you prefer to buy for cash, I give full wholesale discount.

Not One Penny in Advance Nor on Deposit.

Not a cent unless you are made well. I make this offer to show men what faith I have in my own remedy, and I can afford to take the risk because not one in a thousand, when cured, will cheat me out of the small amount asked. It pays me and my patient. My business was more than doubled the past year. Each Belt embodies all my own exclusive inventions (latest patent March 7th, 1905), and all patients receive the benefit of my 40 years' experience, a knowledge of infinite value and which is mine alone to give. I am the originator of the Electric Belt treatment, and all followers are imitators. This I will prove by any guarantee you may ask. You wear my Belt all night. It sends a soothing current (which you feel) through the weakened parts, curing while you rest. Used for lost manhood, nervous debility, impotency, varicocele, lame back, rheumatism, lumbago, dull pain over kidneys, pains in all parts of the body, kidney, liver, bladder disorders, constipation and stomach troubles. Send for the Belt to day; or, if you wish more information, write me fully of your case and receive my personal reply. I will also send my descriptive book, sealed, free of charge. I have thousands of recent testimonials from grateful patients. Would you care to read some of them?

Let us take charge of your case at once. I will put new life into you in two weeks' time. Don't you do the worrying. Put that on me. I will take all the risk. I have something to work for. Unless you are cured I get no pay. Address

DR. C. F. SANDEN, 140 Yonge Street, TORONTO.
Office Hours: Saturday until 9 p.m.

Something New Under the Sun; The World do Move.

A Perfect, Clean and Natural Shave Without a Razor.

The Angelus Hair Remover is a local application, which removes the hair from the face of mankind as the tropical sun would icicles; yet without the slightest injury to the skin, and which discovery is the result of a lifetime's scientific research and experimentation by the great French savant, Prof. Jean Roger Gauthier, of Paris. For not until now has there been a prescription of the kind, which successfully removes the coarsest hair from the tenderest skin, without any injurious effect. Thus the Angelus Hair Remover marks a new era in the 20th century, for the man who appreciates a means whereby he is enabled to save valuable time, trouble, annoyance, and useless expense; as it sounds the doom of the razor, and which will shortly become as obsolete in the annals of hygiene, as has become the battle axe to modern warfare—and like the latter will become but a relic of the barbaric ages gone by. The Angelus should be in the hands of every progressive man, whose time to shave himself is limited, including all those who are tired of being next to have their faces marred, mauled and mutilated; to say nothing of the constant danger of contracting infectious disease as barbers' itch, ringworm, or worse still. Therefore, the Angelus is an absolutely indispensable article to everyone who values a daily clean shave, which takes but 2 minutes and costs just 2 cents; and for the purpose of quickly introducing same to every shaver in this country we grant a further allowance of 33% on the first package, for trial and advertising purposes, thus giving you a full \$3.00 package, enough for 150 shaves, for \$2.00. Ladies troubled with superfluous hair will find the Angelus an ideal remedy and as superior to all depilatories now on the market as the electric light is to the candle; and far more reliable and convenient than the torture-inflicting needle. Address Lady Manager in full confidence. Agents, male and female, desiring to earn \$25.00 to \$50.00 per week selling the Angelus, should have personally used at least one package to render them enthusiastic and successful agents. Do it now. Address Dept. 931.

The Angelus Dermal Products Co., 56 W. 116th St., New York.

WHEN WRITING TO OUR ADVERTISERS PLEASE
Mention Farmer's Advocate.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

M'Lubberty—Nora, me jewel, Oi hov wan for yez. Av a man is born in Lapland, lives in Finland, an' dies in Poland, phwat is he?

Mrs. M'Lubberty (promptly)—A car-r-rpse.

M'Lubberty (disgustedly)—Begorra, somebody must hov told yez.

An amusing anecdote is told of Russell Day, who of all the Eton masters was "the epigrammatist without peer." A big boy named Coles, reputed to be "a bit of a swell," went on some errand into Russell Day's room, and stood by the door. Day looked at him long and hard. "What is your name?" he asked at last. "Coles, sir," said the confident youth, in resonant tones. "Then, Coles, you may scuttle!" was the devastating reply.

Professor John Dewey, head of the Department of Psychology at Columbia University, believes that children should be taught to call their parents by their Christian names. He was formerly a member of the faculty of the University of Michigan, where they tell this story. The Professor was working in his study one day when water began to trickle through the ceiling. He ran upstairs to see what was the matter, and found his young hopeful in the bathroom and the floor flooded. Professor Dewey was about to express his feelings, when the youngster exclaimed, "Don't say a word, John, but get a mop."

At a board school recently the boys were being examined in geography. Turning to one of them who had been particularly smart during the examination, the inspector asked, "What is the axis of the earth?" "An imaginary line which passes from one pole to the other, and on which the earth revolves," replied the boy, promptly. "Very good!" exclaimed the inspector, well pleased. "And could you hang clothes on that line?" "Yes, sir," was the unexpected reply. "Indeed!" exclaimed the other, rather disappointed. "And what sort of clothes?" "Imaginary clothes, sir!"

The late Bishop Peck, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, while presiding at a New Hampshire conference, was entertained by a Mrs. Brown, who had a high reputation as a cook. She was especially famous for her mince pies, and at supper the Bishop, who weighed three hundred pounds, at first declined a second help of mince pie.

"I know some mince pies are indigestible, but mind are quite harmless," said Mrs. Brown. So the Bishop yielded and had a second and then a third helping. Evening came, and the large church was packed with people. The choir sang, and the preliminary services were well started, but no Bishop. Then two or three went out to look for the absent gentleman.

They found him in Mrs. Brown's, writhing in the agonies of indigestion. One of the ministers said:

"Why, Bishop Peck, you are not afraid to die, are you?"

"No," replied the Bishop, between groans, "I am not afraid to die, but I am ashamed to."

EATING LESS AND LIVING LONGER.

Sir James Grant lectured in Glasgow the other day on tuberculosis. In the course of his lecture he put up a strong plea for a simpler life, and inveighed against the prevalent habit of overeating. Incidentally he quoted the example of Lord Strathcona, Canada's venerable yet vigorous High Commissioner in Britain, who, he said, for thirty-four years had taken only two meals daily, and for fifteen years only one. Undoubtedly the tendency is to eat too much, and to eat too fast. If men were to eat just the needed quantity daily to repair waste and provide force, and would eat that quantity with proper mastication, there would be a marvellous improvement in the average of health and longevity. We may joke about Mr. Gladstone's rule to chew meat thirty-two times, and shrug our shoulders at Sir Isaac Holden's fruit diet or Lord Strathcona's one meal a day, but there is more in such suggestions than we are willing to admit. If we will eat less and take more time about it we shall live longer. Particularly if we drink more water—not with meals, but between them.

"Well," said the tailor, "I can make that suit for you, \$30 or \$90."

"Er—what do the two prices mean?" asked Slopoy.

"Cash or credit."

"I'll take it at ninety."

Mrs. Waldo, of Boston—I have a letter from your uncle James, Penelope, who wants me to spend the summer on his farm.

Penelope (dubiously)—Is there any society in the neighborhood?

Mrs. Waldo—I've heard him speak of the Holsteins and Guernseys. I presume they are pleasant people.

The following note reached a schoolmaster from a boy's father, informing him of the cause of his son's absence from school the previous day. It naturally caused some merriment, and, judging from the way he signs the epistle, it in no way flatters him. The note ran as follows: "Please excuse Tommy not being at school yesterday as he was kept at home to wash—his father."

It was the wedding day, and the unfortunate bridegroom was making his exit with the usual accompaniment of rice and old boots. He snatched his hat from a peg, seized an umbrella from the hall-stand, and was going out of the door, when the bride's father called after him: "You've taken my umbrella, Henry. Bring it back at once. I've six daughters, but only one good umbrella."

A story is told of a certain newly-appointed judge who remonstrated with counsel as to the way in which he was arguing his case.

"Your honor," said the lawyer, "you argued such a case in a similar way when you were at the bar."

"Yes, I admit that," quietly replied the judge. "But that was the fault of the judge who allowed it."

In a restaurant recently a gentleman left his wife for a few moments to chat with an acquaintance at another table, and while he was there his friend persuaded him to partake of some lamb. Under a misapprehension the waiter removed the lamb before he had eaten it, whereupon he exclaimed, "Goodness! where is my lamb?"

His wife, overhearing the question, answered in a clear voice, "Here I am, darling."

"Tony," said a moody British officer to his soldier servant, "something tells me that I shall never come back from this war alive. I seem to have a sort of presentiment that way."

"Then tak' no heed of it, sir," responded the servant. "Them theer presentiments is frauds. A cousin o' mine had one once, and it treated him real shabby. It was just like the one that's a-troublin' you now, sir. He felt sure that he'd be kilt out in Egypt, so he divided his savings between his sweetheart and his bosom chum, and went out to be shot. But never a scratch did he get all the time, though he tried his level best to manage it."

"And what happened when he at length returned, Tony? Did those two give him back the money?"

"Not a farden, sir. They'd been and got spliced while he was away, and they'd set up housekeepin' on it!"

Professor Blackie used to form a very picturesque feature in the Edinburgh streets. He was a cheery old patriarch, with handsome features and hair falling in ringlets about his shoulders. No one who had seen him could possibly forget him.

One day he was accosted by a very dirty little bootblack, with his "Shine your boots, sir?"

Blackie was impressed with the filthiness of the boy's face.

"I don't want a shine, my lad," said he. "But if you'll go and wash your face I'll give you a sixpence."

"A' right, sir," was the lad's reply. Then he went over to a neighboring fountain and made his ablutions. Returning, he held out his hand for the money.

"Well, my lad," said the professor, "you have earned your sixpence. Here it is."

"I dinna want it, auld chap," returned the boy, with a lordly air. "Ye can keep it and get yer hair cut."

Ring-Bone



So common nearly every body knows it when he sees it. Lameness, and a bony enlargement just above the hoof, or higher and on the upper pastern bone, sometimes extending nearly around the part, sometimes in front only, or upon one or both sides. Cases like the latter are called Sidebone.

No matter how old the horse, or how big the lump, how lame the horse, or what other treatment has failed, use

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste

Use it under our guarantee—money refunded if it fails to make the horse go sound. Often takes off the lump, but we can't promise that. One to three 45-minute applications required and anyone can use it. Get all the particulars before ordering—write for Free Horse Book that tells you what to use for every kind of blemish that horses have.

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British Columbia's richest farming district. I publish a real-estate bulletin, giving description and prices of some of the best farms in the Valley. Send for one (it will be of value to anyone interested in this country or looking for a chance to better their present conditions) to

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Young bulls by my famous sire "Burnside"; also the sire himself. Yorkshires of both sexes and various ages. The blood of the world-renowned Dalmeny herd in all my hogs.

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Cables—Sheepcote, London.

Brampton Jersey Herd—We have now for immediate sale **10 bulls**,

from 6 to 18 months old, descended from St. Lambert or imported stock; also females of all ages. In order to reduce our stock, we are making a special offer. For full particulars address

B. H. BULL & SON,

Phone 68. om **Brampton, Ont.**

Lincolns are Booming

We have only a few more ewe and ram lambs and breeding ewes for sale. We have seven choice young bulls, Scotch-topped, and a grand lot of heifers and young cows for sale at reasonable prices. Write or come and see us.

F. H. NEIL & SONS,

Telegraph & R.R. station, **LUCAN, ONT.**

GLEN CAIRN KENNELS offers for sale **Collie Dogs, Oxford and Lincoln Sheep**, at reasonable prices.

R. E. CLARKE, West Lorne, Ont.

SHROPSHIRE

We have for sale a number of choice ram lambs at reasonable prices. Also ewes and ewe lambs; also 4 young Shorthorn bulls, from 6 to 11 months old, and a few yearling heifers.

BELL BROS.,

"The Cedars" Stock Farm, **Bradford, Ont.**

Some Manitoba Feeding Records.

In connection with the feeding of stock, Mr. T. E. M. Banting's stockman, Mr. Wm. Brooks, has accumulated some interesting data during the past summer. From week to week he has carefully weighed several head of Shorthorns and horses he has been feeding, and some of the gains are nothing short of remarkable. A pair of geldings, which won at Brandon, gained 200 pounds each from June 6th to July 19th, or a little better than four and a half pounds a day. Fredia, a seven-year-old mare, which many noticed at the fairs, gained 255 lbs. in thirty days, starting at 1,470 on July 6th and reached 1,725 on August 6th. With the heifer, Lily Red, which will be two years old on December 22nd, he started her at 835 on April 1st, and on October 27th she tipped the beam at 1,345, a gain of 510 lbs., and travelled over 3,000 miles on the fairs circuit. Nor did she stop gaining during exhibitions, for 205 lbs. of her gain was made after July 19th, when she left home for Winnipeg. The bull, Knight of the Park, two years old on December 17th, has added 600 pounds to his weight since April 1st, and has also done the rounds of the fairs, and made 150 lbs. of his increase since July 19th. He now carries 1,700 lbs., and is making healthy gains every day. The two red bull calves which Mr. Banting showed, Togo and Turtle Boy, dropped the last week in March, went 690 and 670 lbs. respectively on October 27th, and a roan calf, five and a half months of age, boosted the beam to 550 lbs. on the same day. With hogs, the same good feeding brought equally satisfactory results, an instance being cited with a Tamworth hog, which was started at 300 lbs. and in forty-two days had 480 of avoirdupois, a gain of about 4.5 lbs. per day. These weights and gains, although large, are vouched for by Mr. Banting and several of his men who were just as ready to note any falling off in the feeder's skill as an outsider would be. The secret of these increases in weight has been succulent food and close individual attention. Cut oat sheaves, green corn, turnips, mangels, bran and some alfalfa have constituted the bulk of the diet, but as Mr. Brooks says: "You can't make gains on dry feed, it must be moist and sweet." About the farm, there is evidence that the stock are to be kept in order, for there is a ten-acre field of corn in the stook, three thousand bushels of turnips under cover, and a hundred loads of oat sheaves in the stacks in the barnyard. Besides, the farm produced 4,200 bushels of marketable potatoes and a big grain crop.

FLOUR MILL WANTED AT BRESAYLOR.

There appears to be a strong sentiment in this district, writes a Bresaylor, Sask., correspondent, in favor of the early erection of a flour mill. This district has always been noted for the superior grade of wheat produced, but this year promises a bumper crop. The grain is already ripe, and cutting is general this week.

The Bresaylor district comprising six townships, is seventeen miles long, and lies between the Saskatchewan and Battle Rivers, and is twenty miles west of Battleford. For the next few years, the Jack Fish Lake country to the north and the Cut Knife to the south would contribute to the custom of a flour mill located in this district. The main line of the C. N. R. traverses its whole length about midway between the rivers. The soil is of the best quality, and easy of cultivation, much more land having been broken this year than ever before. Water is readily obtained by digging from ten to thirty feet. Wood and building material is within easy reach.

Even though hampered as yet by lack of railway facilities, and having had to depend on the local market alone for the last twenty years, most of the farmers are well-to-do. Anyone starting a flour mill here would make a safe investment. August 15th, 1905.

Half, or less, of the \$60,000,000 spent annually in "improving" the roads of this country might be spent to much better advantage in sending all the highway commissioners on an educational trip to Europe, where the people know how to make and maintain public roads.—[Live-stock World.]

William E. Curtis tells an interesting story of the recall, the initiative and referendum in Los Angeles.

Los Angeles is an enterprising city. It has all of these so-called socialistic devices, and yet money is fully invested there, the people are prosperous and the city is conservative.

The recall works like this: If an alderman votes against what the people think is right, 25 per cent. of the voters can compel him to resign and stand before all the people for re-election.

This is a plan by which the people and not the office-holders control, and where the public office-holder is a public servant.

If voters cannot keep the rascals from getting in the "recall" at least gives them a chance to turn the rascals out.

TENANT FARM SYSTEM IS WRONG.

The entire tenant system of America is on a wrong basis. The one-year-lease policy, with no provision for the maintenance of live stock and the feeding of grain products on the farm, enables the tenant to put all of the tillable land under the plow and sell the grain for export to distant markets or foreign countries. This system will inevitably deplete even our rich soils of which we boast in the Mississippi Valley. These soils, when once depleted, cannot be profitably restored by the use of commercial fertilizers. As a permanent policy, the fertility and producing capacity of our lands can only be maintained by the growing of live stock to consume a large part of the grain products of the farm. A crop of seventy-five bushels of corn per acre, sold at 40 cents per bushel, sometimes gives better immediate returns than stock raising or feeding, but we cannot go on constantly taking fertility from the farm for export without eventually paying the penalty. The remedy must lie in stock farming, with better grades of stock and more economical methods.—Prof. C. F. Curtiss.

ABOUT NO. 1.

The Individualistic Teachings of Our Callow Youth.

Number One is important. Everyone will admit that without argument, for altruism is so volatile an abstraction that it is dissipated before any of us are completely overcome by it. Essayists have proved again and again that the business of taking care of Number One is a despicable sort of thing, but still the work goes on, and the essayists have essayed in vain. Even in our tender days of youth we trooped it to the schoolhouse on a Christmas eve, and brave in infantile purple and fine linen we took part in the dialogue beginning:

"I'm Number One, the first to come,

The easiest to make.

There is one thing that I must do,

And that is make my speech to you,

And my departure take."

And every man, woman and child in the section applauded these individualistic sentiments.

The poem will stand analysis, however. The second line assumes that Number One is always easy to make. Our first proposal of marriage was not easy, so that assumption does not hold. It is not easy to make the first piano and to be sure that it will be up to the desired standard. Example is better than precept, as anyone knows, and mistakes in a first instrument are likely to be avoided in those that follow. The first Gourlay piano ever made left the warehouses of the firm of Gourlay, Winter & Leeming, Toronto, Ont., over two years ago for the studio of a prominent professional musician in that city. Since that time it has had a strenuous existence, it has been used in practicing and teaching for nearly 5,000 hours. An ordinary piano would by this time be in a state of deterioration, but Gourlay Number One has developed its tone, grown in power and mellowed its tone quality. There is not a single thing the matter with it, and, in fact, the instrument is such a striking tribute to the lasting character of the construction that the firm has secured the consent of the owner to exhibit the instrument at their warehouses for a few days as a living guarantee of their claim—a high-grade piano, built as well as experts know how.

Suffered Terrible Agony

FROM PAIN ACROSS HIS KIDNEYS.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED HIM.

Read the words of praise, Mr. M. A. McInnis, Marion Bridge, N.S., has for Doan's Kidney Pills. (He writes us): "For the past three years I have suffered terrible agony from pain across my kidneys. I was so bad I could not stoop or bend. I consulted and had several doctors treat me, but could get no relief. On the advice of a friend, I procured a box of your valuable, life-giving remedy (Doan's Kidney Pills), and to my surprise and delight, I immediately got better. In my opinion Doan's Kidney Pills have no equal for any form of kidney trouble."

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25. Can be procured at all dealers or will be mailed direct on receipt of price by The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

Do not accept a spurious substitute but be sure and get "Doan's."

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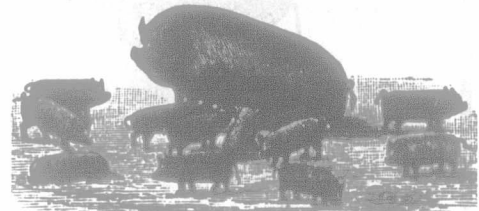
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Large English Berkshires

For the fall trade I have to offer about 30 young April sows, of the up-to-date type; these will be bred to a prizewinning boar for early spring litters. Also 10 nice young spring boars fit for fall service. I have some nice September pigs that I am offering at right prices. Correspondence solicited. Address:

J. A. MCGILL, Neepawa, Man.

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We are now able to ship young stock, six weeks and two months old, out of imported and Canadian-bred sows, at prices that should appeal to you, if you want to get some well-bred young stuff. We can supply pairs or trios, not akin. Write us for prices.

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Tamworths and White Wyandottes.

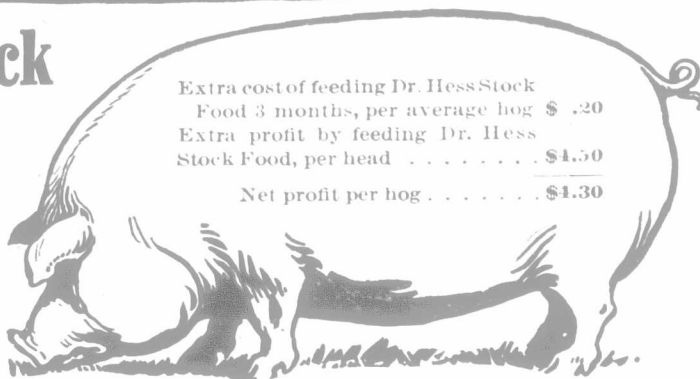
A lot of Choice Boars, farrowed in May; sired by first-prize and champion boar, Dominion Exhibition, 1904 (also first and champion, 1905); dams were first-prize litters, 1904. White Wyandotte Cockerels and Pullets—the best strains. A lot of choice Western Eye Grass Seed.

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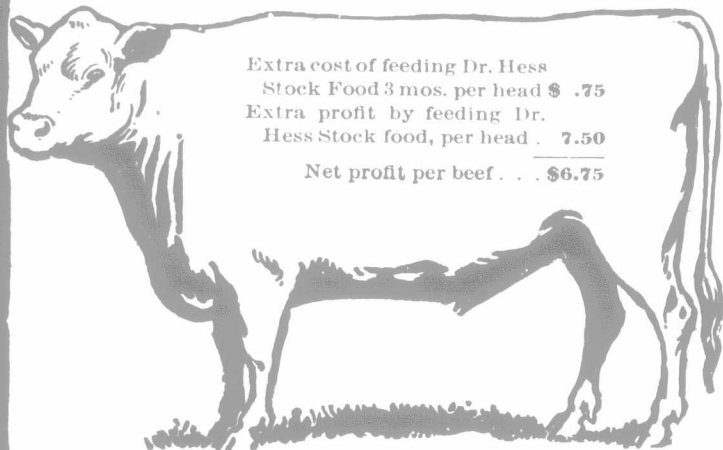
Keep Books on Your Stock

You ought not to run a bank account without keeping books. You ought not to feed stock without an accurate record of the cost of every pound of feed consumed, and the net profit per animal. You may be feeding some animals at a loss. A change of feed might turn the loss into gain. Some animals thrive better on one kind of ration than on another, and the record will tell. Again you ought to know the nutritive value of animal food and the price at which each food is profitable to feed. When corn is 60 cents a bushel it is more profitable to sell and substitute some other grains of equal nutritive value that are bringing a lower price. But after all the care and attention to such details it must be remembered that the whole profit of stock feeding depends upon the digestion. It is doubtful if more than 50 per cent. of the food is digested where no tonics or other aids are given the animal system, but where medicinal tonics are added to assist nature, iron is supplied the blood, the nitrates to expel the poisonous waste materials from the system and laxatives to regulate the bowels, the percent of food digested can be kept at the maximum. Such principles are incorporated into



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the prescription of Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.). It has the recommendation of the Veterinary Colleges, the Farm Papers, is recognized as a medicinal tonic and laxative by our own Government, and is sold on a written guarantee at

7¢ per pound in 100 lb. sacks; 25 lb. pail, \$2.00.
 Smaller quantities at slight advance. Duty paid.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS Veterinary.

CURB.

Two-year-old filly has a lump, the size of half an almond nut, on the seat of curb. It is movable, and appears to be on the large tendon. It is not sore, and she is not lame.

L. L. P.

Ans.—The lump is on what is called the calcaneoculoid ligament, not on the tendon. It will, in all probability, not cause lameness, but is hard to remove. Time and repeated blistering will reduce, and probably entirely remove it. Get her shod with a shoe about one inch higher in the heel than the toe. Take one dram each biniodide of mercury and cantharides, and mix with one ounce vaseline. Clip the hair off; tie so that she cannot bite the parts; rub well with the blister once daily for two applications, and the next day, wash off, and apply sweet oil. Turn in box stall, and oil every day. As soon as the scale comes off, blister again, and after that blister once monthly as long as necessary. Keep as quiet as possible, and keep her well bedded, so that she will not slip in the stall.

V.

DRESSING TEETH.

Aged mare cannot eat hay properly. She partly masticates it, and then drops it out of her mouth. Give full directions for filing horses' teeth and name and description of instruments necessary for the operation. Would cutting the food fine and grinding the grain be of use in this case?

W. A. T.

Ans.—The mare's teeth require dressing. It may be she has some long teeth which will have to be shorn. The instruments necessary to enable a man to dress teeth properly are: A mouth speculum to keep the horse's mouth open any width desired, price \$5 to \$15; a pair of molar-tooth forceps to shear the crowns off when necessary, price about \$15; an upper molar rasp, a lower molar rasp, a special rasp for the first and second upper molars and an incisor-tooth rasp, price \$1.50 to \$3 each.

The speculum is adjusted in the mouth. If any teeth are longer than the others they are shorn off to the same level. Then the long, sharp points are rasped off the inner margin of the lower and the outer margin of the upper molars, using the rasps that are adapted to each. If the incisor teeth are so long that they will not allow the molars to meet, they must be dressed down. Even with the proper instruments, it requires practice to enable a man to do a good job. An amateur will not be able to handle the instruments, and will not know when he has removed sufficient of the teeth. Cutting and chopping the food is beneficial for horses with bad teeth.

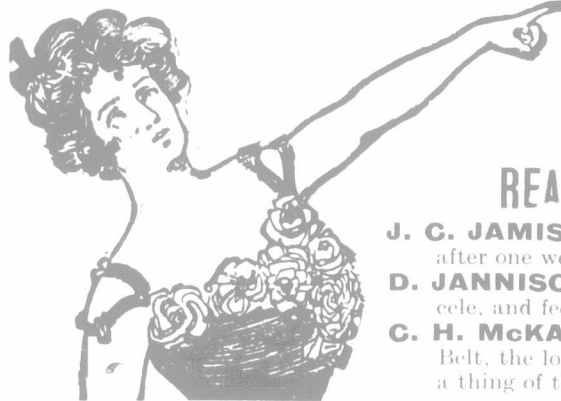
V.

Horns in cows, which are fed in the ordinary way, get a check in their growth during gestation, and form a ring or "nick" at the base. The number of nicks is thus an indication of the number of calves a cow has had, and thus an indication of age; but when the cows are well fed, the rings do not show themselves so plainly, or not at all.—McConnell.

As a young couple went out riding the other evening, the young man ventured to ask for a kiss. The lady was much surprised—as all young ladies affect to be when such a request is made—and asked what good it would do him. "Oh," replied the young man, "it would make me feel so gay and lively."
 "Well, Charley, if, as you say, a kiss is apt to make one feel so gay and lively, I think if we expect to get home before morning you had better get out and kiss the old horse."

A story is told of Professor Foster, the famous voyager, who once went round the world with Captain Cook and was afterwards made a professor at Halle. He was a kindly, ill-mannered fellow. A young Jewish girl happened to be in Halle one evening. The company was dull. She was guilty of giggling. Foster perceiving her was invited to dance during the operation. He said, "Lord, miss, I hope you will never be able to eat me." "Never fear," assured she, "I am a Jewess."

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Weak Men in every County and Town throughout the Broad Dominion Restored to Robust Manhood by the use of Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt.

READ THE EXPRESSIONS OF GRATITUDE:

- J. C. JAMISON, of Elmside, Que., says: "I have not had a touch of Rheumatism after one week's use of your Belt. I am completely cured."
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- C. H. McKAGUE, Roland, Man., has this to say: "After ten days' use of your Belt, the losses have stopped, my stomach is digesting its food, and the constipation is a thing of the past. You have my sincere thanks."

Men with small, flabby muscles, thin-chested, dull-eyed, short of breath, without endurance, courage, ambition, sand or grit in their make-up, are WEAK MEN. If they were not born weak, I can make physical giants of them.

HERE IS MORE PROOF OF MY CLAIMS.

J. LARGESS, Box 53, Vankleek Hill, Ont., reports: "The lameness in my back is all gone, the varicocele is better, and I am getting better health generally, and have gained a good deal in weight."

JAS. HATT, Beech Hill, N.S., says: "The pains in my chest and back are all gone, and I have gained fifteen pounds in weight. It is a pleasure to say that I have at last found a remedy that would cure me of my aches and pains."

Where there is any physical constitution to work on my treatment will develop perfect manhood. I will take the slightest spark of manly vigor and fan it into a flame which will encompass the whole structure and charge every nerve and muscle in the body with the vigor of youth.

EVIDENCE THAT CANNOT BE DENIED.

T. J. SWEENEY, care of Seaman's Inst., St. John, N.B., has this to say: "The pains in my back have gone, and the varicocele has disappeared, and it has done me much good otherwise. I will always recommend it."

JAS. S. BRYSON, Maple Creek, Assa., expresses his gratitude by saying: "Your Belt has done me a world of good. I would not be without it if it cost double the price which you ask."

W. H. EATON, 512 Cordova st., E. Vancouver, B.C., is thankful because after four days' use of his Belt he was cured of a very severe case of Rheumatism, and has not had a pain since.

MY BELT CURES TO STAY CURED. Nervous Weakness, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Rheumatism, Kidney and Stomach Troubles, Varicocele, Loss of Strength, and all the effects of wasted force in Men and Women.

NOT A CENT UNTIL CURED.

That is my offer. You take my latest improved apparatus, use it in my way for three months, and if it does not cure you, you need not pay me. My only condition is that you see to it that I will get my money when you are cured.

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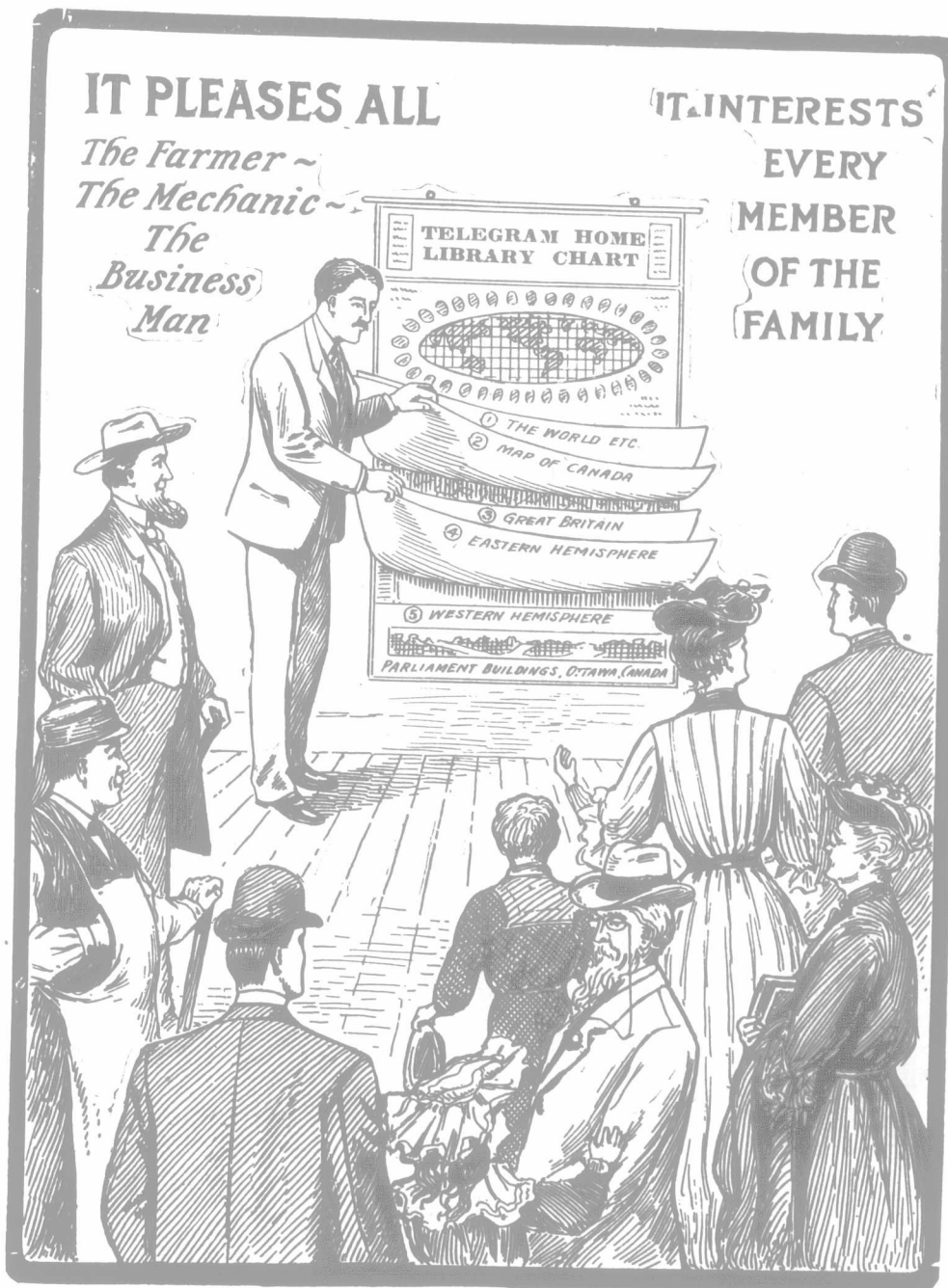
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