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AND HOME MAGAZINE

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VOL. XL.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

OCTOBER 11, 1905.

LONDON, ONT.

No. 681

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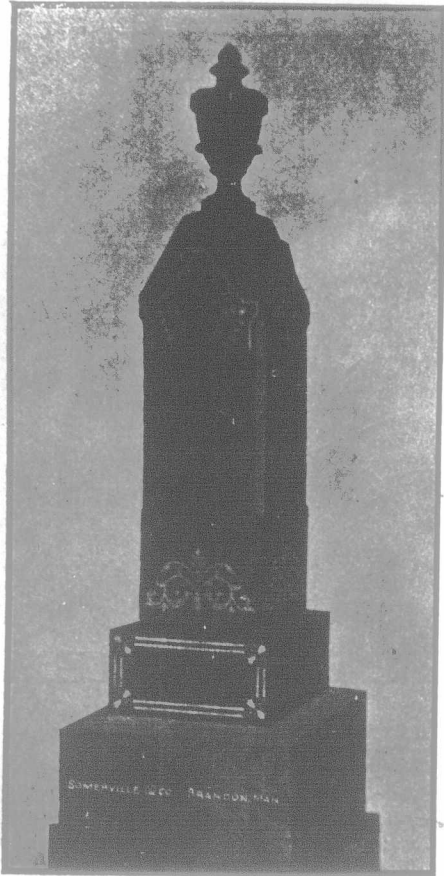
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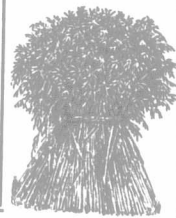
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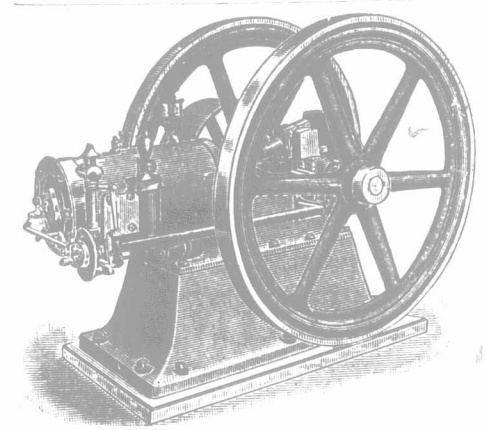
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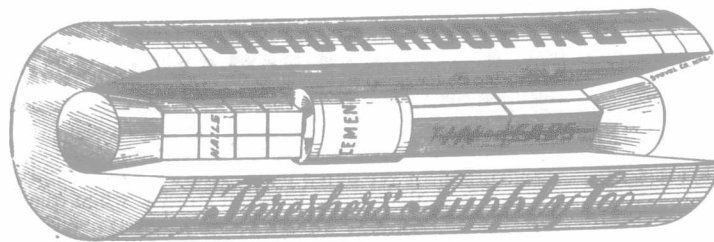


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MAGAZINE

* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY,

HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE.*

VOL. XL.

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

NO. 681.

WINNIPEG, MAN. OCTOBER 11, 1905. LONDON, ONT.

Editorial.

Winnipeg Fair Board declared a surplus of receipts over expenditures during the past year of something over \$4,000.

It is just possible that the turkey may need a little extra feed before he goes the way of all edible fowl. The 26th is Thanksgiving Day.

Fall plowing is being rushed with all despatch. It can't be too quickly or too thoroughly done. Some men, however, are more expert than others, and some are naturally more precise. Everyone likes to see the "land" finished and the outside furrow thrown away from the fence or roadside.

John Burns, the great British labor leader, has been making some comment upon his observations in Canada, and says the thing that impresses him most with regard to our future prospects is the splendid type of young men and women to be seen on every hand—truly a great heritage.

In some of the oldest districts of Manitoba there are wheat fields which yielded this year forty bushels and over to the acre. When the owners are asked the reason why these returns are above the average they invariably reply: "Well, we have always farmed our land." Good farming is no waste of time.

The opinion is quite prevalent in the Western States that the end of bonanza cattle ranching is at hand. Cattle ranchers are being crowded out by settlers and sheep ranchers, and in future the great bulk of American beef will come from the smaller feed-lots. The agricultural history of the Western States will be repeated in Western Canada, and it is always well to take time by the forelock.

The feature of the grain trade is the large amount of wheat being stored by farmers. The price is low, compared with last year's quotations, the crop is not yielding so heavily as everyone expected, and doubtless farmers think prices will improve. The situation during September was the nearest approach to a corner, though unorganized, on the part of the growers that has yet been seen.

An inspection of a large number of the purebred herds of cattle and hogs throughout the West reveals the presence of many exceptionally outstanding breeding animals. There never was a more advantageous time to purchase a first-class bull than at the present time. Make selections early and get the best. It will be encouragement to the breeders, and that is what so laudable a work as stock improvement should have.

A Partnership with the Soil.

As between the sentiments held by Old Country farmers, and even those of Older Canada, and those of the Prairie Provinces there is a vast difference. As farmers, we not only have adopted different methods of operations from necessity, but also from choice have developed different sentiments regarding land to those held by farmers in longer-settled countries. We refer to the voluntary indifference with which a man will sell out his farm and home, and to the small value he attaches to the significance of a good section remaining in his own possession or that of his posterity. Not that we are less land-hungry than others, but we have as yet formed no par-

ticular attachment to any particular locality or to any particular farm in that locality. We are not without the desire to possess land, a good farm and a comfortable home, but without the continuity of purpose to make of that farm and home the scene of the accomplishments of generations of men bearing our names and carrying out our purposes and designs.

Probably it is because this is a new country and land is easily acquired that between a man and his farm there is a lack of associations which bind them together and which gives to the farm a value in the eyes of its possessor not estimated in dollars and cents. Without this attachment for the particular spot of land we own our agriculture must lack in that stability, continuity and steady progress that marks successful farming.

Unfortunately for our agriculture, the first, and it would seem the only object of most of those engaged in it, is to capture the elusive dollar; that done—and very many accomplish it—there is nothing more to hold a man to the farm. What we want is larger ideals and higher aspirations. To own the land and to have a snug bank account should be but a stepping-stone to these. With this accomplished, it should be but the beginning of the realization of larger things. Then a man is in a position to farm as much for a pastime as for the money he makes out of it. Then he can devote himself to the realization of his ideals, whether it be to grow the best crops, keep the best cattle, raise the best horses, or to pursue whatever other line his taste may direct.

Young as we are, we already have a few such men. Their farms are always known in their districts. They are in advance of their surroundings. They enjoy the ecstasy of discoveries. They are benefactors to the cause of the profession they follow, and are a power in the land. Their works shall live after them. The lesson from this is that, in these good times, after having harvested another big crop, to expand with our natural expansion, add to the attractions and usefulness of our farm, improve and increase the stock, diversify operations, make the farm a means of realizing broader ideals, rather than to sell it and begin over again in the first elements of life's work.

The Clover Crop a Success.

An inspection of a large number of clover fields in different parts of Manitoba, in connection with our clover-growing competition, reveals much useful information with regard to the growing of this useful legume. Beyond all possibility of doubt, clovers can be grown to the more satisfactory extent upon our prairie soils. Its greatest enemy is not the severe climate, nor the absence of nitrogen-acquiring bacteria, nor drouth, but the indifference on the part of farmers to the value of clover as a fodder and soil renovator. However, the awakening is at hand.

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 as 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 pea vine (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. Of the many competitors who entered the competition, only one used a commercial culture to foster the growth of nodules, and the growth of this crop could scarcely be said to show any particular advantage from the treatment. This bears out what Superintendent Bedford has always contended, that Manitoba soils do not require inoculation.

Experiments with and without a nurse crop when growing clover have become quite varied. Generally the advice is given to sow clover seed alone on a well-prepared soil, but of the crops we have inspected, those sown with wheat and barley, other things being equal, look equally as well as those sown alone. The trouble with the bare seeding is that weeds invariably get the start of the clover, and are difficult to hold in check afterwards. Of course, the nurse crop should be sown thinly and clover seed sown at the same time, or harrowed in afterwards when the grain is nicely above ground.

While prosecuting our inspection of the crops entered in our competition, we were delighted to see several fields of clover which had stood the rigors of one or more winters. These fields had been cut each year and the second growth allowed to go to seed to replenish the stand. The heads in all cases were well filled with plump, mature seed, and in one instance, at least, the owner intended to try to get Manitoba-grown seed for further operations.

Besides red clover, alsike and alfalfa have been quite largely sown, and both have made most promising stands. Prospects are indeed bright for the growth of clover, which, when generally adopted, will prove one of the most useful agencies in reinvigorating the over-cropped lands of the Northwest.

Corn, Roots and Stock in Manitoba.

The other day a representative of the "Farmer's Advocate" wandered with Mr. Eddie James, of Rosser, Man., over his fields. His fields differ in some respects from the average, for although he grows wheat, and lots of it of good grade, still he has other crops—corn of several varieties, mangels, sugar beets, turnips, a luxuriant garden—and in the stables heavy, lolling Shorthorns, and in pens near by great long, deep Yorkshire hogs.

Mr. James is an agricultural investigator—he follows this line of farming for more than one reason. He thinks it is the most rational; it retains the fertility of his soil, it gives him a diversity of sources of income, and it provides opportunities for the exercise of mental and physical energy. Besides this, Mr. James has grasped a broader ideal. Farming for the mere acquisition of property is not sufficient for him. Such an accomplishment makes of a man a mere money-getter. He has additional ambitions. Manitoba is his home. There is a lot to be done to make this country more attractive and more able to support a larger population. Most of this work will have to be accomplished by farmers. Varieties of different grains, grasses, clovers, roots, fruits, etc., will have to be acclimated. The country must be supplied with improved stock, and numerous other things must be done before Manitoba shall have reached the best of her possibilities. In this work Eddie James will play his part. More laudable, is it not, than politics or mere fortune-making?

This year about eight or ten acres was planted to corn, and although the wet spring prevented much early cultivation, thus giving the weeds a chance to start, still a very nice crop of corn was harvested. Minnesota King, Compton Early and Squaw Dent were the chief varieties planted, and

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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AND N.-W. T.

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10. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address. A couple of weeks necessarily elapse before the change can be made, and before the first copy of The Farmer's Advocate will reach any new subscriber. All subscriptions commence with the date of the first copy received.
11. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve the Advocate, Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
12. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, OF
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WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

the grain was quite well advanced toward maturity before the frost came. Some seed grown last year was sent to Dakota, where it germinated one hundred per cent., and some sown at home returned a very satisfactory crop. In a protected corner a crop of Compton's Early was grown that would yield at least twenty tons to the acre. This fodder cannot be excelled for horse and cattle feed, and on account of it being so easily grown on small plots near the stable, should be more largely used for fall feeding for work horses, colts and cattle. Mr. James thinks that corn should be sown early in May, even if danger of frosts is not past, as the chance of being early is worth taking. Occasionally it may be necessary to sow over again, but if not the corn has a good start.

This year Mr. James was also highly successful with tomato-growing, having raised plants from the seed sown in April which yielded him fully ten bushels of ripe fruit. The Early Anna was the variety grown. Red clover, alfalfa and alsike have been introduced, and promise to yield successful crops.

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

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Horses.

Weaning Colts.

While we have, on a former occasion, discussed this subject, it is important and timely, and it may not be unwise to again refer to it. The age at which it is advisable to wean a colt depends to a great extent upon circumstances. When the mare is in good condition and not required for work, it is often wise to allow her to nurse her colt until it is six months old or even older, but when the mare, from any cause, is not in good condition, or when she is required for work, we think it wise to commence to wean the foal when about four months of age, which, except in exceptional cases, should be the minimum age. We say "commence to wean," as we do not consider the sudden—and we may say violent, method of weaning colts, so often practiced, is rational or profitable. The future value and usefulness of the colt depends to a great extent upon his care and condition during his first year, hence we should avoid, as far as possible, allowing him to lose flesh or vigor at weaning time. The ordinary method is about as follows: When it is decided to wean a foal it is shut in a box stall or paddock, away from the dam, and is not allowed near her again for some weeks. In the meantime the dam is milked by hand more or less each day, until the secretion of milk ceases. Both foal and dam fret for each other, the former often refusing to take a sufficient amount of food, and the latter suffering to a greater or less extent from congestion of the mammae, and the milk that is drawn by hand serves no purpose, while there is no reason why it should not go to nourish the foal. It is not uncommon for mares to suffer from mammitis (inflammation of the mammae), and hence lose flesh, and possibly suffer to such an extent that the future activity of the gland becomes impaired. All owners of stock know from actual experience that it is unwise to make sudden changes in the habits or food of any animal. This applies to the animals under discussion as well as to others. We think, for the good of both, that the process of weaning should be gradual. Of course, a colt should be taught to eat chopped oats before weaning commences. We will take it for granted that this point has been attended to. Then the question arises, "What method should we adopt in order to wean the colt without causing fretting, suffering, or loss of flesh to either dam or offspring?"

The foal should be placed in a large, comfortable box stall, and better still if a paddock is in connection. Whatever enclosure is used, care should be taken to arrange it so that the little animal cannot injure itself in endeavors to get out. The walls, doors, fences, etc., should be of sufficient height to prevent him jumping out or getting his fore feet over, etc., etc., and there should be no holes out of which he can put his head, nor deep mangers into which he can get his fore feet, etc., etc. The dam may or may not be removed to another stable. In fact, we consider it wise not to move her out of sight and hearing, except she be used at work. She should be taken to the colt's stall and he allowed to nurse three times daily for a week, and then once daily, until the mammae becomes inactive. In this way the change is gradual; the foal gradually becomes accustomed to be without its dam and to take his natural nourishment at longer intervals, until he ceases to look for either; and the dam is gradually brought to the habit of being without her offspring, and the activity of the mammae gradually decreases and is retired of its congestion in the natural manner, thereby lessening the danger of inflammatory action.

In the meantime the foal should be given all the good hay (well-saved clover, where available, preferred), or grass, if it exists, and all the chopped oats he will eat. There may be some cases, but they are very rare, in which a colt will eat sufficient grain to cause digestion derangement. In such cases, of course, the supply should be limited, but as a rule he can have, with impunity, all he will eat. He should be given water at least three times daily, or, better still, a supply of fresh water kept constantly before him. Of course, if we want to be exceptionally good to him, and can afford it, the water can be substituted with cow's milk, and the longer we can keep up the supply of this the better for the colt. If the weaning process be somewhat on the lines indicated neither the dam nor colt should suffer or lose flesh, and we think that the extra trouble will be well spent.

"WHIP."

The Winnipeg Horse Show Association, a chartered organization of Winnipeg business men, has decided to hold the second annual show under cover in the latter part of May next. The citizens have taken a lively interest in the affair, and there is every promise of a bright success for the show.

Horse-breeding for Profit.

(Copyrighted.)

If there is one thing more than another which is now agitating the farmers and small breeders of the country, it is horse-breeding. How and what to breed, and whether breeding pays, are the questions of the hour, questions which apparently have more than the proverbial nine lives of the cat, and will neither be downed nor answered to popular satisfaction.

Very recently the opinion prevailed that the horse industry was on the high road to extinguishment from neglect, but this idea has been abated by the revival of common sense, which proves to us that while human beings inhabit the globe the love of God's noblest animal, the horse, will continue to demonstrate itself in efforts for his improvement. Fashionable horse shows are frequent all over the country, extraordinary inducements being offered for fine animals, and I see in this and other facts signs of increasing interest in the horse beautiful, with an attendant interest in breeding.

While there may be differences of opinion regarding some phases of the horse industry, all agree that but few colts are being produced. Authentic reports declare that there are very few suckling colts or yearlings in the country. The best mares are also rapidly disappearing, especially the fine, stylish mares of the carriage type and the large draft mares, although both kinds bring prices that will yield the breeder better profits than most of the products of the farm. Buyers are to-day searching the country for good horses of all kinds, and are offering fully thirty per cent. better prices than were offered six months ago. Another important factor to be seriously considered in the foreign demand for Canadian and American horses, which is increasing at a phenomenal rate, shiploads of horses being exported weekly. England, Germany, France, Ireland, Scotland, Belgium, and, in fact, all Europe concedes that America can raise better horses for less money than any other country in the world, and Europe may be depended upon to take all our surplus stock in the future at fair prices.

And now the universal cry of the dealer is, "Where shall we get horses?" Sight has been entirely lost of the fact that it was not the market but the horse which was poor. Among so many bad horses there were, of course, many good ones, and for these there was and is a ready sale.

A visit to the great live-stock markets of the world would be of inestimable benefit to breeders and farmers, by convincing them that the supply of horses does not equal the demand. The heads of these markets are unanimous in the conviction that there are only two kinds of horses worth breeding. Of these the stylish coach and saddle horse—they will convince the breeder—has never equalled the demand, while of the well-formed, heavy-weight draft horse the supply is also incredibly short.

There is another reaction impending, however—one which will turn in favor of breeding good stock, and we may expect to see gradually established a normal relation between supply and demand. In the meantime, as a horse cannot be created in a minute, there is a "horse drought" in sight, which will inevitably increase in aggravation until several crops of yet unfoaled colts shall have grown to maturity. Therefore, there can be no better time to begin to breed than now, at the very commencement of the scarcity, when prices are mounting higher and higher. The farmer who takes this hint will do so to his lasting advantage, for it is unlikely in this enterprising age that such a dearth of horses will occur twice in a man's lifetime.

Like an army in battle, which must have recruits or stop fighting, so we must reinforce the stock or get off our pedestal as a fine-horse producing country, and so lose the profits of the industry. All we have now to depend upon to do this is the short crop of colts from a limited number of mares bred the last few seasons.

Like produces like, or the likeness of some ancestor. The scrub horse will produce the scrub horse, and the scrub farmer will have the scrub stock that will lose him money, while the progressive farmer will produce the prizewinners which will prove both a source of pride and of profit. It costs no more to raise a good horse than a poor one; one eats as much as the other. I have no axe to grind and no particular man's stock to advertise. I give an unbiased opinion without fear or favor, and what I advise the farmer to do is this: Cross a big, bony Thoroughbred running horse with straight action with a round, smooth-turned Norman Percheron or other large mare with good action, which the two former invariably have. The mare will give size and action, and the stallion symmetry, activity and staying quality, thus forming a foundation of fine brood mares of which the country is now sadly in need. The produce will be half-bred hunters and saddle horses, which are in great demand, and carriage horses fit for home and export trade. Pairs of such horses as this breed can pull a plow or draw a carriage, and will find a ready sale at a minute's notice at from \$500

to \$1,000. The breed may be still further improved by taking the progeny from this cross and breeding it to carefully selected Thoroughbred, Trotting or Coach horses or Hackneys that are bred in the purple. But the stallion must, in no event, be a half-bred cur.

By following my suggestions, the farmer, when he drives to town with a pair of such horses, will have so many offers for them that he will likely exclaim, "Thank Heaven! at last I've produced something for which the buyers follow me around and ask, 'Smith, what'll you take for them?'" I'm talking from experience, and when I say that the Thoroughbred is not nearly so much appreciated by the average breeder as he should, and that the Thoroughbred alone can impart the desirable finish to a coach or other horse, I know whereof I speak.

There is another horse to which we must pay some attention. That is the draft horse proper. The draft horse requires the same forethought to produce him that the coach horse does, for while the latter must be showy, the former must be herculean in strength, and neither quality is bred by chance. To get a draft horse breed a Percheron stallion to a Norman or even a Clydesdale mare. Do not make the irreparable mistake of trying to breed draft horses from nondescript stock, even if it is good, sound and of medium weight, say from 1,300 to 1,500 pounds, and even if you use a big draft stallion. The stallion cannot counterbalance in the progeny the mare's lack of weight, and the result will be that bugbear of the breeder—a horse which is not what it was purposed to be, and consequently more likely than not is unfitted for any purpose. In breeding for draft horses remember that the weight of the draft horse is increasing, and that while a 1,300-to-1,500-pound animal would pass for such a few years ago it will do so no longer, 1,600 pounds being the very lightest weight desirable.

Haphazard breeding is the order of the day among farmers. Too often they breed without a purpose, not caring what is crossed with what, so that the result is a colt which can be marketed. The average farmer is, above all others, the man who must market his produce, whether it be stock or grain, at a good price in order to make both ends meet, to say nothing of "making farming pay." And yet he persistently neglects to take the one step which will bring him good prices. It is only by repeated admonitions, urging and prodding that he will ever be induced to take forethought enough to control by proper breeding the quality of stock he markets. And not until he does this will he make breeding pay.

A Thoroughbred stallion, it may be argued, is an expensive article, and cannot be afforded by the average farmer. The solution of this difficulty is simple. What one farmer cannot afford, two, three, or, if necessary, a dozen can afford easily, and would this number of farmers form a syndicate and purchase a Thoroughbred running stallion, they would soon find themselves reimbursed for the outlay by the higher prices brought by their young stock.

I have spent the better part of my life in Canada, where the Government gives a little valuable attention to the breeding of horses, and besides have inherited a love for a drop of blood, and have in much travelling seen its results. Canada has the reputation, and deservedly too, of breeding the hardiest, toughest, best-selling saddle and carriage horses on the American continent. There is where you can see a farmer driving a pair of big, sixteen-hand, half-bred horses in and out of town forty miles, their heads and tails up all the way, and their big sinews playing like the piston rods of a ten-horse engine. In too many States, if the farmer drives too and from town a few miles, his common-bred curs loll up against the fence on the way home to keep from falling over.

In conclusion, I will say that I am not afraid that the horseless age is upon us, the automobile fiend to the contrary notwithstanding. Does the automobile enjoy a lump of sugar from your hand? Can it toss its head and whinny a joyous greeting as it hears your voice, or carry you like a bird on the wing over a five-bar gate? Do you fancy that inanimate cobweb of rods and wheels from the machinist's will ever take the place of my feeling, thinking, loving companion from Barbary? Not while the automobile remains blind to your actions of kindness and dumb to the sound of your voice, nor while the horse is the delightful company he is, whether in the stable, under the saddle or in the harness! Certain it is that as far back into the ages as we can trace his association with human beings, the horse appears as the friend and intimate companion of man. He steps down the ages decked with the flowers and wreaths of love, poetry, romance and chivalry no less than with the stern trappings of heroism and war. "Man's inhumanity to man" and beast is justly lamented, but so associated with the sentiment and necessities of man is the horse that motorevels and automobiles combined will be powerless to displace him.

You may depend upon it, good horses, and especially good coach and saddle horses, will al-

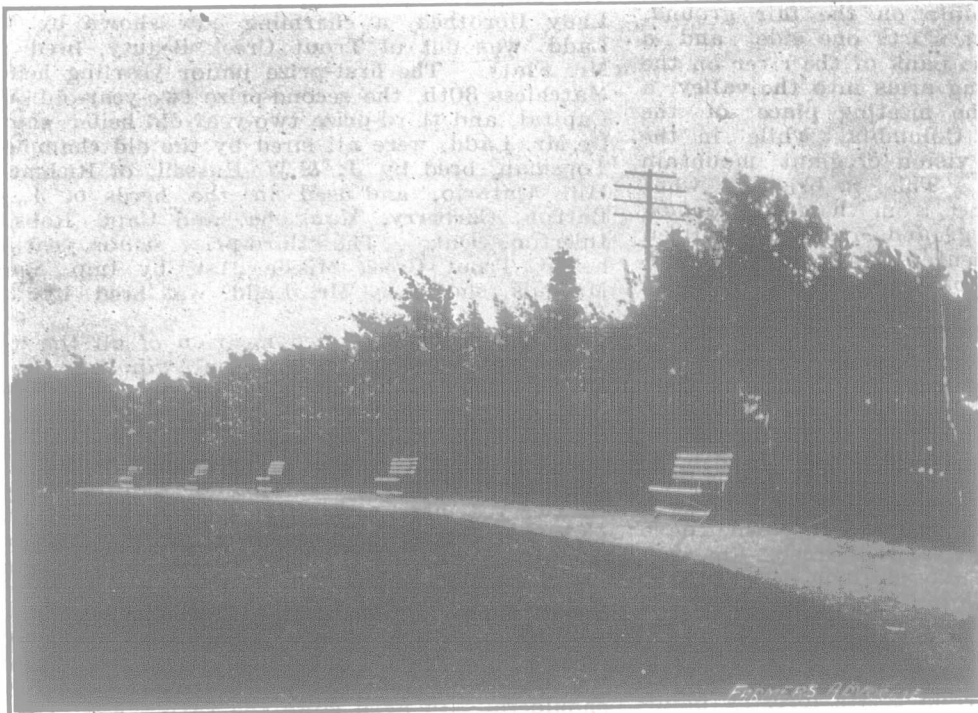
ways be in demand. The dealers say, "It is not a question of money now; it is a question of horses. If we can get what our customers want in the way of carriage horses they do not want to know the price, and will pay the bill without a question."

If the result of this article is to create even an iota of interest among the breeders I shall feel amply compensated for having written it. And as the old ranchman said, as a warning not to harbor his runaway wife: "A word to the wise is sufficient, and ought to work on fools." Chicago, Ill. JOS. W. GRAND.

Feeding Up a Team.

A reader has a team which he has worked hard all summer, and they have got down in flesh. The hide is tight, and they are dull. He would like to know what to do for them, and the recipe of a good condition powder.

Ans.—As there is likely to be considerable work for teams from now until winter, it cannot be expected that horses will lay on much flesh, but something can be done to bring working horses into healthy tone. First prepare them for a change of diet by giving a feed of boiled barley or oats on Saturday night instead of their regular grain, and give very little, if any, hay. Then the following morning give more boiled feed, so that the bowels will move freely. Feed lightly during the day, mostly upon boiled grain or bran. For subsequent feeding, where possible, give about two quarts of bran with the oats. Also give a feed of boiled grain about once or twice a week. As a tonic, feed in the grain twice a day for a week one dram each of the following: Sulphate of iron, gentian and nux vomica, and three drams of bicarbonate of soda. A pint of flax seed in the grain would also tend to make the coat soft and the skin loose. Before giving



One of Winnipeg's Shady Nooks—S. John's Park.

any treatment, however, make sure the teeth are in good shape. See that there are no sharp edges on the grinders and that they are even in length. After the above directions have been followed out feed liberally on good hay and clean oats for the main fodder, and give pure water. The amount of grain will have to be regulated by the amount of work done and the size of the horses. Idle horses, however, should have about three quarts of grain three times a day, and more in proportion to the severity of their work.

Horse too Keen.

A Manitoba correspondent writes that he has a horse which is too keen and wants to pull the whole load. He would like to know if a severe bit would do any good.

We have found that horses of this kind can very often be made to take life a little easier by giving gentler treatment. A bit severe enough to hold the horse easily, but not so harsh as to irritate him, should be used. So much depends upon the toughness of the mouth that one cannot say with certainty what sort of bit would be best. Sometimes a simple two-piece bit is effective, but we have had to use a chain bit on some horses. Very often a horse will go much steadier without blinkers than with them, and it is always best to hitch two fairly smart horses together, as, if one is slow, it often excites the other to hurry up his mate.

Enclosed find \$1.50 for my renewal subscription to the "Farmer's Advocate." I am well satisfied with it. I have only had it for a year, but like it better all the time. Sincerely yours, East Delta, B. C. WM. SMILLIE.

The Disease of Automobiliousness.

Motor fever, or automobiliousness, is a disease which is becoming alarmingly prevalent, and which is already receiving much attention from scientists and careful investigators. As it is comparatively new in this country, scientific opinion has not yet crystallized as regards its significance and its probable effect on the race. Abundant clinical material is at hand, however, and much may be learned, even now, by a thorough study of the disease and its phenomena.

Authorities disagree as to the etiology of motor fever, but the exciting cause is generally believed to be the diplococcus fincii, although some observers insist that the bacillus getthereus is the chief causative factor. As the disease is never directly fatal, seldom resulting in anything worse than violent insanity in the patient, little opportunity for post-mortem investigation has as yet been afforded. It is supposed, however, that the cerebrum, which suffers the brunt of the attack, is overwhelmed by these micro-organisms, which multiply so rapidly as to seriously obstruct the wheels of that organ.

Of the pathology of this disease we also know little, but it is believed that there is a rapid hypertrophy of certain brain-cells, producing enlargement of the cranium, moral anaesthesia, and hypercussedness of the whole nervous mechanism. Gobbs reports one patient, killed by an irate farmer, whose brain exhibited extensive ecchymosis, but it is uncertain whether this was attributable to the disease or to the farmer's club.

The symptoms are mainly those of intense mental excitement. The patient exhibits a morbid desire to annihilate time and space, regardless of the consequences. His general condition is vividly, if not elegantly, described by the slangy expression, "chesty."

He becomes impatient, autocratic, unreasonable, and acquires a strong aversion to officers of the law. Anorexia and insomnia sometimes develop in the later stages of the malady, hallucinations supervene, and the patient exhibits strange tastes, such, for example, as preferring the odor of gasoline to that of well-known mephitic is mephitica. The disease is slowly progressive, and in time the patient becomes a pitiable nervous wreck.

Diagnosis is not difficult, as a rule, although motor fever has been mistaken for mania a potu. In the latter disease, however, it is snakes that the patient sees about him and feels that he must kill, while in motor fever it is usually women and children, though sometimes dogs and small babies, only. Snoopers has mentioned a peculiar cold glitter to the eye that he has found pathognomonic, but other observers have not confirmed this. An expression of countenance verging on the satanic has been noticed in the later stages, but this is usually lacking in recent victims.

The prognosis, unfortunately, is bad. It is doubtful whether a patient who has the disease in its worst form ever recovers. Occasionally, a severe shock, such as might occur from a broken limb or a broken neck, produces a temporary amelioration of the symptoms, but they usually return at a later period, in a more violent form than ever.

The treatment of motor-fever, as it stands today, is irrelevant and chaotic. There are some in every community who argue in favor of the shotgun or the axe. As a prophylactic measure, this may at times benefit the people at large, for there is no doubt that this line of treatment is something of a deterrent, but there is no evidence to show that it has ever proven particularly satisfactory to the patient. It is the duty of the medical profession to discourage these heroic measures, for the disease is quite prevalent among doctors, and good men are already sufficiently scarce. A reputation and a fortune await him who discovers a remedy for motor fever—something that will do the work with neatness and dispatch, without endangering the life of the victim or jeopardizing the hereafter of the rest of the community.—[Medical Visitor.

Stock.

The Lewis & Clark Exposition.

The great Agriculture and Arts Exposition, in commemoration of the centennial of the discovery by Captains Lewis and Clark of the Oregon Country, opened in the City of Portland in June, and, continuing to the middle of October, will live in history as one of the principal events of its kind up to date on the American continent. Portland, the largest city in the State of Oregon, yet young, and claiming only a population of about 150,000, is beautifully situated at the Willamette River, 110 miles from the Pacific Coast, at the head of deep-water navigation, the river being wide and deep enough for carrying the largest sea-going steamships, and the prospect is that Portland, which it is officially announced is to be the Western terminus of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways, where its freight and passengers will transfer to ships for Pacific points and the Orient, is evidently destined to become a city of great importance.

Comparatively little has been published in the East of the character and success of the Portland Exposition, and we believe the mistaken impression has for this reason prevailed that it has been no great success, while, as a matter of fact the contrary is true, the show in itself having been admirably conceived and administered, the attendance being declared such as to place it at this writing on a paying basis, with nearly a month of comfortable weather to count on in this climate before the close.

The exhibition grounds and buildings, though on a considerably smaller scale than those of the Pan-American and Louisiana Purchase events, are quite large enough, and decidedly more picturesque, comprising about 185 acres of land bordering the lake, with a considerable extent of available water surface on which launches carry passengers to different points on the fair ground, while a mountain forest skirts one side, and a beautiful city crowds the bank of the river on the other, stretching out long arms into the valley, a peninsula formed by the meeting place of the rivers Willamette and Columbia, while in the sparkling distance is a vision of giant mountain peaks cleaving the sky. This, in brief, is what one sees at a first glance from the fair grounds. The topography of the grounds readily lent itself to a splendid arrangement of the beautiful buildings, ponds, walks and bridges, while the natural groves of trees and shrubbery on the uplands form a pleasing landscape, and the well-kept lawns and flower beds in which roses of richest hue bloom in the open in the last days of September, combine to produce a charming effect.

The "Trail," the feature corresponding to the "Midway" at Chicago, and the "Pike" at St. Louis, is on a much smaller scale than at either, and the less desirable class, to the credit of the people of the Oregon Country, be it said, have gone "bust," to use a Western phrase, for lack of patronage, and have closed their doors. The Government and State buildings are beautiful, and display superior architectural skill, while the exhibits by States and Counties in the agricultural and horticultural buildings are of the finest description, and the Oregon State forestry building, built of logs of fir six to eight feet in diameter and one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet in length, is a wonder in itself. The management of the Exposition appears to be ideal, everything working smoothly, with no crowding at any point, and every official the personification of politeness and courtesy. A peculiarity of the people here is that they do not appear to fear rain, but come in crowds, women as well as men, on a wet morning, and make no complaints. They evidently expect a wet season at this time of the year, and accept it as a matter of course. It is hardly necessary, however, to deny the truth of the report that people on the Pacific Coast in time become web-footed owing to the continuance of wet weather, for the spring and summer months are bright and fair, and the winters mild.

THE LIVE STOCK.

The live-stock show in connection with the exposition, which was slated for the dates Sept. 19 to 29, has proved a decided drawing-card, and has greatly increased the attendance. The daily parades of the horses and cattle in the judging arena were admirably conducted by Mr. M. D. Wisdom, the capable and courteous superintendent of the live-stock department, and were a credit to the management and exhibitors who willingly participated in the display. Here is a lesson from which some Canadian fair managers and exhibitors might well profit, for there is no feature of a show more pleasing to visitors than the live-stock parade and no better advertisement for exhibitors. It is a charming spectacle to all on-lookers. While the display is not nearly so extensive as that at St. Louis last year, owing largely to the great distance which many leading show herds, flocks and suds would have to be transported, the quality of the exhibits in most departments was first-class. Of the breeds of cattle, Shorthorns, Herefords, Galloways, Jer-

seys and Holsteins were splendidly represented as to quality, while medium displays of Aberdeen-Angus, Devons, Red Polls, Brown Swiss and Ayrshires were forward, the latter represented by only one herd of useful though not fashionable cattle.

No entries of cattle from Canadian herds were present, and it is but just to say that in any of the five breeds first mentioned the best we have would have won only a moderate percentage of honors in such competition.

Shorthorns, which were capably judged by Geo. Bellows, Maryville, Mo., and B. O. Cowan, Chicago, were shown principally by Chas. E. Ladd, of Oregon; J. H. Glide & Sons, and Rush & Pierce, of California; J. G. Robbins & Sons, of Indiana; Howell W. Peel and J. P. Graves, of Washington; and the Tebo Land and Cattle Co., of Missouri, and the cattle were the most uniformly high-class in type and quality the writer has ever seen together. While Canadian herds were not represented nominally, a considerable percentage of the winning animals in this class were bred from sires or dams that were purchased in Canada. Notable in this respect is the splendid record of the progeny of the great bull, Choice Goods, imported by Mr. W. D. Flatt, of Hamilton, Ontario, and sold at one of the Chicago sales for \$5,000, now owned by the Tebo Land and Cattle Co., his get winning in the younger classes first for senior yearling bull with Conqueror, out of the Marr-bred cow Clara 58th (imp.); first for bull calf under a year with Choice Goods' Model, who was reserve grand champion; first for senior yearling heifer; first for heifer under a year; the junior championship for bull; the championship and reserve champion for junior females; the first for young herd, owned by exhibitor; for young herd bred by exhibitor; first for a calf herd under a year; for four animals the get of one sire, and for two the produce of one cow. All these were the offspring of Choice Goods—a phenomenal record in such company. The first-prize cow and grand champion female, Lady Dorothea, a charming cow shown by Mr. Ladd, was out of Trout Creek Beauty, bred by Mr. Flatt. The first-prize junior yearling heifer, Matchless 30th, the second-prize two-year-old bull, Capital, and third-prize two-year-old heifer, shown by Mr. Ladd, were all sired by the old champion, Topsman, bred by J. & W. Russell, of Richmond Hill, Ontario, and used in the herds of J. G. Barron, Carberry, Manitoba, and Capt. Robson, Ilderton, Ont. The third-prize senior yearling heifer, Trout Creek Missie 21st, by Imp. Spicy Marquis, shown by Mr. Ladd, was bred by Mr. Flatt.

Space forbids detailed mention of all the winners, but, briefly, the principal winnings were: First for aged bull and grand champion, King Edward, a well-known red bull shown by J. H. Glide & Son; second in this section was Peel's Noble Knight, a rich roan of fine type by Red Knight; third was Ladd's Imp. Bapton Ensign. In two-year-old bulls Ladd won first with the white Bapton Broadhooks, which was reserve, and second for Capital, by Topsman, a bull of great substance and good quality. The white bull, in the writer's opinion, should have been the grand champion, being full and smooth in all points, and of excellent quality, while King Edward fails in his fore ribs, and looks slack behind his shoulders. In aged cows the rating was Ladd's Lady Dorothea, by Red Knight, first; Peel's Welcome of Meadowlawn 8th, by the same sire, second; Robbins' Lad's Lady third. In two-year-old heifers Robbins' Lad's Emma, junior champion at Toronto last year, was first; Ladd's Baron's Frantic second, and his Lady Portland, by Topsman, third. The first-prize senior yearling heifer, Sweet Briar Rose, by Choice Goods, shown by Tebo Land Co., was followed by Robbins' white Lodestone's Mina, and the third was Ladd's Trout Creek Missie 21st. The first-prize junior yearling, Ladd's Matchless 30th, by Topsman, was followed in second place by Glide's Diamond's Clara, sired by Bapton Diamond, and, if we mistake not, bred by Mr. Flatt. The rating of the graded herds was, Ladd first, Peel second, Robbins third, Glide fourth. For young herd it was, Tebo Co. first, Ladd second, W. O. Minor, Oregon, third, Peel fourth. For breeder's young herd the placing was, Tebo Land Co. first, Ladd second, Minor third. For four the get of one sire, the Tebo Co. were first and second for progeny of Choice Goods, and for produce of cow first (for produce of Imp. Clara 58th), Ladd being second and Robbins third.

The principal exhibitors of Herefords were Steward & Hutcheon, of Missouri; A. J. Splawn, Washington, and Gilbert & Patterson, Oregon, the first named having the strongest herd, winning the male championship with the excellent five-year-old bull Beaumont, by Beau Brummel, and the herd prizes. The champion female was Splawn's first-prize cow Bright Hope, a very perfect specimen of the breed.

The first-prize aged herd in the Aberdeen-Angus class was that of Richard Wilson, Portland, and the champion bull the first-prize two-year-old Lord Mountaineer, shown by Louis Bauman, Oregon.

Galloways were well shown by C. E. Clarke, St. Cloud, Minn., who had the first-prize herds

and champion male (Worthy 3rd). The first prize for cow and grand champion female was the cow, Evaline 2nd of Avondale, shown by Brown & Son, Carrolton, Mo., who had the second-prize herd.

The Jersey breed was excellently represented by the choice herd of the W. S. Ladd estate, of Portland, under the able management of Mr. F. E. McEldowney, including some of the best of the cows in the six months' test of last year at St. Louis, among them the famous Loretta D, champion Jersey in the test, which was dry, and not in the competition here. Her companion in the test, Eurybia, a model dairy cow, was placed second here to Gertie Alexander of the same herd, a cow of fine character and great capacity.

Holsteins made an excellent showing, some of the cows being of ideal type and carrying well-balanced udders, but the time limit prevented securing particulars of the exhibits.

SHEEP.

The only classes in which Canadian breeders exhibited were those of the Leicester, Lincoln, Southdown, Oxford and Dorset breeds, in all of which, except the last, the Canadian flocks made a splendid record, capturing by far the largest share of principal prizes.

In Lincolns, J. H. & E. Patrick, Ilderton, Ont., made a grand showing, their flock being in model condition, well fitted without being overdone, and showing grand fleeces of fresh, lustrous wool, winning every first prize in the class except one (3 other exhibitors competing), including the championship for ram, with a two-year-old, and for ewe with a lamb of this year, first for open flock and for breeder's flock, for four the get of one sire, and two the produce of one ewe. The other exhibitors were Hawley & Son, who were the next successful and showed excellent entries; J. B. Stump and Wm. Riddell & Son, all of Oregon.

In Leicesters, A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont., made a splendid show from his flock and a grand record in prizewinning, his sheep looking exceedingly well after an eighteen days' railway journey, in the capable charge of Alex. McKay, winning the first prizes in every section of the class, including all the championships and flock and group classes, and most of the second prizes as well, the principal competing flock being that of Robert Taylor, of Nebraska, who showed some very good sheep. The Maple Lodge flock was greatly admired for its breed character and quality, and a considerable number of sales were made and orders secured for future shipment.

In Southdowns, J. T. & J. H. Wilkinson, of Chilliwack, British Columbia, carried the Canadian banner proudly in keen competition with the flock of Chas. E. Ladd, of Oregon, the Canadian flock, well fitted, winning twelve out of the seventeen first prizes, including championship on aged ewe, reserve champion on shearing ewe and on ram lamb, first for produce of ewe, for open flock, and for flock bred by exhibitor. The Oregon flock had the champion ram in the first-prize two-year-old Alfred 4th, first for ewe lamb, champion for ram, first for four the get of one sire. The class throughout was excellent, and well brought out.

Oxfords were admirably shown from the British Columbia flocks of Shannon Bros., Cloverdale, and H. M. Vasey, Ladner, the prizes being well distributed, Shannon Bros. winning first and second on aged ram, first on ram lamb, yearling ewe, ewe lamb, four the get of one sire, and flock bred by exhibitor; and Vasey first for yearling ram, aged ewe, produce of one ewe, open flock, and second for get of a sire and breeder's flock.

Cotswolds, which have long been popular in Oregon, were well shown by Chas. E. Ladd, John B. Stump and Wm. Riddell & Sons, all of this State.

An excellent flock of Shropshires, in capital condition, was shown by Chas. E. Ladd, of Oregon, bred largely from stock from the flocks of Lloyd-Jones Bros., Burford, and J. G. Hamner, Brantford, Ont.

A few Dorsets were forwarded by R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ont., which met strong competition, winning first for ewe lamb, championship for same, second for the progeny of a sire, and four third prizes.

Rambouillets, Spanish and Delaine Merinos, shown by Oregon, Wyoming, Washington and Nebraska breeders, made a magnificent display, being brought out in splendid condition, and are evidently popular in the Western country. Mr. Richard Gibson, Delaware, Ontario, satisfactorily judged all the mutton breeds.

SWINE.

The swine section was strong only in the Berkshire and Poland-China breeds, which were admirably represented, especially the Berkshires, the herd shown by the W. S. Ladd estate being the best we have seen brought out by any one breeder in many years, length and depth of body, strength of back and constitution, quality of flesh, smoothness from end to end, and the best of feet and legs, being characteristic of the exhibit as a whole, while the Gentry-bred yearling boar, Baron Duke 60th, by Premier Longfellow, dam Duchess

243, grand champion boar of the breed, may be briefly described as a model to go by in breeding the ideal Berkshire, a prince among his peers in any country. The champion sow from the same herd, the first-prize yearling, Duchess 315th, is of the same type, a charming sow, full of quality, strength and finish. The hogs were judged by G. G. Council, Vandalia, Illinois.

The World's Flocks and Herds.

In the old days the British stockowner had comparatively little interest in the farm stock of other lands. Our national poet has truly said:

"Our auld gudeman delights to view
His sheep and kye thrive bonny, O."

But since foreign competition on such a large scale has to be reckoned with he has good reason to look further afield and get information regarding the flocks and herds of other lands, especially of those whose surplus supply of meat is sent to the British market. A live-stock census is nowadays taken in almost all countries at more or less frequent intervals, and therefore the means of estimating the meat production of the world are available.

The recent substantial rise in the market value of wool has led people, especially the owners of sheep, to ask what has been the cause of an increase which has been none the less acceptable to them that they had almost ceased to hope for such an experience. A shortness in the quantity of any article produced is a common explanation of a rise in its market value, and it is probably the most influential factor in bringing about the enhanced price of wool. At all events, there is reason to believe that the flocks of the most important nations have, with few exceptions, been materially reduced in numbers. This has been the case in a marked degree in the United Kingdom. In 1875 there were about 33½ million sheep and lambs in Great Britain and Ireland, and last year they had fallen to 29,105,109, a decrease of no less than 4 1-3 millions, or 13 per cent. There is a saying, to a large extent true, to the effect that sheep follow the plow, winter food especially for that class of stock being produced on a large scale by arable cultivation. And inasmuch as, since the agricultural depression set in in 1879, there has been a substantial decrease in the area under the plow, the falling off in the sheep stocks was to be expected.

The decrease in sheep has taken place to a varying and yet to a large extent on the Continent of Europe, in our colonies and in our foreign countries, the principal exception being the Argentine Republic, which has made rapid strides in advance alike in the number and quality of sheep bred and fed. Although continental countries are not formidable competitors with our home farmers in supply of mutton, their wool production may be taken into account, and therefore we may give an idea of the downward trend in that quarter. In Germany in 1873 there were nearly 25 million head of sheep, which had fallen in 1900 to 9 2-3 millions. In France, so recently as 1900, there were 20 million sheep, and, according to the latest live-stock census, they had decreased by 2 millions, or 10 per cent., which is also the percentage of reduction in Russia. Dairying has been extended so much in Denmark that a falling off was to be expected, but the decrease in twenty years has been 50 per cent., and in Austria-Hungary there has been the same degree of reduction since the seventies. These, in the aggregate represent an immense falling off in the number of sheep on the Continent of Europe.

To take next our great sheep-producing colonies: In New South Wales the number has been reduced from 37 millions in 1885 to 28 millions in 1903, a shrinkage of one-fourth. Ten years ago Queensland had not much short of twenty millions, whereas in 1903 they had fallen to 8 1-3 millions. In South Australia in 1890-1 the number of sheep and lambs returned was 7 millions; in 1903-4 they had been reduced to about 5½ millions. In Western Australia, where the sheep stocks are few, at the most, there has been a slight increase. In Victoria the number has fallen off to the extent of 2 millions in ten years. Then, the decrease in our great Australasian colonies has been very great indeed, including New Zealand, which in four years showed a falling off of 1 million.

To cross the Atlantic, there were 64 million sheep in the United States so recently as 1903, whereas this year the returns show only 45 millions. The decrease in Canada has been slight. As already pointed out, the Argentine is almost the only exception to this general falling off of the sheep stock of the world. In the great South American Republic there were 66 2-3 million head in 1888, whereas half a dozen years later they had risen to 74 1-3 millions, and by this time the numbers must have been immensely increased. Our readers may feel these figures to be rather dry reading, but we have given them in detail, because we feel that their perusal will produce

a deeper impression than the mere general statement that a very substantial decrease had taken place over the world.

Our readers will realize what a shrinkage has taken place in the production of wool, and that the rise in its price is the result of the economic law that the falling off in the supply to a substantial extent leads to a rise in market value, all the more so that, owing to the increase in the population of the countries which use woollen goods, the consumption must be greater. The wonder, rather, is that the rise did not come sooner, its delay being probably due to an accumulation of stocks, caused by the low prices prevailing. It is proverbially unsafe to prophesy unless you know, but surely the figures we have quoted should encourage sheep breeders to carry on their business with spirit and enterprise, even on an extended scale, where practicable, as both mutton and wool must maintain a good value in the market.

Coming to cattle, in the United Kingdom the decrease in sheep has been counterbalanced by an equivalent increase in bovine stock, but that is an exception to the general rule. In other words, there has been comparatively little change elsewhere, if we except a decrease in the United States and a substantial increase in the Argentine Republic, although, owing to the absence of a recent reliable live-stock census, even an approximate statement of the increase of the latter country cannot be given. In the United Kingdom, the number of cattle of all ages twenty years ago was 10,868,760, as compared with 11,575,551 last year, an increase of about 1¼ millions. On the Continent of Europe the numbers are, on the whole, steady. There has been an increase of 43 per cent. in New Zealand, and of 25 per

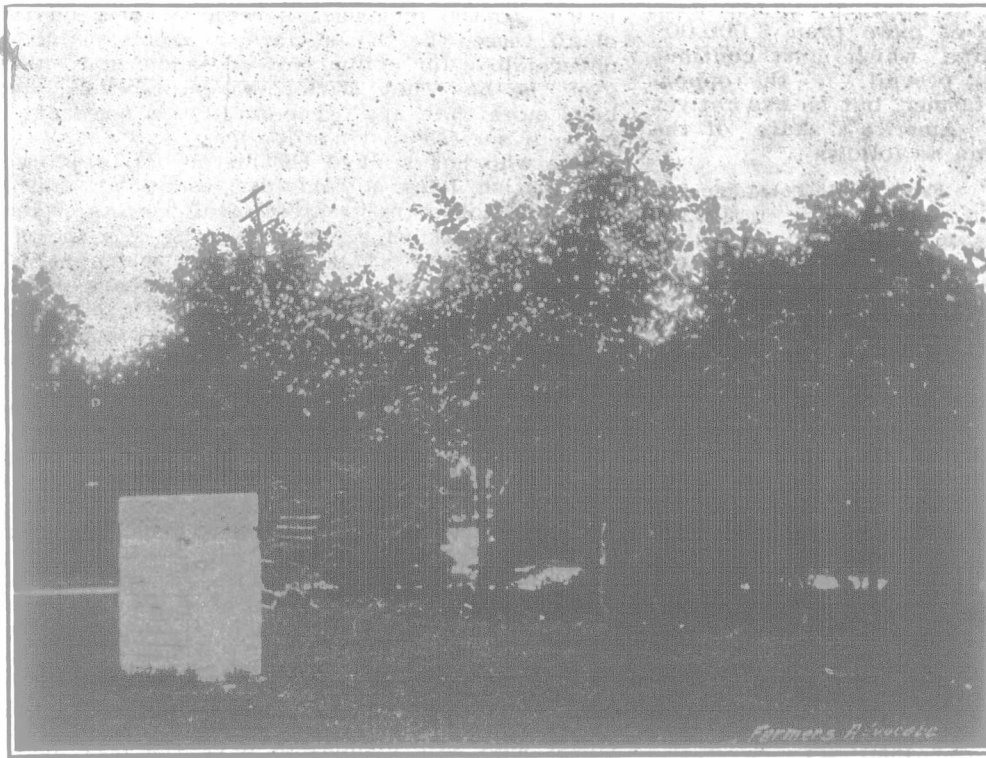
The Profitable Sheep.

By J. C. Duncan.

Every breeder interested in the improved mutton or fine wool breeds will advocate the breed he is directly interested in as being the most profitable sheep. This must be conceded to a certain extent, as certainly no breeder of the present day would engage in and continue in breeding a sheep that was unprofitable to him as a business. So we will not take up the point of which is the most profitable breed, but for a moment discuss the profitable sheep. In my experience in feeding both cattle and sheep, I have always found that I could produce mutton much cheaper than I could produce beef for the amount of food consumed. Notwithstanding this fact, high-class lamb and mutton usually sell at a higher market value than beef of the same grade. But, allowing them to sell for the same price pound for pound, we have still a handsome balance in favor of the profitable sheep from the revenue from the fleece of wool, and, considering the very limited amount of care they require, these are some of the facts we must credit to the profitable sheep.

It is an all-important fact in every branch of industry to consider the source of income, and, as related above, sheep usually afford two annual incomes, namely, lambs and wool. But to keep in touch with our subject, the profitable sheep, we must first consider it in a pure-bred standard flock, the progeny of which is usually sold to small breeders and farmers who make a business of producing butchers' sheep. We must start on sound fundamental principles, those of breeding an animal that will produce the largest amount of valuable

meat for a given quantity of food, with the smallest amount of waste to the consumer. These should be the governing facts in the breeding of all animals for the production of high-class meat, which must end up with the final test on the block, where the profit is calculated in dollars and cents. Now, to breed a profitable, pure-bred sheep, if our aim be to breed the highest class of sires of any of the approved breeds for the use of the standard flocks of the country, we must have an ideal equal to what we expect to attain. And in forming this ideal: First, it is absolutely necessary to have a healthy, vigorous animal showing a strong constitution, as we must always bear in mind that the



An Enigma to Many Visitors.

The brick pillar, surmounted by stone seen above is in a north-west corner of S. John's Park, Winnipeg and was built to receive some scientific instruments during some observations of the sun and heavens during the nineties. No inscription is to be found on it.

constitution of an animal is the foundation of all improvement. If we have an animal with all the fancy and fantastic points of our ideal, with a poor constitution, what profit can we expect from the progeny of such an animal? In the case of a sire it would prove utter ruin to a whole flock to tolerate any such animal in our flocks and herds. Therefore, if we wish to make a name for ourselves as breeders of high-class profitable sires, we must see that we never lose sight of the utility parts of the kind of animals we are interested in. Hence, I would urge all breeders of high-class sires expected to reproduce and improve our standard flocks, to guard against being carried away with the fancy points instead of the utility parts, as the latter are essential in the line of improvement to make profitable sheep. But to make a profitable sheep we must do more than get a sheep of superior breeding and constitutional vigor. In conjunction with the above, it must be properly cared for from birth until it is either sold as a sire to head a pure-bred flock, or to the butcher for consumption as meat. The care of that animal should be so that it is developed in as rapid a way as nature has provided, in order that the development may be done with the least possible waste. This means the most generous and judicious feeding and care carried out in every part of the system. As any breeder of experience knows, with insufficient feeding and poor care a flock will very soon lose their vigor and degenerate. So that the more rapid growth means not only about one-third less cost in the production of our animals, but animals produced in this way

Live-stock Shipments.

Although the shipments of Canadian cattle to Britain this year have been heavy, the returns show that up to September 10th the total number for 1905 is a little short of last year's shipments. Some difference, however, would arise owing to the influence of American exports through Canadian ports. The figures given for the past four years are:

	Cattle.	Sheep.
Total to date	73,589	13,833
Corresponding period, 1904	77,078	17,880
Corresponding period, 1903	112,817	35,603
Corresponding period, 1902	51,219	26,689

are produced at less cost for feed, and are generally worth more, pound for pound, on the market. This is a decided encouragement for good feeding and early maturity to make a profitable sheep. The even, healthy, rapid development of the young animals is the great thing to be sought for in profitable sheep, as in every other class of live-stock feeding which is to fit animals for the consumer of the meat foods of the present day. It is the tender, juicy, high-flavored mutton that tempts the appetite and fills our desires for that class of food, so that the matter of early maturity is of the utmost importance in the production of high-class meat to make the profitable sheep. These are some of the things we must bear in mind in the production of high-class animals for consumption as meat.

The question will now arise, "Will it pay the average farmer and breeder of this class of stock?" It has been my experience in breeding high-class, pure-bred sheep, also in growing sheep in a commercial way, that the best I could produce was always the most profitable sheep. The market is always good for meritorious animals, either in breeding flocks or in case of lamb and mutton to supply hotels and restaurants in our large cities where the demand is far in excess of the supply. There is no animal on the farm today that will give us more clear meat for the amount of food consumed and the work required to take care of it than the sheep.

The Sheep of the World.

U. S. Consul Williams, of Cardiff, Wales, furnishes a suggestive and interesting report on the sheep industry of the world:

The figures quoted indicate that the flocks of the world have declined at least 93,000,000 head since 1873, an average of more than 3,000,000 head a year. This decline, which must continue while present conditions prevail, is the opportunity of the American farmer, but he has not yet awakened to the fact. America's share of the British trade in 1904 was as follows:

	From U. S.	Total imports.
Sheep, number	294,804	382,240
Mutton, hundredweights	7,420	3,530,659
Wool, pounds	1,087,650	314,468,016

The American farmer secured the bulk of the sheep trade, but he was not a factor in the mutton market, and he furnished only three-tenths per cent. of the wool imports. The latter articles were furnished largely by Argentina, Australia and New Zealand. It would appear that there will be more money in sheep for years to come than in any other agricultural product, and the American farmer will doubtless find it profitable to devote more attention to this domestic animal.—[Live-stock World.]

Business Methods in Salesmanship.

In the selling of live stock, the application of modern business principles is just as essential as in any field of commercial salesmanship. The man who wishes to be known as a successful producer of pure-breds, must exercise his ability as well as skill in breeding. Advertising is necessary, for this is the age of the renaissance of publicity, and he who does not use printer's ink is assuredly a back number; and next to advertising must come the system of answering the replies received from the advertisement. A neat business stationery, a plain, legible handwriting, and lastly, the use of the camera, are effective aids in showing an absent customer the merits of the animal you have for sale. Our large departmental stores illustrate every catalogue and every article for sale; then why would not the judicious use of the camera prove a great help to the seller of pure-bred stock? The modern camera is simple in operation; its use is really a pleasure to many people, and if it can be successfully made a ready helper in the sale of live stock, its use should be encouraged.

Sir P. A. Muntz has remarked in one of his articles: "Many have been disheartened by the idea that valuable stock could only be bred from grand show mares worth hundreds of pounds apiece, whereas a modest little well-bred mare that may be picked up frequently at a nominal figure, will be quite as likely, or even more likely, to become the proud mother of a stalwart family, if well mated." Many a tenant farmer has had the good fortune to experience the truth of this, and the foal he has bred from such a mare, after bringing him a good round sum, has passed into other hands to become distinguished.—[Ex.]

It's No Fairy Tale

THAT "WANT AND FOR SALE" ADS. IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE PAY THE ADVERTISER. WE'VE BEEN TOLD THIS BY THEM WHO HAVE TRIED IT. WHAT BETTER REPLY COULD WE HAVE?

Impressions of Agricultural Britain.

One's impressions of a country are liable to be somewhat one-sided. More particularly, is this the case if he is in that country but for a short time, and is devoting that time to a special purpose. Hence, in making a few notes on the agricultural conditions of England and Scotland as they appeared to me, the reader must understand that upon the only two occasions upon which I visited these countries my interest was primarily in live stock.

After all, setting aside such territory as some parts of our own West, where the soil possesses its virgin fertility, and those few belts where fruit flourishes, one sees no better indication of a country's or an individual farmer's prosperity than the live stock which feeds in the stables and fields. Agricultural England and Scotland without its flocks, herds and studs would hold a very different position from that which it holds now; and the world has not been slow to recognize this, for the one who visits the stock-breeders of our motherland meets men from the leading countries of the Continent, men from South America, men from Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, United States, Canada, and even from the distant Orient, all in search of horses, cattle, sheep, swine, and even the smaller classes of domestic animals, with which to improve their live stock. One naturally enquires what has led to England's supremacy in this sphere?

Climate has done much. A country free from extremes of heat and cold, where animals can be kept out of doors the greater part of the year, a country where copious rainfalls maintain good pasture, is naturally adapted to the raising of the best and most healthy specimens of farm animals. But in addition to this, whether it is due to his environment, to his national characteristics, to the influence of heredity, or a mixture of all these, the British farmer seems to have a natural love for animals of all kinds, and, moreover, he has that stick-to-itiveness which, perhaps more than any other quality, is necessary to make a successful live-stock man.

He who has studied the history of breeding in the British Isles, not only derives a positive pleasure, but learns the greatest of all secrets of Britain's live-stock supremacy when he sees the very same herds and studs and flocks which he had read or heard of as existing long years before. And when he tries to buy some of these animals he learns still more forcibly the premium these Old Country breeders put upon strains of stock noted for their excellence in their fathers' and forefathers' time. In conversation, lately, that king of live-stock breeders, Wm. Duthie, said, in substance: "One of the most striking things I notice in following the progress of live stock, as recorded in its agricultural press, is the continual change of men who are recognized as the stock-breeders of America. New men are always an acquisition, but it bodes ill for the ultimate establishment of a uniform prepotent class of cattle when so many men drop out of the business after but a few years' experience of it and before they have been able to accomplish much. It is the man—and you have some of them—who works away all the same in good as well as in bad times who will ultimately have the best herd." We sometimes talk lightly of British conservatism, but in stock-breeding we need more of it.

In this connection I could not but wish that among the farmers generally in our country there was as great a realization of the value of good breeding mares as there is among the Old Country farmers. As far as my experience went, it seemed almost impossible to buy first-class breeding females, unless the owner had others of the same strain with which to perpetuate its excellencies. Fortunately, however, so far as I can hear, our horse-breeders are learning this lesson, and it does not take much of a prophet to predict that when it is fully learned we will not have the trouble we now have in finding high-class horses. Our agricultural revenue will increase, too.

I was greatly struck, especially at the Highland Agricultural Show, with the intense interest taken in the judging, and also with the large proportion of most shrewd judges among the onlookers. Not only the farmers and breeders, whose interest in such matters one can understand, but men of other professions and vocations seem not only interested, but know what is being done in the show-ring. When one sees no less a person than the King himself inspect the stock at the Royal Agricultural Show, and no less a dignitary than the Very Reverend Dr. Gillespie, recently Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, taking charge of the stock exhibit at the Highland Show, he begins to realize the premium that is put upon live-stock matters in that country. By the by, in his inimitable collection of Scotch stories, recently published, Dr. Gillespie very humorously depicts the intensity of interest of at least one man, of the vocation he belongs to, in live stock, as follows:

At one of the local Christmas Fat-stock Shows in Dumfriesshire a pawky elder was exhibiting a fat bullock, when, much to his surprise, he discovered that the minister of the parish was also showing an animal in the same class. Before

the cattle entered the judging-ring the following conversation was overheard: Pawky Elder—"Man, judge, it'll never dae for the like o' me to be beaten by a minister. A' tell ye what, man, if a' get the first prize a'll send ye a bacon ham." Judge—"Hoots, mon, gang awa' wi' ye!" The minister's a gentleman, for he has promised me a whole swine."

The most significant feature that was called to my attention, as far as field culture is concerned, was the unusually large amount of valuable land which is used for grazing purposes. Statistics show that this percentage is increasing every year, a matter which is due partially to the increasing scarcity of labor, to the increasing value of live stock, and to the better knowledge of how to manage permanent pasture. A visitor envies the Old Country farmer his pastures, even if the rain, which makes the grass grow, causes some inconvenience to himself.

Such hospitality as one enjoys over there! I almost feel like mentioning names, and yet, I doubt not that, had I gone into a different part of the country and met an entirely different lot of people, it would have been the same experience. Anyway, I'll always look forward with pleasure to a visit to the Old Country, especially to its live-stock shows and to the homes of its live-stock breeders.

M. CUMMING.
President N. S. Agricultural College.

Farm.

Material for and Size of Silos.

The cement silo, writes Prof. C. S. Plumb, of Ohio State University, will keep silage perfectly if the corn is cut and placed there under satisfactory conditions. I should want corn that was well matured before cutting, and then, as placed in the silo, should want it uniformly distributed over the entire available surface and reasonably well tramped down.

One of the best arrangements that the writer knows of for accomplishing this distribution easily, is to attach a cloth chute from the point where the carrier or blower unloads into silo, letting it come down to within three feet of the bottom, if filling is to begin there. Such a chute may be made of common cotton cloth, or of bran sacks sewed together end to end to secure the desired length. The cut corn will pass down into the silo through this, and even a twelve-year-old boy can easily walk about in the silo and distribute the material uniformly and wherever wanted, not even requiring a fork in the work. As the contents of the silo become higher, the mouth of the chute may be rolled up on itself, or if sacks are used, they may be taken off at the lower end, and as often as desired.

This method has a great advantage besides that noted, of giving the man in the silo a chance to work without being constantly hit with heavy butt pieces of corn, or being showered with litter all the time, at the same time giving the most favorable conditions for filling uniformly and tramping.

In the opinion of the writer, the cement silo will surely grow more and more common in future. I know of such silos in Ohio, and I have never seen better silage than that taken from them. They are comparatively easy to construct and are far more durable than the wooden ones. They have been used but comparatively little in the United States until recently, Canada taking the lead in thus using cement. To be sure, the cost is more at first, but in durability and future promise, cement seems to be the coming silo material.

For a herd of about twenty cows I should recommend a round silo about 15 feet inside diameter, and 30 feet high. This will hold a little over 100 tons. The general opinion of the users of silage is that two smaller-sized silos are preferable to one large one, for unless it is kept fed down constantly and uniformly on the surface, more or less silage will become injured and perhaps mouldy in the big silos, a condition less likely to occur with the small one.

Hay Growing.

We have had occasion before to laud those men who, realizing the fact that continual cropping was depleting the land of humus, and consequently of fertility, adopted a system of tame hay-growing to refill the soil with vegetable matter. For several years the progressives who followed this practice were comparatively few in number and by no means well distributed over the country, but our observations during the present season convince us that this rational practice has become quite general in many districts. Timothy, brome and rye grass can be grown without difficulty in almost any district. As fodder they are much better than most of the native wild grasses and the land upon which the tame hay is grown can be plowed before the rush of grain harvest, and be in the best possible condition for wheat the following spring.

The Telephone in Australia and New Zealand.

The telephone systems throughout the Commonwealth are administered by the Postmaster-General's Department. The extension of the telephone service in Australia has, according to recent returns, been very rapid. By direct lines, or through the adaptation of telegraphic wires for telephonic purposes, by means of the condenser, there are now over 1,800 telephone offices in Australia, of which number 385 were connected between January 1st and June 30th of this year. The number of telephones in use at the end of 1903 was given at 34,056, but (while the exact number at the present time cannot be ascertained) there has been in the interval a large increase. New Zealand had over 12,105 telephones in use in 1903, this making the entire number in Australia, at that date, 46,161.

The annual rates charged for telephonic connection varies throughout the States and New Zealand. The charge has been reduced in recent years, particularly to encourage the use of telephones in private residences. The country and suburban rates are generally a matter of arrangement with the nearest exchange. The following is a comparison in regard to the variation in charges:

	Annual Business Rate.		Maximum Annual distance Residence from Rate.		Miles Ex'g.
	£	\$ cts.	£	\$ cts.	
Victoria	9 =	43 80	5 =	24 33	1
New South Wales...	9 =	43 80	5 =	24 33	1
South Australia...	10 =	48 66	5 =	24 33	1
Western Australia...	7 =	34 06	5 =	24 33	1
Queensland	6 =	29 20	6 =	29 20	1
Tasmania	6 =	29 20	4 10 =	21 90	1
New Zealand	7 =	34 06	5 =	24 33	1

The average maximum radius covered by the annual charge is within one mile of the exchange, but this rule is not strictly observed in the cities or towns. In all the city and suburban post and telegraph offices, railway stations, and also in many large stores, "slot telephones" are installed for the convenience of the public.

Testing Galvanized Wire.

The railroads and others who use wire largely are not like the farmers, willing to buy galvanized wire without knowing what kind of galvanizing they are getting. A U. S. wire company writes a New York paper, stating that they sell large amounts of wire to a certain railroad company, subject to test as follows:

All galvanizing shall consist of an even coating of zinc, which shall withstand an immersion test in a solution of commercial sulphate of copper crystals and water, the specific gravity of which shall be 1.185 and the temperature 60 to 70 degrees F. After each solution the sample shall be washed immediately in water and be wiped dry. If the zinc is removed or a copper-colored deposit is formed after the fourth immersion, that lot of material must be rejected."

It was found to be almost impossible to comply with this stringent specification, and finally the specification was modified so that the test should be two one-minute immersions, the wire to be wiped dry after each immersion.

Specific gravity 1.185 means that the solution is heavier than water in the proportion of 1.185 to 1,000, or about the weight of ordinary milk. We presume any physician who is accustomed to testing liquids could put the farmer who is disposed to use this test in the way of getting an instrument which would indicate the required specific gravity.

If the farmers will insist on having fairly good galvanized steel wire they will get it, just as the railroads do, just as the telephone companies do; and if they have to pay a little higher price for it they have no right to complain. If a man buys anything without looking carefully after the quality, he must not complain if he gets poor truck and pays too much for his whistle.

On the subject of barbed wire, we have recently been noticing a yard fence we put up about five years ago. The wire was said to be of the best quality. The three lower strands, which in the summer season are touched by the grass in the yard, have all retained their galvanizing. The rest are very badly rusted.

We mention this to jog our readers' memories to answer the questions propounded recently. Is it a fact, as suggested to us by an expert from the Department of Agriculture at Washington, that wires which are more or less covered by grass rust less than those which are not thus in contact with grass or weeds? Is it a fact that wires that have grown into trees do not rust for about eighteen inches on each side of the tree? We have received photographs of fences which showed this condition of things on particular fences. Is it general, and if so, why? These are questions we would like our readers to think about, and help us in the solution of this fence problem. There is a good deal to be learned on this whole subject, and the sooner farmers start in to study it the better for themselves and their pocketbooks.—[Prairie Farmer.

Cement Block Silo.

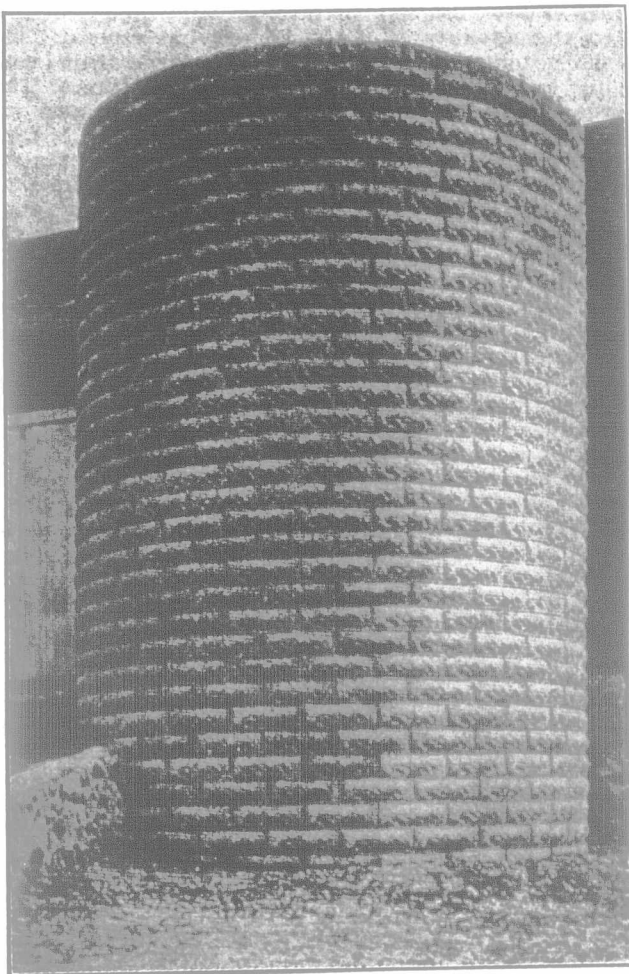
We present herewith an illustration of a new form of the cement silo. This silo was constructed for Mr. John Graper, and was the invention of Mr. Albert Voigt, of Ft. Atkinson, Wis.

The silo is 29 feet in height and 16 feet in diameter, and is figured to hold 115 tons. Its cost is \$360.

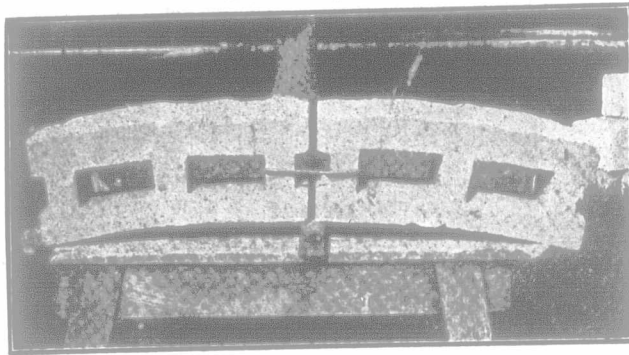
The illustration shows that it is constructed of hollow cement blocks, molded to the desired curve. The form and method of tying the blocks together so as to resist the lateral pressure, is shown in another cut.

So far as we can judge, this is, in many respects, a model silo. If it proves to be all the designer and owner of it anticipate, under the test of time, it solves the problem of a cheap, safe and indestructible silo. The cost per ton of storage capacity is certainly reasonable. The device for strengthening the blocks appears to be sufficient. When laid up the notches in the ends of the blocks are filled with soft cement, which helps materially to make the wall strong.—[Hoard's Dairyman.

[Note.—We should like to see some silo tests made at the Brandon and Indian Head experimental farms, or conducted at other experimental stations; tests with silos built inside and outside barns, with a view to determining the effect of frost on silage.—Ed.]



Cement-block Silo.



End View Cement Block, Showing Curve and Method of Applying Iron Fasteners.

Good Farming.

Occasionally we meet with a man who has had a yield of forty bushels of wheat to the acre on land that has been cropped for years, and when asked for an explanation he invariably says it is due to good farming. Good farming in such cases means thorough plowing, almost invariably in the fall; good cultivation in the spring, early seeding with the best available seed, and the return to the soil of all the manure which accumulates around the barn. We know there are plenty of men who will not be persuaded that manure can be applied with any satisfaction, but the practice of the "good farmers" is convincing evidence that if manure is put on thinly it has a very beneficial effect upon the yield. The trouble too often is that manure is simply dumped upon the field in such quantities as to make the land overly rich. The "good farmers" also have a

system of grass growing to renew the vegetable matter in the soil, which, contradictory as it may seem, has the effect of making land better able to withstand both drouth and excessive moisture.

Dairying.

Co-operation.

THE KEYNOTE OF SUCCESS FOR THE DANISH FARMER, WHY NOT FOR THE CANADIAN.

Address given by Prof. H. H. Dean, O. A. C., Guelph, at Western Fair, London, 1905.

Co-operation in simple form is as old as the history of mankind. The parents of the human race, according to history, first practiced co-operation on a fruit farm, and got on very well until they took in a third person, when trouble began. This third person has been the chief cause of trouble in all co-operative efforts since. It is altogether likely he or his agents were prime factors in the disorganization recently of the farmers' co-operative establishments in Ontario, to the loss of Ontario farmers.

By the term co-operation we understand the combined efforts of two or more persons for the general good of all concerned. Individual selfishness cannot exist in a successful co-operative effort. The Swiss were the first to adopt co-operation in the dairy business, but the Danes have been most successful in its application to dairying and allied farm industries. We should say that the Danish farmer is making more of his opportunities than any other farmer. This applies more particularly to the small farmer, who owns, say three cows and three acres of land. A British leader has for an ideal, "three acres of land and a cow for every man." The Danes go two cows better.

The small farmer is a dominant factor in the progress of Denmark. It is interesting to note the rise and progress of what Prof. Laing, of the Dalum Agricultural School, calls "the peasant class." As outlined by him, it was, briefly, as follows: "The small farmers in a certain part formed a society and built a small creamery. At one of the leading agricultural and dairy shows the butter from this creamery won the first prize. This indicated to them what co-operation could do for the small farmers by combining their efforts. Other farmers built creameries, bacon establishments, egg-exporting stations, etc., and soon the large-landed proprietors were glad to fall in with the small farmers. Instead of managing estate dairies, they were glad to be allowed to send the milk to the co-operative creamery, because the butter was much superior in quality and cost much less to manufacture. However, the small farmer was still the dominating factor in the creamery, and to-day he is the great man of Denmark. The Prime Minister is a small farmer and ex-school teacher."

"Ordinarily," says Prof. Laing, "the farmer will turn a crown (about 25 cents) over three or four times before he spends it, then probably he will not spend it all; but for the cow or the creamery no expense is too great."

As a result of this combined effort on the part of the small farmers (peasant class) we find Danish butter, bacon and eggs dominating the markets of Great Britain. The British farmers send delegations every year to Denmark to study Danish methods. At the time of my visit some of the leading professors in connection with the Danish agricultural schools were preparing a course of lectures, to be given before an influential British delegation which was to visit Copenhagen for the purpose of hearing these men. This willingness to impart information is something which strikes a foreigner very favorably. In France, Switzerland, Germany and Holland all the information is apparently given grudgingly, or after liberal "tipping."

In Denmark they are only too happy to give a stranger all the pointers possible, and in two trips to Denmark I have not seen anyone indicate that he expected a "tip" for his services. It has been suggested that they are acting unwisely in being so free with information, but as Prof. Laing said, the more knowledge which is spread abroad the better will the world be, and the larger the amount of human happiness. Here we have a striking example of the main advantage of co-operation: It strikes at the root of selfishness, which is the greatest foe to progress in any nation.

To sum up the history of co-operative effort in Denmark: First, the Danish farmer realized his importance and what he could do; he then seized co-operation as the means to attain his objects, and applied it to the leading farm industries of the country.

If the Canadian farmer is to accomplish what he might and could, he must first realize his importance and what he can do. Next he must seize the opportunities through co-operation as they present themselves, and hold fast to his ideal. It is a sad reflection that too many can be bought with five or ten cents per 100 pounds

for hogs, an eighth of a cent per pound for cheese, half a cent per pound on butter, or the promise of some lucrative position. What Canada needs is more men of integrity, who are not moved by any of these things. In England they have a saying, "The public is a h'ass." It is possible that all the "h'asses" do not reside in England.

DANISH BACON.

This is the standard in British markets. A visit to the farmers' large co-operative establishment at Odensee, on the Island of Funven, will convince a visitor that the farmers of Denmark have not exhausted all their energies on the creameries. They were killing 1,500 hogs weekly at the time of my visit. Hogs are graded into three classes and paid for accordingly. They have a large establishment for not only killing hogs and cattle, but also for feeding them after delivery, if necessary. The large hogs are made into sausage. Bones and other refuse are ground, mixed with meal, and sold to farmers as food for poultry and other stock. Nearly every part of the animal seems to be utilized for some useful purpose. The substantial buildings and the courtesy of the persons in charge impress a visitor very favorably.

CO-OPERATIVE EGG-EXPORTING STATIONS.

In connection with, but separate from the bacon establishment at Odensee, is the central station of one of the largest egg-exporting societies. The eggs are bought by weight. From the sub-stations where the eggs are collected from the farmers, they are shipped in ordinary crates to the central station. Here they are sorted so that each "long hundred" (112) in a crate weighs exactly the same. The crates are about six feet long, about three feet wide and six to eight inches deep, made of wood. In the bottom of the crate a layer of planer shavings is placed, then a layer of eggs is carefully packed, and each egg is marked by a rubber stamp, showing the number of the sub. and central stations where the eggs were collected and packed. Some say the date is also placed on the eggs, but I did not see this put on at the Odensee station. After placing several layers in the box and carefully packing in shavings, the top layer is covered with shavings and rye straw, and the top is nailed on. The edges of the straw projecting from the cover are carefully and neatly cut with a sharp knife, and the cases are branded with the name of the society and a brand showing that they contain Danish produce. The work is largely done by women, and very expert and intelligent they appear to be in the sorting and packing of eggs.

CO-OPERATIVE COW-TESTING ASSOCIATIONS.

One of the most recent and, to my mind, the most important forms of co-operation is the formation of co-operative cow-testing associations. Usually from twelve to twenty farmers form a society, hire a person to do the work, buy the necessary apparatus, board and lodge the official tester while at the farm, and make all necessary arrangements to have the work carried on accurately and systematically. The official tester visits each farm about once in two weeks, weighs and tests the milk from each cow, estimates the cost of feed, profits, etc., from each cow, and advises the farmer regarding the improvement of his herd. This work has become so popular that there is now at least one of these testing associations in every parish of the kingdom. As it is working at the foundation of successful dairying, we regard it as the most important step which the Danish farmer has yet taken to improve his conditions. This work is all done without any assistance from the State, except in special cases, where a small grant is made to farmers who have specially good cows and who rear the male calves for sale to other farmers or associations for breeding purposes.

If the Danish farmer finds co-operative testing of cows so important, why should something similar not be important for the Canadian farmer?

CHEESE NOT EXPORTED FROM DENMARK.

In cheese, of course, we make a much better showing, having supplied 75.6 per cent. of British imports last year. A prominent Dane asked why it was that Canadians are able to make such good cheese, yet produce inferior butter? Lack of proper methods of manufacture, and distance from market, are the two chief factors working against the development of the butter industry in Canada. A good deal of Canadian butter, when first made, is equal to the Danish in quality, but it lacks uniformity, and dealers say they cannot depend upon the quality. A dealer in Glasgow said he could handle 1,500 boxes of Canadian butter weekly if he could depend upon the quality.

I sampled a Danish cheese in Copenhagen, made from skim milk or partially skimmed milk. I was told that this was the common form of cheese used by the people there. It would not suit English tastes—it was too hard and dry. I was also informed that Russian butter and clea-

margarine are largely used by the Danish people.

If the Danish farmer has been able to do all this under conditions which are not nearly so favorable as those found in Canada, may we ask why co-operation should not give equally as good results here if adopted by our farmers? We are well aware that the sturdy, independent spirit of the Anglo-Saxon makes it difficult for him to co-operate, but if he were to add co-operation to his many other good qualities, the affairs of Canada would be largely in the hands of farmers, and the trade and commerce of the world would be dominated by the English-speaking people before the close of the present century.

There is no reason at all why the farmers of Canada should not own and operate the creameries, cheeseries, eggeries, beeferies, baconeries, fruiteries and breaderies of our Dominion, if they would but co-operate.

Horticulture and Forestry.

Manitoba's Apple Crop.

Reports from all over the West go to show that in numerous districts gratifying crops of Transcendent crabs have been picked, and the incident is invariably cited as being evidence of what can be grown in a particular locality. This all creates interest in fruit-growing and redounds to the advantage of the country in general. But the potentialities of the West in large fruit growing are not limited to crab-apple culture. This year that benefactor of all Westerners and the successful pioneer in apple-growing, Mr. Alex. Stevenson, of Nelson, Man., picked at least sixty barrels of standard variety apples, as large in size, as delicious in flavor, and with as good keeping quality as those grown in any of the other Provinces.

Many different established varieties are grown at Nelson, as well as several others which have been grown from seed and are as yet on probation. It is a long task to develop or discover a new variety of fruit. First, the bloom of some hardy kind, such as the Siberian crab, or some hardy standard variety, is fertilized with the pollen of a variety which possesses some commendable characteristic which it is desired to propagate, and by this means it is sought to blend different traits to produce a fruit having the many desirable features of a good apple. The seed produced from the flower so treated is then sown, the tree carefully nurtured until it bears and the fruit tested, for the fruit produce from the seed of an apple never exactly resembles the apple from which the seed is taken. Needless to say, only a very few trees out of the many thousands so produced are possessed of sufficiently improved characteristics to make them valuable. At other times the seeds of apples are simply sown without the preliminary trouble of blending the blossoms and the trees selected, as previously described.

So far Mr. Stevenson has several outstanding varieties in his orchard: The Hybernal, a large long-keeping sort; the Antonofka, a late good keeper; the Wealthy, an early winter apple; the Simbrisk, for fall use; the Anniset, a good yielder; the Volga Anis, which is fit for use about August 15th, and the Blush Calvil, another early variety. Some of the yielders this year were seven barrels of Blush Calvil off three trees; Simbrisk, over a barrel to the tree; Anniset, seven barrels off four trees. It must be remembered that nearly all the trees are young and small. Besides apples, a large crop of plums was also grown this year.

Through the kindness of Mrs. Stevenson, who, by the way, is probably as much of a horticulturist as is her husband, and to whose constant care much of their success in fruit-growing is due, we were permitted to sample the different varieties of fruit grown, and whether it was because this is a country where one seldom has the privilege of eating apples direct from the tree, or because the fruit was exceptionally fine, certain it is that apples and plums never grew that tasted better than those produced this year down at that historic old village of Nelson.

B. C. vs. Ontario in Fruit-Growing.

For the first time in the history of the Northwest British Columbia has entered seriously into competition with Ontario in the markets of which the distributing point is Winnipeg, and, ungracious as the task may be, a comparison between fruit-growing methods of the two Provinces is inevitable.

Ontario, as the older of the two Provinces, naturally looks upon British Columbia as new and raw in the business, and has scarcely yet properly appreciated her lusty young rival. British Columbia, in the full knowledge of having the experience of the Pacific States, and of being untrammelled by prejudices a half century old, looks upon Ontario as somewhat "old fogey" in her methods of working; and there is some truth in the criticisms of both.

With reference to the area that may be devoted to fruit-growing, it is useless to make a comparison. There is enough land in either Province available for fruit-growing purposes, and in every way adapted to it to supply the needs of the whole Dominion for some time to come. The difficulty is not at all in suitable land, and those who do not go in for fruit-growing this year need not be at all afraid but that there will be plenty of land next year quite as suitable for fruit-growing purposes. There is, however, this difference: The soil and environment of Ontario make it possible for the farmers of this Province to turn their land to many different uses. The people of British Columbia are more circumscribed, and their land being eminently suitable for fruit, and a large market being available just at their doors in the Northwest Territories, it is altogether likely that fruit-growing will become more of a specialty in



First Standard
Apple Tree
in Bearing
in Alberta.

At Thos Daly's,
Clover Bar,
Alberta.
Var. Longfield.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

British Columbia than in Ontario. Indeed, this is the case already, and differences in methods are traceable to the fact that fruit-growing in British Columbia is a specialty. For the same reason we may expect larger plantations in British Columbia than in Ontario. The Ontario apple-grower, for instance, will, for the most part, also engage in grain-growing and stock-raising. He will continue his farm of 100 acres or more, with five or ten acres of orchard as an incidental feature. This probably explains the fact that in British Columbia the methods are more advanced on the average. Clean culture is the rule. Systematic and regular pruning, spraying, and, strangest of all, the regular thinning of fruit at an early stage, forms a regular part of the orchard routine.

In the matter of marketing another element enters into the comparison. The market for the largest portion of the Ontario fruit, until recently, has been the local market. Varieties, packages and methods of packing all conformed to the conditions of this market. On the contrary, the local market in British Columbia is small, and from the very outset the distant market has been catered to. Hence the packages and methods of packing are entirely different from those in Ontario. I do not regard the usages of either Province as inexcusable; nevertheless, I think that both Provinces would benefit by learning from each other. I cannot help thinking that the packages used by Ontario for the local markets might with advantage be used for the local markets of British Columbia, and I am perfectly certain that Ontario will never secure her fair share of the distant market trade until she adopts the Western packages and methods of packing.

In the matter of varieties, the question of climate, as well as the question of market, is taken into consideration, though there are some varieties that are favorites in both Provinces. For instance, in apples, our Northern Spy, the King, Spitzenberg and McIntosh Red will illustrate how universal a good variety may be.

Springing out of the fact that fruit-growing in British Columbia will be largely in the hands of specialists, it seems to me probable that British Columbia will lead inasmuch as co-operation and education is much easier under the conditions to be found there. No doubt, in Ontario fruit-growing will be specialized to some extent, and to this we may look for rapid improvement.

In the matter of profits, I do not think there is much to choose between the two Provinces. The farmer who is exclusively a fruit farmer will find that, though his profits are in certain years much greater than those of the mixed farmer, yet his losses other years are correspondingly great, the net result being that profits are evened up. For the man of small capital, there is no doubt that mixed farming, a feature of which is fruit-growing, is the safest business. The man of large capital may venture on the more hazardous occupation of growing fruit exclusively.

A. McNEILL.

Fruit Division, Dept. Agriculture.

Poultry.

Skim Milk for Laying Hens.

In order that hens may lay well, their food must contain all the elements which go into the construction of an egg. The one thing which they are most likely to fail of finding is supplied by animal food. We have been in the habit of furnishing this by feeding cut bone. This summer we have been unable to procure it. As a substitute we have used skimmed milk. The hens have laid well. To make sure that the milk had an influence upon the egg yield, we discontinued it for a time, and the eggs began to drop off. When the milk was resumed again the number of eggs increased at once. We have found that it must be fed always sweet or always sour, and must be begun gradually—a little more fed each day, till the hens can be safely allowed to drink all they wish of it.

The dishes in which the milk is fed should be kept clean. If it is fed sweet the dishes should be scalded out with hot water once a day, so as not to become sour. Of course, this seems like a good deal of trouble, but it pays to take good care of the hens. Recently we have been surprised to find thrifty farmers who take excellent care of all their other stock, neglecting the hens shamefully. This, of course, is due to the fact that they have always supposed that a hen ought to shift for herself. She will do it better than any other kind of stock, but she will return ample pay for all the attention given her. About half of a hen's laying qualities are due to her breeding, and the other half to her feeding and housing. Don't make the mistake of supposing that when she is given all the grain she needs she is well fed. Cut green bone or beef scraps help her to lay well, but where they cannot be readily obtained, skimmed milk is a good substitute.

W. I. T.

International Egg-laying Contest.

We give below some extracts from the official report of the third twelve-month International Laying Competition, conducted at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College, New South Wales, by D. S. Thompson, Government poultry expert. The test, which concluded on March 31st last, included 100 pens of six hens each, and embraced twenty-two varieties, some of which were represented by a single pen each, while of Black Orpingtons and Silver Wyandottes there were as many as eighteen pens each. Besides the States of New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland, New Zealand was represented by two pens and America by seven pens. The interest centered in this and the two preceding competitions has been world-wide, and while for many reasons the results as set forth in tabulated form below might not be regarded as conclusive, there is no doubt their publication serves a useful purpose in focusing attention upon the very important consideration of the relative egg-producing capacity of various breeds, strains and individuals of fowls—a consideration that has been far too generally ignored by American fanciers.

The following are the analyses, showing a comparison of the average egg production and the average market value of the eggs per hen:

Breed.	Per Hen, Eggs.	Per Hen, Value.
6 Rose Comb Brown Leghorns...	178.50	16s. 6d.
6 Rhode Island Reds	176.00	14 9
96 White Leghorns	166.23	13 7
12 Black Hamburgs	163.83	13 9
6 Anconas	163.66	13 2
12 Rose Comb White Leghorns...	163.33	14 6
108 Black Orpingtons	159.48	13 8
6 Imperials	158.16	14 9
12 Buff Wyandottes	155.25	14 8
18 Brown Leghorns	154.77	11 9
18 Golden Wyandottes	151.55	13 2
36 White Wyandottes	151.02	12 9
18 Buff Leghorns	147.77	12 9
108 Silver Wyandottes	145.30	12 3
60 Buff Orpingtons	142.95	12 4
6 Andalusians	142.00	10 10
6 Jubilee Orpingtons	141.33	12 2
6 Pile Leghorns	140.50	12 4
24 Minorcas	133.38	10 4
18 Langshans	131.88	10 4
6 White Rocks	124.00	11
12 Partridge Wyandottes	107.00	8 6

value, that the older-fixed varieties had the greatest stamina, and came through the trying time with the least loss.

THE WEATHER CONDITIONS.

From the start to the finish the weather conditions were variable to an extraordinary extent. From 24 degrees to 111 degrees are extremes of temperature—24 degrees we experienced in June, and 111 degrees in January. The weather during the first six months was wet, cold, bleak and damp, which conditions were entirely adverse to successful egg production. For the first six months the rainfall totalled over 17 inches, and when it was not actually raining the ground was sodden and damp, making the whole atmosphere chilly and cold, with very little sunshine for the whole period. A very large percentage of the hens broke into moult, evidently through the extraordinary weather conditions. June was one of the coldest months on record since the establishment of the College, and the wettest July on record, no less than 11 inches of rain falling, and extending over a period of 19 days. This downfall flooded most of the pens, and the ground being sodden with previous rains, it was some weeks before it became thoroughly dry again. As an instance of the effects of these conditions, it is only necessary to mention that on the 8th of July the daily collection of eggs was 333, and after four days' rain it fell to 177. A further illustration of the severe weather conditions in the first six months is the fact that, while we were 86 eggs per pen behind the average for the first six months of the previous competition, we are nine eggs ahead of the last six months, compared with the last half of the second competition.

THE SYSTEM OF FEEDING.

The birds were fed at regular hours, viz.: 7 a. m., mash; 10 a. m., green food (more or less, according to the condition of the grass in the pens), meat (i.e., cut up boiled liver) at 3 p. m. twice a week, and grain at 4.30 p. m. The mash was composed of pollard and bran, about three-quarters pollard to one-quarter bran, more or less, according to the quality of the pollard, and mixed up with hot soup twice a week, and other days with hot water in the winter months, and cold water in the summer. The green food consisted of finely-chaffed rape and lucerne, both splendid foods. The rape is the better alternative, while lucerne is the higher in food value, so that the merits of the two green foods lie in different results. This year the grain ration was composed of three parts wheat to one part maize, compared to three parts maize to one part wheat last year; and while we have no wish to put the shortage of eggs, compared to last year, down to wheat feeding, we have no hesitation in saying that if we had fed more largely on maize we would have had at least equal results, or even better. Shell grit and fresh clean water were always before the hens.



A Familiar Scene in the West—Moving Out to the New Homestead To-day.

Following is Mr. Thompson's review: That these competitions are doing a vast amount of good in a variety of ways, is beyond cavil. One direction is in the advancement of early breeding. This does not mean, as some people think, breeding out of season, viz., in early April, May, or even June, but simply breeding in season, catching the early spring, and hatching out the great bulk of the stock in early August. (The seasons in Australia are, of course, reverse to ours.)

THE AMERICAN PENS.

Six of the seven pens constituting the contingent from America arrived at the College on December 16th (preceding the commencement of the test). The whole of the pullets were received in very good health. But we have concluded from observation that the pullets arrived too young; that is to say, that the shipment of pullets from a winter to a summer zone is not advisable. The extreme change before the pullets had reached maturity played very heavily upon them, and it was only with very great care and attention that we got a large percentage of them through the unseasonable moult, and that we were able to pen six of each in good condition. This gave us a demonstration of data of some

MARKETING THE EGGS.

The eggs were marketed in ordinary patent egg cases, holding 36 dozen, packed in cardboard fillers. The eggs were packed clean, without washing, the dirty ones being laid aside, also any that were too large for the square space, or any that were too small. This is a simple and satisfactory way of grading. The eggs, when sent to the market, always commanded the highest rate, and often 1d. above it, so that it was no assumed price on which the value of the eggs produced was based.

MORTALITY AND DISEASE.

During the currency of the competition fifty-three, or 9 per cent. of the hens died. This included fourteen deaths from the heat wave of December last, when the maximum reached 111 degrees in the shade. It speaks well for the health of the stock from the breeders' yards when we are able to chronicle the fact that the whole of these deaths were from an ovarian nature, caused by excessive laying, with the exception of about four cases which were from hereditary complaints, viz., abscess of the anus. No contagious or infectious disease was discovered among the 600 hens throughout the whole trying season of extremes of cold, wet and heat.

THE FINANCIAL ASPECT.

The prices of foodstuffs were much lower than last year, and there was not so much fluctuation. The prices charged to us under contract, right throughout the currency of the competition, were 8½d. per bushel for bran, and 9½d. per bushel for pollard. Our average price for wheat was 38. 4d., and for maize 2s. 6d. per bushel. The cost of feeding the 600 hens for the twelve months was as follows: Wheat, £47 1s.; maize, £12 17s. 10d.; pollard and bran, £44 2s. 1d.; meat, £20; green food, £7 10s.; shell grit, £2 10s.; total, £134 0s. 11d.

The monthly laying was: April, 2,383; May, 3,383; June, 4,900; July, 7,782; August, 10,428; September, 10,216; October, 10,829; November, 10,286; December, 9,409; January, 7,764; February, 7,236; March, 6,565. Grand total, 91,169 eggs, or 7,597 dozen.

The monthly range of prices for eggs was: April, 1s. 9d. to 2s. 1d.; May, 1s. 11d.; June, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 3d.; July, 1s. 4d. to 11½d.; August, 11d. to 8d.; September, 8½d. to 7d.; October, 7d. to 7½d.; November, 8d. to 11d.; December, 10d. to 1s.; January, 1s. to 1s. 3d.; February, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d.; March, 1s. 6d.

The market value of the eggs was £382 12s. 7d., from which deduct the cost of feed, £134 0s. 11d., and a profit of £248 11s. 8d. is left on the 600 hens. Every pen showed a profit on the cost of feeding, the pen returning the smallest value leaving a margin of 14s.

Events of the World.

Canadian.

The Dominion Government has decided to sell about 300,000 acres of school lands in Alberta.

Lord Roseberry's second son, Hon. Neil Primrose, has sailed for Canada on the Virginian.

Torrey and Alexander, the famous evangelists, are planning to begin a series of union revival services in Toronto, the opening service being held on New Year's Eve in Massey Hall.

More than thirty languages are spoken in Canada west of Ontario; at least thirty may be heard on the streets of Winnipeg, and one prairie teacher has seven different languages spoken in his school.

At a drum-head service in Vancouver, in which Sir Frederick Borden, Minister of Militia, took part, a tablet was unveiled in memory of the three Vancouver soldiers who died in South Africa.

At a meeting of the Dominion Cabinet, in Ottawa, it was decided to request the imperial authorities to approach the Japanese Government with a view to including Canada in the Anglo-Japanese treaty of 1905.

John Leizert, who in May of this year gave a bottle of whiskey to three little children, as a result of which one of them died, was tried on Sept. 26th at Cornwall, Ont., and found guilty of manslaughter. He was sentenced to six months in the common jail.

One thousand six hundred men are idle at Springhill mines in Nova Scotia, because the management refuse to pay an engineer main line rates for shunting. The difference amounted to only eight cents per day.

Geo. Davis, of New York State, has just been granted \$5,000 out of the estate of George Washington Todd, who died this year in Toronto. In 1867 Davis played the Good Samaritan, by picking Todd up from the road and caring for him through a long illness. When he left Todd gave the boy a note for \$5,000, and this has just been paid out of \$50,000 which Todd left at his death.

Four Indian chiefs from the Blood Reserve, near Macleod, Alta., namely, "Crop Ear Wolf," "Thunder Cloud," "White Horse" and "Running Crane," have passed through Winnipeg on their way to Toronto on a pleasure trip, as guests of the McEwan Ranch Company, who have rented part of the Reserve. An interpreter and the Indian agent and his wife accompany them.

Mr. John Millar, Deputy Minister of Education for Ontario, died from the effects of a paralytic stroke Oct. 3rd. He was a native of Ireland, but came to Canada when quite young. He filled the position of Deputy Minister since 1890. Several important books along educational lines have come from his pen, among them being "The Educational System of Ontario," "School Management," and "Books: A Guide to Good Reading."

British and Foreign.

Physicians in New Orleans say they have succeeded at last in finding the yellow fever germ, and that a destroyer of the germ may now be discovered.

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

A splendid equestrian statue of Gen. Sir Redvers Buller, V.C., has recently been unveiled in Exeter, Eng., before a distinguished gathering, including General Buller himself.

Two thousand of the best of Philadelphia's citizens, irrespective of party beliefs, recently met in convention and nominated a ticket to support Mayor Weaver and his reforms, and to oppose the bosses.

A typhoon swept over Manilla and the surrounding districts, causing great destruction. Five Filipinos were killed, 200 were injured, and about 8,000 rendered homeless. Hundreds of buildings and electric wires were blown down.

It is estimated that over 30,000 persons have gone from London, Eng., to the Kentish hop-fields, to help with the hop-picking for this season. Men, women and children go, and, though the work is steady, the camping out life is a boon to these city dwellers.

The four officials of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Packing Co., of Chicago, who were charged with conspiracy to accept railroad rebates, have pleaded guilty and been fined an aggregate of \$25,000. There is a further charge against officials of the same company, of interference with Government witnesses.

In generous treatment of the British and Foreign Bible Society, Russia is not surpassed by any nation. No charge is made to the Society's agents for travelling or freight, on what must amount to nearly a quarter of a million miles of railway in a year.

General Booth states that next spring he will charter three vessels sailing from London, Liverpool and Glasgow, for emigration to Canada. He is also arranging to send out parties of men at an early date, their wives to follow when arrangements can be made for their reception in Canada.

A British steamer, the Chatham, was wrecked in the Suez Canal, and hindered and endangered traffic considerably. It was necessary to use dynamite in destroying her, and the first charge had not been sufficient to demolish the wreck entirely, but had damaged the canal, and traffic was not resumed until Oct. 8th.

Two years and a half have been spent in marking the boundary line between Persia and Afghanistan. The working force was under the control of Col. Arthur MacMahon, and consisted of about 1,500 men. So many hardships were undergone during hot summers and cold winters through arid plains and fever-stricken swamps, that fifty members of the mission perished.

Doings Among the Nations.

EUROPEAN NATIONS AND THEIR COLONIES.

The outcry against the British treatment of Chinese laborers in the Transvaal has been noted in these columns, and news has now come which shows that a similar unjust treatment is being meted out by some other European nations. The awful condition of the natives of the Belgian possessions in Africa in the rubber district has been often described. Outrages of the basest sort are being reported from French territory on the Congo and German colonies in South Africa. It is not a matter for surprise that the way of the missionary is a difficult one, and little progress is made in persuading the heathen to accept the gospel of peace.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

This is a connection which is likely to be broken, and, unfortunately, not severed in the peaceful fashion in which Norway and Sweden accomplished their separation. The Hungarians are the aggrieved party in this case, and the Emperor-King has refused to listen to the grievances presented to him by Hungarian Independent party, under the leadership of Francis Kossuth. Some rioting and disorderly conduct on the part of students and socialists may hasten the revolt that seems almost certain to occur.

NEW BOND BETWEEN BRITAIN AND JAPAN.

The second treaty between Britain and Japan has just been signed, and its terms made public. This alliance has as its chief aim the maintenance of peace in Asia, the preservation of the interest of all the powers in China, by preserving the integrity of China itself, and so providing equal opportunity for the commercial interests of all nations, and the maintaining of the rights of Great Britain, and Japan in Eastern Asia and India. This treaty shall be in force for ten years, and at the end of that time shall remain binding unless either nation signifies a wish to withdraw, and gives notice of a year's duration in time of peace. Should either ally be actually engaged in war the alliance shall hold good until peace be concluded. Both nations wish it to be clearly understood that this alliance constitutes no menace to other powers, but is a strictly defensive measure, entered into for the sole purpose of safeguarding and advancing the interests of both without molesting in any way any other nation. By the terms of the treaty, Japan's paramount interest in Korea is recognized, while Britain is conceded her right to take any necessary measures to protect India. If, as is claimed, and claimed with apparent sincerity, the object of the alliance is purely for defence of already acquired territory, it would appear that the signing of this treaty is practically an assurance of almost world-wide peace for some time to come. With the new reputation Japan has won as a nation well able to take care of herself, and Britain's long recognized ability to do the same thing, any Government will do well to think twice before encountering the combination. Russia with an ever-longing eye toward India, and Germany with interests in China that it would please her to expand, do not consider the alliance with very great favor, but France is satisfied as it secures a safety for her eastern possessions that she could not give to them herself.



Alfalfa on Experimental Farm, Brandon, Man.

Field Notes.

Ontario firms are booking large orders of Western wheat for export, and for Ontario mills.

The private wire direct to New York and Chicago generally goes by way of the cellar. Watch it.

The new provinces are getting agricultural men for agricultural positions, which is the only way to avoid irreparable mistakes and glaring pieces of hopeless folly.

P. Banneau, a rancher, of Willow Bunch, south of Moose Jaw, shipped twenty-two carloads of cattle to Montreal on September 29th.

Dr. Jos. C. Higgins, Bound Brook, N.J., has organized a "Highway Protectors' Association," chiefly for the purpose of preventing abuses by the operators of automobiles.

Kansas farmers will this year harvest the most valuable corn crop ever grown in that State. The lowest estimate of the yield is given as 250,000,000 bushels, with a value of \$75,000,000 at present prices.

Dr. Wm. Saunders, Director of the Dominion Experimental Farm, predicts that by the time the population of Canada reaches 30,000,000, the Dominion will be able to meet Great Britain's requirements in bread, even if by then they have increased threefold.

Mr. A. McGill, Analyst of the Department of Inland Revenue, has completed a test of samples of marmalades, jellies and jams, with the result that out of 98 samples only 33 were found to be genuine. The other 65 contained glucose, dyes, or preservatives.

Up to the end of September, 9,119,000 bushels of wheat had been delivered to the railway companies, and 5,101,950 bushels had been inspected at Winnipeg. Fully 75 per cent. of this amount has been No. 2 northern and better.

So long as the leaders of any corporation possess the pull to enable them to graft the Government for almost anything in the way of extended franchises, would it not be well to look with averted eyes on the panacea of public ownership?

Our American friends express their appreciation of the solidity of Canadian banks and insurance corporations. Long may it continue; we want no Equitable squabble over here. The heads of such institutions in this country are too "canny" to take chances on reckless speculations.

A New Jersey grower has produced a new strawberry plant that he claims will yield strawberries every month in the year. He crossed the continent to display his plant to Burbank, the plant wizard, and the latter says that the plant is practical and may be successfully raised by anyone.

Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, recently made a trip through Alberta. It is the expressed intention of the Government to start a couple of experiment stations in this country. May they move as rapidly in this as they did in the hustle for increased salaries is the earnest wish of the "Farmer's Advocate."

Mr. C. M. Kittson, Canadian agent at Cape Town, South Africa, says that since the institution of a direct steamship line from Canada to South Africa, in 1902, Canadian exports to that country have largely increased. But he thinks there is an opportunity for making a market there for our flour and cereals that should not be neglected.

The Canada Gazette announces a change in Manitoba's armorial bearings. In the future the buffalo, instead of being rampant, will be represented as standing upon a rock, and at the top of the shield is a St. George's cross on an argent field. Saskatchewan's bearings are a lion, surmounted by three golden blades, signifying the granary of the empire.

The College of Agriculture of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., has recently added a special course in fruit, flower and vegetable growing for winter students. This group of horticultural studies will include the soil, farm chemistry, injurious insects, plant diseases, orchard management, vegetable growing, flower growing and something of decorative planting. Particular attention is to be given to the practical and laboratory sides.

A Tyndall, Man., correspondent writes to say he read with much interest the articles by Austin L. McCredie, on co-operation, and asks the question how it is farmers have never united with the labor unions for the protection of their interests, and to maintain higher prices for agricultural commodities? Simultaneously, we notice a press report, to the effect that the federation of labor unions in the United States is to endeavor to arrange a common basis of agreement with farmers and farm laborers.

Rainfall in Manitoba and Saskatchewan

J. R. P., of Virden, Man., asks what is the amount of recorded rainfall in Manitoba from March 1st to September 1st of this year. St. John's College, Winnipeg, recorded as follows: March, 1.78 inches; April, .25; May, 3.34; June, 4.51; July, 4.35; August, 1.41; a total of 15.64 inches. At Brandon the total rainfall was 14.58 inches, and at Indian Head the records are: March, .26; April, .32; May, 3.34; June, 5.16; July, 2.47; August, 2.28; total, 13.83 inches. At Indian Head also there fell 6.5 inches of snow in March, 2.5 in April, and 2 in May. Last year the total rainfall at Brandon was 11.19 inches, and at Indian Head, 11.96 inches.

Wants Female Immigration Encouraged.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

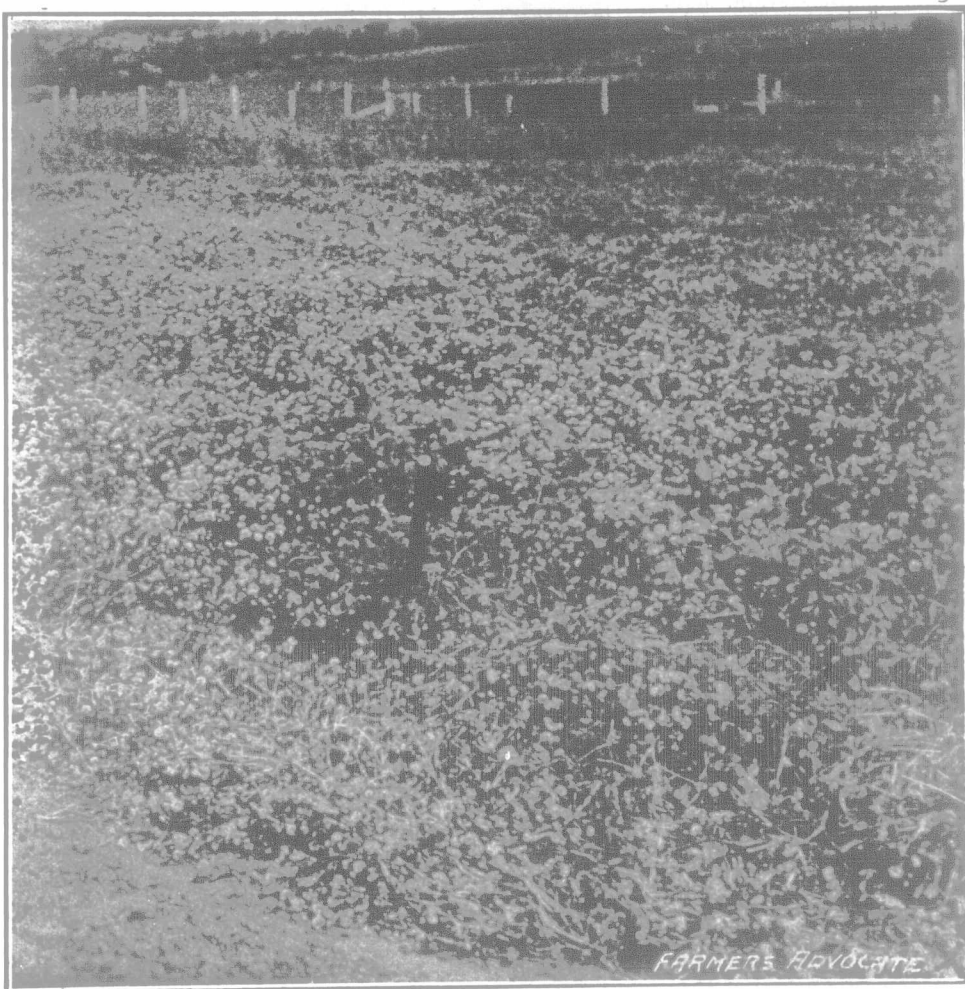
Will you permit me to say a word for the bachelors of the Northwest in your popular paper. We read about all kinds of schemes for bringing in settlers, but when anything is written about bringing in wives for the many bachelors already here it is generally treated as a joke. People do not stop to think what a lot of credit is due to this class for developing the Northwest. Whenever a new district is opened up the first men in are nearly always single, and they have the hardest time until the railroad is built, and it is they who grow the first crops, and find out the value of the land. Three years ago in this district there were very few families here, and there are now about 25 men to one woman. I have seen religious service held in a farmhouse, and there were over thirty young men to hear the preacher, and only three females—one a married woman, and two children. In the early days in Australia the British Government sent shiploads of girls out there, and it proved a great success. Now, if the British Government, or some other benevolent institution, were to transport a shipment of this valuable article into the Canadian West, whether from England or the Fiji Islands, I would guarantee that it would be a case of come early to avoid the rush. S. D. C. Sedley, Sask.

As it is in Alberta.

We are winding up the odds and ends of our fair season in Alberta just at present. It's a busy time—everybody is at work, and this is rather hard on the attendance—but after all the autumn has some advantages over the summer season for holding agricultural exhibitions; it gives the people an opportunity to show what can be done in the way of vegetables and grain, and the Olds and Strathcona fairs were particularly strong in those points.

The judging in the live-stock departments was handled by Messrs. Wright and Geddes, and in some cases the competition was fairly strong. At Olds the Short-horns were practically the only cattle in evidence, Hammer, Gossman and Howe contributing the winners, and at Strathcona Jas. Tough brought out his herd of Herefords, and held uncontested the honors of the day. What's the matter with the Hereford men anyway? The north has some strong herds, yet the money at both Strathcona and Edmonton this year went without competition. Mr. R. Fisher was the fortunate man for the herd prize in Shorthorns, but the competition in this class was not so strong as it should be. The dairy breeds were represented by Mr. Cameron's herd of Jerseys, which contains some very good business cows, looking in splendid form and showing to advantage. Strange to say, the exhibit of bacon hogs is noticeably weak at our Alberta shows. We produce the feed, and produce it cheaply, but the market prices fail to induce the farmer to go into the business. We get heaps of advice about the packers about the money to be made, but the incentive or remunerative prices has so far been withheld, and this accounts for the poor exhibit. The horse-racing was not a strong feature at these shows; the gamblers were absent, and, as a result, the general tone of the exhibition was much cleaner. Let us hope this may continue.

The C. P. R. is hard at work on the irrigation ditch. The head gates of the canal are down the river a mile or so from Calgary, and from there the embankment follows the serpentine course of the river for some distance, the canal gradually working toward the higher ground. At one place a few miles out they are cutting through a high bank, where the bottom of the ditch will be over 30 feet below the level of the ground. Some of the



Clover Field on Experimental Farm, Brandon, Man.

New Land Registration Districts.

The Dominion Government has announced that the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan will have five land registration districts, as follows:

- (1) North Alberta land registration districts being composed of that registration district as it is now composed, and also all that part of the West Saskatchewan land registration district composed as it is now, which will be within the boundaries of the new Province of Alberta.
- (2) South Alberta land registration district, being composed of that registration district as it is now composed, and all that portion of the Assiniboia land registration district which will be within the new Province of Alberta.
- (3) Assiniboia land registration district, being composed of all that portion of that registration district as it is now composed, which will be within the boundaries of the new Province of Saskatchewan.
- (4) West Saskatchewan land registration district, being composed of all that portion of that registration district as it is now composed, which will be within the boundaries of the new Province of Saskatchewan, and also all that portion of the provisional district of Athabaska, which is east of the eastern boundary of the new Province of Alberta and west of the dividing line between the tenth and eleventh ranges, west of the third meridian, as the said dividing line may be hereafter located in accordance with the Dominion lands system of survey.
- (5) East Saskatchewan land registration district as it is now composed, being composed of so much of that registration district as it is now composed of, and that portion of the provisional district of Athabaska which lies east of the said dividing line as will be within the new Province of Saskatchewan.

contractors work with steam shovels, which drop their huge clows and pick up the earth, dumping it into the cars with great rapidity; others use scrapers and plows, and some have loaders—or, rather, a combination of plow and loader—which handle the earth much as the carriers of a threshing machine elevate the straw. It's a scene of wondrous activity, to see 40 or 50 men working along a small embankment like ants on a hill, digging, shovelling, carting and scraping all the time. When the work is finished there will be another large area of fertile land added to the grain-growing sections of the West.

The extension of the fall wheat area this year is very noticeable. From Cardston in the south, clean up to Edmonton, the area is rapidly extending, and every year will see a larger amount sown. Fall wheat divides the work of the farm; it can be harvested before the other crops crowd upon the farmer, and in many ways its new-found possibilities are a great blessing to the Alberta farmer.

A journey through this Province last spring would reveal very few elevators; now conditions have changed, they are being built almost everywhere. All this is in preparation for the handling of our wheat crop; it shows the faith the moneyed interests have in our grain-growing possibilities—the confidence of everybody in the future of the West.

We have the Eastern people with us now—people from Ontario, and even from the provinces down by the sounding. They are very cautious, these people; slow to take advantage of their opportunities, but good people when they do get down to business. And the

West welcomes them, welcomes everybody that comes to find a home, and make a living on these fertile plains, for every added settler helps to shorten distances between neighbors, and increases the comforts of life and adds to the wealth and prosperity of the Province.

Deal with Responsible Firms

The following firms are bonded and licensed with Warehouse Commissioner C. C. Castle, consequently are to be considered as reliable and safe for farmers to do business with. Some farmers were financially bitten last season through dealing with defaulting commission men, who were neither bonded nor licensed. It is pretty hard for a man to lose the half or whole proceeds of a car of grain after his work of a year to get that car, so deal only with reliable firms and avoid trouble. The list is corrected to Sept. 23rd. Other commission men may have put up the necessary bonds with the Commissioner since that date. Our advice is, deal only with responsible firms:

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Randall, Gee & Mitchell	Winnipeg, Man.
Crown Grain Co.	Winnipeg, Man.
Grenfell Mfg. & El. Co.	Grenfell, Sask.
Standard Grain Co.	Winnipeg, Man.
Leitch Bros.	Oak Lake, Man.
Donald Morrison & Co.	Winnipeg, Man.
G. B. Murphy & Co.	Winnipeg, Man.
McLaughlin & Ellis	Winnipeg, Man.
Chas. Aime	Emerson, Man.
J. W. Knittel	Boissevain, Man.
Union Grain Co.	Winnipeg, Man.
H. H. Winearis	Winnipeg, Man.
Robt. Muir & Co.	Winnipeg, Man.
Thompson, Sons & Co.	Winnipeg, Man.
Northern El. Co.	Winnipeg, Man.
R. J. Noble	Oxbow, Sask.
Dunsheath, MacMillan Co.	Winnipeg, Man.
Union Supply Co.	Rosthern
Alameda F's Elev. & Trading Co.	Alameda
McHugh, Christensen Co.	Winnipeg, Man.
Griswold Milling Co.	Griswold
Andrew Setter	Russell
Jas. Richardson & Sons	Winnipeg, Man.
MacLennan Bros.	Winnipeg, Man.

TRACK LICENSE.

Randall, Gee & Mitchell	Winnipeg
John A. Scott	Hartney, Man.
David McNaughton	Brookdale
Alfred Tenneson	Sedley, Sask.
The Crown Grain Co.	Winnipeg, Man.
Grenfell Mfg. & El. Co.	Grenfell, Sask.
Henry Ritz	Gretna, Man.
J. Schwartz & Co.	Altona, Man.
Standard Grain Co.	Winnipeg
Leitch Bros.	Oak Lake, Man.
Chalmers & Watson	Pilot Mound, Man.
Donald Morrison & Co.	Winnipeg, Man.
The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.	Winnipeg, Man.
Basler & Neelands	Hamiota, Man.
Richard Bogue	Moose Jaw, Sask.
G. B. Murphy & Co.	Winnipeg, Man.
McLaughlin & Ellis	Winnipeg, Man.
Union Grain Co.	Winnipeg, Man.
Robt. Muir & Co.	Winnipeg, Man.
Northern Elev. Co.	Winnipeg, Man.
R. J. Noble	Oxbow, Sask.
Geo. Cumming	Emerson, Man.
Weyburn Lumber & Elev. Co.	Weyburn, Sask.
Wm. Hope	Carberry, Man.
Manitoba Milling Co.	Neepawa, Man.
Wells Land & Cattle Co.	Davidson, Sask.
A. R. Colquhoun & Sons	Broadview, Sask.
Christian Johnson	Baldur, Man.
H. Rogers	Macgregor, Man.
Union Supply Co.	Rosthern, Sask.
Alameda F's Elev. & Trading Co.	Alameda, Sask.
Griswold Milling Co.	Griswold
W. S. Peters	Wawanessa, Man.
Andrew Setter	Russell, Man.
Donald McLean	Moose Jaw, Sask.
Joseph Getty	Caron, Sask.
Jas. Richardson & Sons	Winnipeg, Man.

Keep Samples when "Special Binning"

In conversation with Mr. C. C. Castle, Warehouse Commissioner, anent the large amount of grain being "special binned" at local points, the Commissioner said:

"It looks that during this season a number of the elevators will take grain into store from farmers and store same in special bins. It would appear that the only object in doing this is on account of there being a difference of opinion between the farmers and warehousemen as to the grade of the grain. Where both parties agree as to the grade there can be no object in special binning stored wheat, especially when the fact is remembered that very few country elevators were built with the object of special binning, and where they are not laid out purposely to do so it necessarily prevents the best use of the elevator being given.

"Therefore, when special binning, it should be borne in mind that the warehouseman, by law, is required to guarantee to preserve the identity of the grain special binned, but it is significant to note that in very few instances do farmers ever take precaution to establish the identity of the grain they have delivered in special bins.

"In all cases where grain is special-binned, the farmer delivering (or his agent), and the elevator oper-

ator too, in the protection of both parties, should insist that a proper sample should be taken out of each hopper load delivered into the special bins. These samples should be mixed together from time to time, and carefully preserved until after the grain has been shipped and inspected. Then in case of a dispute this sample could be forwarded to the Warehouse Commissioner, in a properly-sealed bag, by express, charges prepaid, in order to establish the official grade, and upon receiving this from the Warehouse Commissioner both parties would have to be bound by the award. At a few points elevators have been provided with small boxes to contain these samples, the keys to which are retained by the farmers, the sample of whose grain is contained therein."

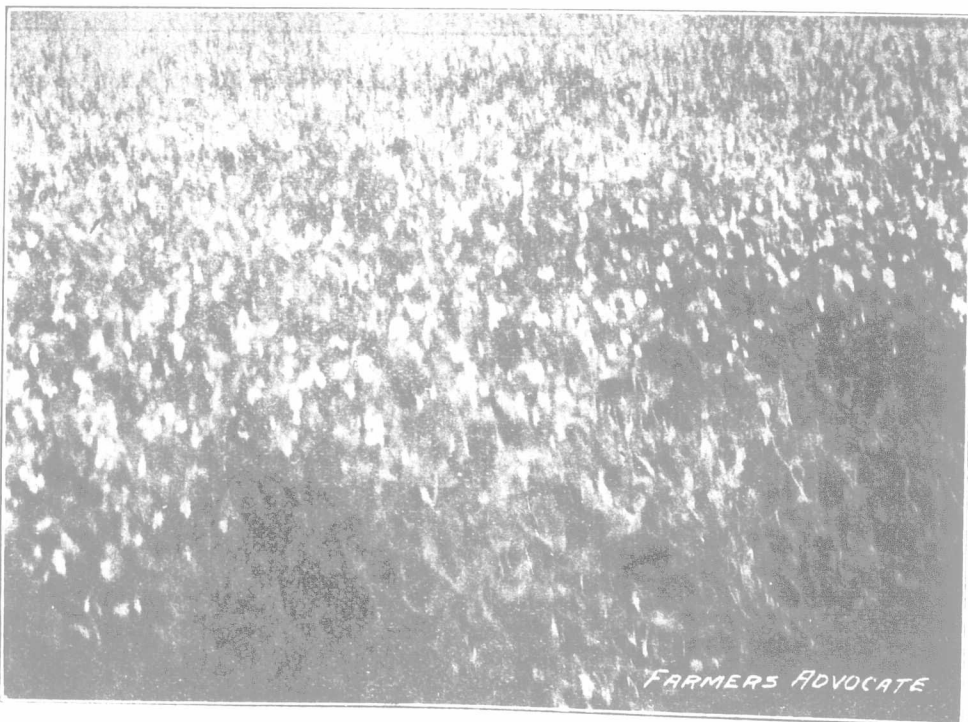


A. J. Armstrong, V. S., Regina.

President Saskatchewan Veterinary Association.

Wheat Yields.

The threshing machine has been busy for the past five weeks revealing the secrets of the wheat fields, with the result that in general the grain has not turned out so heavily as the appearance of the crop standing and in stook seemed to indicate. Yields, however, are good, but in most cases of promises of a heavy turn-out expectations have been erroneous. Several causes are given for the failures to yield well, such as too rapid ripening, land over cropped, depreciation in seed, etc. Over the first of these causes the grower has no control, but there is an opportunity to influence the latter.



Field Peas on Brandon Experimental Farm.

The Study of Nature.

Professor L. H. Bailey is not only one of our most prolific writers upon agricultural subjects, but also one of the most interesting. Agricultural students are familiar with his works upon gardening and fruit-growing, but in his latest volume, "The Outlook to Nature," he has departed somewhat from the practical side of life, and gives us a most wholesome mental treat. The book is a compilation of four lectures delivered in the colonial theatre, Boston, as a part of a University

course. The purpose of the volume is to direct attention to the beauty of nature, to her satisfying comradeship, and to her place in the education of a truly intelligent people. The three hundred pages of this volume are literally packed with food for thought, and they cannot be perused without invaluable mental betterment. The price is \$1.25 ordered through this office.

A Bad Advertisement for Canada.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":
The Chicago Live-stock World says, editorially, anent the admission of Canadian store cattle into Great Britain: "Canada, having been definitely turned down by Great Britain, will probably seek an American market. John Bull's reply to Canada is practically, 'Make your cattle fat and I'll buy 'em.' But Canada is not a fattening country. It can raise good stockers, but sheathing their ribs with meat requires corn, and of that Canada has little."

Like the Canadians who are agitating the admission of store cattle into Great Britain, the Live-stock World is wrong. An infinitely small proportion of Great Britain's cattle are fattened on corn, rather on barley meal, roots and cake—oil cake or cotton cake. From observation in Ontario and practical experience in Quebec, I know that large root crops of splendid quality can be raised in these Provinces, and it would seem that American cake should be available at less cost in Canada than in England. That cattle can be finished without the help of corn, the usually splendid condition of the show cattle of Canada is ample proof. It does not cost so much to fatten a steer in Canada as it does on high-priced English lands. Should my Canadian friends suggest that there is not room in Ontario and Quebec to finish the stores of the West, they will surely pardon my retort that there is very little room for them on the crowded acres of British farms. The most damaging advertisement of one of God's most-favored garden spots is Canada trying to force her stockers upon a country that would prefer to take them as finished cattle.
ANGLO-AMERICAN.

New Periodical Postage Regulations.

For many years a lot of United States publishers have been abusing the use of the mails by having their publications classed as legitimate newspapers and periodicals, and, therefore, entitled under the convention between that country and Canada to transmission through the Canadian mails at the minimum rate of postage, being the ordinary rate accorded to legitimate newspapers and periodicals. Sir Wm. Mulock, Postmaster-General, has decided that this class of publication is not entitled to transmission through our mails at ordinary newspaper rates, but that postage on each periodical, etc., must be prepaid at the rate of one cent for each two ounces. The practical effect of this decision is to exclude this class of publications, numbering 38, from the Canadian mails. Following is a list of the publications to which the decision applies: American Woman, Comfort, Fireside Visitor, Golden Moments, Good Stories, Happy Hours, Hearth and Home, National Home Magazine, People's Literary Companion, Sunshine for Youth, American Architect, Fashion World, Women's Home Journal, Home Folks, Home Life, Information, National Builders, Women's World, People's Popular Monthly, Progressive Monthly, Family Circle, Cheerful Moments, Gentlewoman, Home Monthly, Metropolitan and Rural Home, Modern Home, Paragon Monthly, Thomas' Weekly Review, Unique Monthly, New Ideas, Musical Times and Band Journal, Welcome Guest, Vick's Family Magazine, Woman's Magazine, Woman's Farm Journal, Mail Order Monthly, Home Queen, Evening

Hours. The publishers of the foregoing have been notified by the United States Post Office Department of the Canadian decision, and hereafter they must pay full postage rate or their publications cannot pass through the Canadian mails.

The foregoing list might probably be extended to include others from time to time. Canadians would do well to be on their guard against the sort of trash which floats across the international boundary lines in large quantities.

The Embargo Stays.

Replying to a copy of the Canadian Senate resolution, sent by the Governor-General, regarding the cattle embargo, the British Government, through the Board of Agriculture, refuse to take steps towards removing it.

Will Sell the "Dryden" Farm.

Hon. Nelson Monteith, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, on returning from a visit to the Thunder Bay and Rainy River districts, stated that an inspection of the Government farm at Dryden convinces him that either all or a greater part of it should be sold, as it is being run at a heavy loss.

Things to Remember.

- FAIRS.
Headingly, Man. ...October 11
Lloydminster, Sask. ...October 12
Meadow Lea, Man. ...October 12
Grenfell Grain Show, Sask. ...December 7

Markets.

Winnipeg.

Thompson, Sons & Co. say: With the increasing movement of spring wheat, a rapid increase is likely to take place in visible supplies on the American continent during the next ten or twelve weeks.

In the Winnipeg market Manitoba wheat has been very active. The movement from country points is now averaging from 400,000 to 500,000 bushels per day, and exporters and shippers are busy.

The Standard Grain Co. quote the following prices on coarse grains:
Oats—No. 1 white, 30c.; No. 2 white, 29c.; No. 3 white, 28c.

Barley—No. 3, 35c.; No. 4, 34c., in store, Ft. William or Ft. Arthur; No. 3 extra barley to come to Winnipeg would be worth 38c. to 40c.

Flax—No. 1 northwestern, 94c., in store, Ft. William or Ft. Arthur; 1c. per bushel more if shipped to Winnipeg.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.
Winnipeg Wholesale Prices.

Table listing prices for various grain and produce items such as Millfeed, Bran, Shorts, Chopped feeds, Oats and barley, Barley, Oats, Potatoes, Farmers' loads, Creamery Butter, Manitoba creamery bricks, Dairy Butter, etc.

Table listing prices for various livestock and dairy products such as Cheese, Eggs, Live Stock, Export steers, Butchers' cattle, Hogs, Lams, and Sheep.

Foreign Crop Conditions.

Following is the Broomhall foreign weekly crop summary:
United Kingdom—The weather is favorable.
France—Fair progress is being made with plowing.
Germany—There is a large potato crop, but the quality is varied.
Italy—The wheat crop this year is estimated at about 156,000,000 bushels, against 150,400,000 bushels last year.

Toronto.

Horses—Prices for good horses have been well maintained, though the poorer classes of workers have become a drag on the market. Drafters find a good market, and large shipments were made last week.

Cattle—Export, choice, \$4.40 to \$4.75; good to medium, \$4 to \$4.30; others, \$3.80 to \$4.10. Feeders—Good, \$3.30 to \$4; medium, \$3.30 to \$3.60. Stockers—Good, \$3 to \$3.75; rough, \$2.50 to \$3.

Chicago.

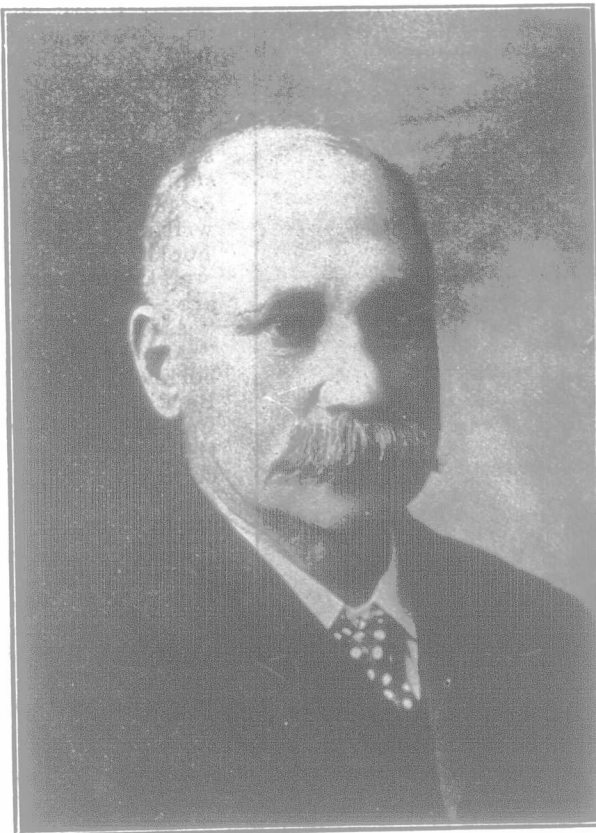
Cattle—Steers, \$3.10 to \$4.10; stockers and feeders, \$2.25 to \$3.85. Hogs—Shipping and selected, \$5.50 to \$5.75; mixed and heavy packing, \$4.70 to \$5.45; light, \$5 to \$5.55; pigs and roughs, \$1.50 to \$5.50.

British Cattle Markets.

London.—Cattle are quoted at 10c. to 11c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 8c. to 9c. per lb.

Montreal.

Cattle—Good, 4c. per lb.; medium, 3c. to 4c.; common, 2c. to 3c.
Sheep—3c. to 4c. per lb.; lambs, 5c. per lb.
Fat Hogs—6c. per lb.



Hon. W. T. Finlay.

Minister of Agriculture for Alberta.

Hon. W. T. Finlay, who was recently sworn in as Minister of Agriculture and Provincial Secretary for the Province of Alberta, is an old-time citizen of the town of Medicine Hat, having arrived there in May, 1883.

His influence and aid were always available towards anything for the benefit of the community in which he lived, and Premier Rutherford's choice seems a happy one. He has been interested in ranching since 1886, and in politics is one of the old-time supporters of the Liberal party.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Table listing illustrations such as One of Winnipeg's Shady Nooks, An Enigma to Many Visitors, Cement-block Silo, First Standard Apple Tree in Bearing in Alberta, etc.

Contents of this Issue.

Table listing contents such as HORTICULTURE AND FORESTRY, POULTRY, FIELD NOTES, FARM, DAIRYING, etc.

Table listing other contents such as Will Sell the Dryden Farm; The Embargo Stays; Things to Remember; These Books of Mine, etc.



Life, Literature and Education.

Arthur John Lockhart.

Is there some mysterious power in the breath of Old Ocean? Does life beside the restless sea arouse the poetic nature and then give that nature power to express itself? As far as Canada is concerned it would seem so, for of all those who have sung the glories of our fair Dominion, or have given us beauty and truth in the garb of poesy, nearly forty have, or had at some time, their homes in the Maritime Provinces. One of these, of whom we know less than his talent deserves, is Rev. Arthur John Lockhart, who was born at Lockhartville, Nova Scotia, May 5th, 1850, and who is perhaps better known as "Pastor Felix."

As a youth he learned to be a printer, but after some years in this business he left it to enter the ministry. His spare time he has devoted to literature, contributing both prose and verse to American and Canadian periodicals. He and his brother, Rev. Burton Wellesley Lockhart, collected some of their poems into one volume, under the title, "A Masque of Minstrels." This was published in 1887, while in 1895 "Beside the Narraguagus, and Other Poems," was published by the subject of this sketch.

Though his labors subsequently took him away from Nova Scotia into Maine, U. S., he never forgot or ceased to love the land of his birth, and in one of his poems, "Acadie," he tells of his longing for his native land:

"O thou beloved Acadie,
Sweet is thy charmed world to me!
Dull are these skies 'neath which I range,
And all the summer hills are strange.

"And oft my heart will leap a flame
To deem I hear thee call my name,—
To see thy face with gladness shine,
And find the joy that once was mine."

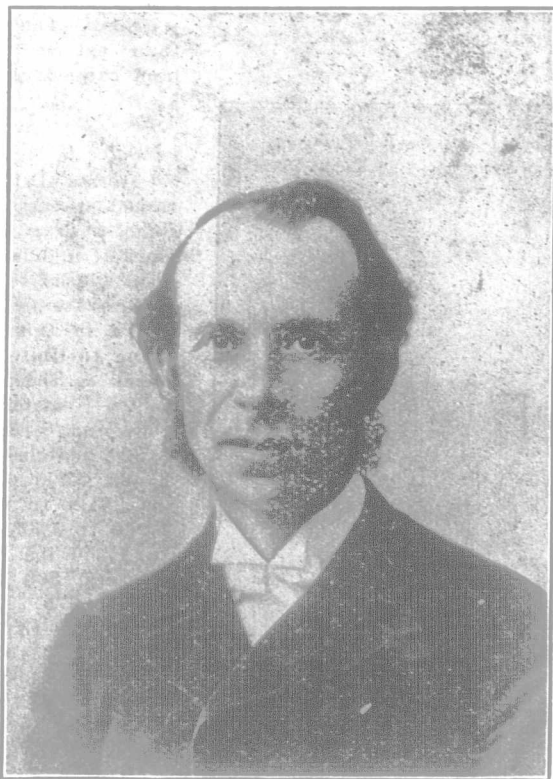
"The Waters of Carr" shows the daintiness and delicate touch of the true poet, but we have space for but one stanza:

"They feed her with the amber dew and noney,
They bathe her in the crystal spring,
They set her down in open spaces sunny,
And weave her an enchanted ring;
They will not let her beauty die,
Her innocence and purity;
They sweeten her fair brow with kisses many,
And ever round her dance and sing."

In appearance, his refined, earnest face, strong and yet spiritual, reminds one of Charles Kingsley, and if one may judge from his writings, in his idea of the nobility of devoting the highest powers to the service of humanity, he was very like that great English author-preacher. This sonnet, called "Service," gives us a glimpse of the man's mind:

"They were not born in vain who live
to bless
And solace others; who, while some may
strive

Out of the spoils of men to grow and thrive,
Abjure the meed of wrong and selfishness.
Nor doth he live in vain who maketh less
The sum of human sorrow; who inspires
Hope in man's breast, and kindles love's
sweet fires;
Whose charity relieves a friend's distress.
Long may he live! to whom is ever dear

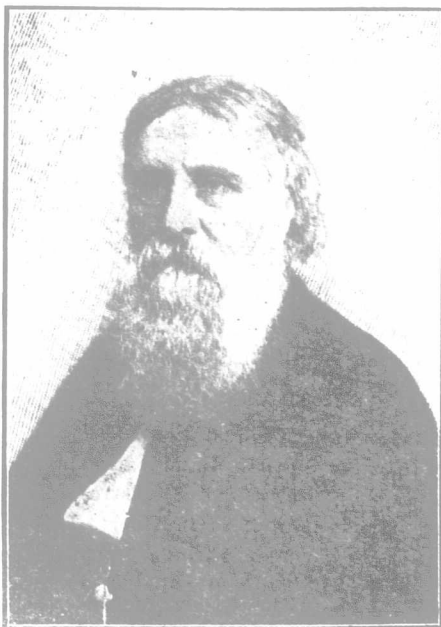


Arthur John Lockhart.

A brother's fame; whose eye can recognize,
Whose pen proclaims, the merit that he sees;
Who with his books and friends holds gentle cheer;
And whom a poet's song, or maxim wise,
Can never fail to interest and please."

George Macdonald.

The Reverend George Macdonald, whose death at the ripe age of eighty-one has just been chronicled,



George Macdonald.

was born in Huntly, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in 1824. He studied in Aberdeen College until he was sixteen, with a view to devoting his life to the science of chemistry. But his ideas concerning a career underwent a change, and he entered the ministry, and had charge of congregations in Arundel and Manchester.

Physically, he was delicately constituted, and ill-health interfered much with his pastoral labors, and finally drove him to Algiers and literature. When he left Algiers, somewhat restored in health, he settled in London, and, although he still delivered impressive sermons and lectures occasionally, the greater portion of his time was devoted to writing. His best known books, and these are not as well known as they should be, are: "Robert Falconer," "Alec Forbes of How Glen," "Annals of a Quiet Neighborhood," "There and Back," "Thomas Wingfold, Curate," "At the Back of the North Wind," "Malcolm," "The Marquis of Lossie," and "What's Mine's Mine."

In his novels, to the essential story-telling and dramatic gift he adds a genial humor, a tolerant and kindly sympathy with life in most of its phases, and he is especially skilled in describing humble Scottish life and feeling. It is said of him that his genius "loves to dwell on the borderland between poetry and prose, between this world and the realm of romance."

But he was more than a novelist, or rather he was what every novelist should be—a man with a message. He brought to the British Christianity of that day a new thought of God. He declared a God who was loving, tender, patient—not the severe maker of harsh decrees. With the warped and distorted form into which the doctrine of Calvinism had been twisted he had no sympathy, and feeling its oppressiveness himself, and seeing the lives of those around him made gloomy by it, he set himself with all the energy and decision of which a strong mind is capable to present the majesty of God in the light of love, and the dignity of true humanity as akin to God. "It is the noble, not the failure from the noble," he said, "that is the true human, and if I must show the failure, let it ever be with an eye to the final possible, yea, imperative success."

His poetry is simple, instinct with a fresh and delicate fancy and a tender insight into nature, particularly the human variety, and though marked by simplicity, his poems speak forth spiritual strength and tenderness. The well-known poem found in "Phantasies—a Fairy Story," perhaps best illustrates the peculiarly natural and winning qualities of his verse:

"Alas, how easily things go wrong!
A sigh too much or a kiss too long!

And there follows a wind and a weeping rain,
And life is never the same again.

"Alas, how hardly things go right!
'Tis hard to watch in a summer night.
For the sigh will come, and the kiss will stay,
And the summer night is a winter day.

"But things can never go very far wrong
If the heart be true and the love be strong;
And the mist, if it comes, and the weeping rain,
Will be changed by love into sunshine again."

Are Children's Study Hours Too Long?

Now that our village and country schools have reopened, it is time to ask if it is in the child's interest to have him required to put in any considerable time in study at home. Of late years the school programme has been so extended that the school hours seem too short to cover all its demands. The result has been a growing increase in the number of hours required of a pupil for application to books. Now, is it in the best interest of the community that boys and girls should be asked to pore over their school work, to the exclusion of their joining naturally in the joyous life of the home? Parents believe that there is something wrong. They appreciate the importance of the recent additions to the school programme, but resent most keenly the claim made upon the child, not only for the six hours of his day, but for all the hours of his evening as well. Surely there is a mistake somewhere when a child of twelve is asked to pore over his school work till ten o'clock at night. The educational system that nourished Blake and Macdonald permitted a pupil, when the school day was over, to push dull school care into his desk along with his books and to leave it there till nine o'clock the next morning. In the meantime his brain was resting and he was learning, by participation, to take his part in the home and in the neighborhood. When bedtime came he went to bed to sleep as a child should sleep. In these days, however, the school demands are so great that a conscientious child feels himself compelled either to study till ten o'clock or later, or to retire to dream of unfinished work and of a morrow of fearful reckoning.

Would it not be better to have a shorter school programme? Should not matters be adjusted for the child in view of his life, both present and future, in the home and in the democracy? Better an elementary knowledge of the three R's well taught and well learned, and health and good citizenship therewith, than a smattering of everything at the price of nervous breakdown and general unfitness for life's practical concerns. Parents and teachers should co-operate with the Government in this matter of supreme importance to our country. It is time that things were being done. Of what use are long study hours if ill-health is the result? What is the value of all the knowledge in the world if the acquirement of it means

that the pupil will be out of touch with the practical life in which it is to be applied?
O. C.

After Five Years.

The thirty Doukhobors who a few weeks ago marched in their own peculiar style to Yorkton, Assa., and there received a somewhat discouraging reception, have served the purpose of bringing their settlement prominently before the public; yet they do not fairly represent the Doukhobors as a class, and the performance of these freaks should not be allowed to breed prejudice in the public mind against these settlers from old Russia, the majority of whom have no sympathy for their ill-advised brethren.

The Doukhobors, though in Canada, have manifestly not been of it. Their community is like a little bit of Russia transplanted to our broad prairies, but, as in other cases of transplanting, the richer soil and the free air have worked wonders, so there are signs of new and broader life among these people, and evidence that this unsatisfactory condition of aloofness from Canadian life may soon be a thing of the past. Up to the present, however, the fear that they might be called upon for military service, which is against their doctrine of non-resistance, has kept them from taking the oath of allegiance, and as yet no Doukhobor has been given a patent of his land by the Government, though each homestead is entered in the name of some individual.

But, according to a correspondent of the Globe, this reproduction of Russian life and ideas on Canadian soil has led to a condition of things apparently evil in itself, but which is likely to result in lasting good. It also sheds some light on how the institution of serfdom has grown to such gigantic proportions in Russia, for that same serfdom is found to exist on a small scale in the Russian community in Canada.

The settlers are simple-minded, uneducated and credulous. On first coming to this country, hardly realizing their freedom, strangers in a strange land, it was natural that they should group together for companionship and mutual assistance, and a peaceful, helpful village life, free from the old alarms, was lived. Then, each man owned his own personal and family effects, his implements and stock.

From servitude in Siberia, where he had learned by the bitter experience of the slave what it means to be a master, came Peter Virigen in 1902. With that authority to which these people and their ancestors had meekly bowed for generations, he took command of the community, and in their simplicity, they placed cattle, horses, implements and money in a common store at his behest. But from this common stock no one but Virigen himself appears to draw any advantage. So well has he learned his lesson that he rides about the villages in state such as overawes the inhabitants, and from force of long-continued habit, they yield up their hard-earned goods before a show of power.

Naturally, Virigen does not approve of public schools. Enlightenment and education of the Doukhobor does not appeal to him as in the least desirable. There is only one Government school in the whole territory, and that is at Devil's Lake, a point at some distance from Peter's home village. In this school the salary is good, and the taxes are promptly and cheerfully paid.

But the domineering rule of this self-appointed ruler is having a beneficial effect. Five years of living in an atmosphere of freedom ought to

accomplish some good results, and one result has been that the more intelligent people of the community have recognized the fact that this submission to arbitrary individual authority is not necessary, and they have discovered a means of escape from it. As a consequence four Doukhobors have taken out naturalization papers, have become British subjects, and have applied for patents of their lands, and thus have slipped from under the power of the oppressor, and become really Canadians. Encouraged by their example, some thirty or forty more are preparing to do likewise, and the chances seem good for King Peter to find that he is a king without subjects!

"It is not needed that anything positive be done to break up the community, but everything should be done to safeguard the independence and rights of each individual Doukhobor, and make it so that he could follow the example of the few who have already come out. They have shown a capacity to get along, are intelligent and law-abiding, and would no doubt support schools if in a position of freedom to decide on things for themselves. The mass of the Doukhobors are sensible and industrious, worthy of assistance and attention."

Domestic Economy.

Lima Bean Soup.—One cup Lima beans, two cups milk, one cup water, two tablespoons butter, one tablespoon flour, one small onion, salt and pepper to taste. For flavoring, a few drops of celery extract, or two tablespoonfuls of tomato juice, will be found pleasant. Slice the onion and brown in the butter; to this add the flour, stirring until smooth and brown. Add the water and beans and cook until tender. Press through a sieve; scald the milk and add to it the bean mixture. Cook until thickened, then season and serve.

OLD AND NEW WHEAT FLOURS.

By Burr.

There is always a demand for old wheat flour a long time after the new crop comes in. The demand is not only from the city baker who makes quality and conditions of flour a life study, but it extends even to the rural districts, where

the good farmer's wife has learned that she can get best results from old wheat flour.

This distinction between old and new wheat flours has existed only in later years—since farmers have adopted the practice of threshing their wheat out of shock directly after cutting. When they made it a rule to put their wheat in stacks, ricks or barns, and allowed it to remain until all the elements that go to make up a perfect berry had passed from the straw into the grain, there was seldom any choice between the two flours. Then the grain was allowed to pass through the sweating period and become perfectly matured. It was not difficult then for the miller to make flour that would produce good bread the same day it was ground.

Now, as conditions have changed so materially, we must look for and practice the next best thing. It is contended that a good practice would be to grind and hold the flour for six months, when it would be suitable for breakmaking purposes.

If the new wheat is ground as it comes to the mill it is liable to become infested with eggs that soon hatch into worms. If it does not, consider how long one must be kept out of use of the money he has invested in the wheat and the cost of manufacturing it into flour. Besides this, the flour will not be as good as if made from old wheat, for the simple reason that the wheat has not gone through the sweat, and, to a certain extent, the sweating will take place in the flour, greatly to its detriment. I am thoroughly convinced that flour made from old wheat will give bakers better satisfaction six weeks after being ground than will that of new wheat threshed out of shock in six months after being ground.

As suggested, to keep the flour six months after grinding from new wheat is one way to satisfy the trade. The next is to have sufficient storage room to store enough old wheat to supply the trade with old wheat flour until the new is fit to grind. Do not imagine that consumers are cranks and don't know what they are talking about when they say they must have old wheat flour.—[American Miller.

There are two ways of paying debt; increase of industry in raising income, increase of thrift in laying out.—Carlyle.

Write Them a Letter To-night.

Don't go to the theatre, lecture or ball,
But stay in your room to-night;
Deny yourself to the friends that call,
And a good long letter write.
Write to the sad old folks at home,
Who sit when the day is done,
With folded hands and downcast eyes,
And think of the absent one.

Don't selfishly scribble "Excuse my haste—
I've scarcely the time to write."
Lest their brooding thoughts go brooding back
To many a bygone night,
When they lost their needful sleep and rest,
And every breath was a prayer
That God would leave their delicate babe
To their tender love and care.

Don't let them feel that you've no more use
For their love and counsel wise,
For the heart grows strangely sensitive
When age has dimmed the eyes.
It might be well to let them believe
You never forgot them quite,
That you deem it a pleasure, when far away,
Long letters home to write.

Don't think that the young and giddy friends,
Who make your pastime gay,
Have half the anxious thought for you
That the old folks have to-day.
The duty of writing do not put off,
Lest sleep or pleasure wait,
Lest the letter, for which they looked and longed,
Be a day or an hour too late.

For the sad old folks at home,
With locks fast turning white,
Are longing to hear of the absent one,
Write them a letter to-night.

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H. A. B.



Seymour Lucas, R. A.

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We Shall Not Pass This Way Again.

Along the busy path of life,
We pass perhaps unheeding,
The sorrows and the bitter tears
That comes from adverse fortune.
We shall not pass this way again,
The path lies on before us;
Oh, let us do some generous act,
To mark the way we travel.

We shall not pass this way again,—
Oh, heed the passing hours,
And let each day a record make
Of something pure and noble.
A smiling face, a cheering word,
Makes others round us happy,
And lightens up the rugged way
That leads us on to glory.

We shall not pass this way again,—
Let duty be a pleasure;
Nor think it hard to bear the cross
For Him who bore it for us.
Each duty done, each victory won,
The crown will be the brighter,
For soon we'll enter into rest
Within the Heavenly City.

Making the Most of Life.

WORDS TO YOUNG MEN.

Now, being such as we are, we can make things. We can shape things. We can do things. We are not forged links in a chain of irresistible destiny. The mysterious "I," with its will, and its somewhat of imparted divine nature, is a power that must be taken into account. And the appeal to the "I" of each one of us is a proper one, to make the most of life. We are not alone to be acted on by things and be made; but we are to act on things, and make. In a good and true sense, therefore, we may make the most of life when we make the most of ourselves. Not, of course, when we make the most of ourselves for self's narrow sake, but for the nobler self's sake, that its power may avail the more to the glory of God and the good of men.

Life is more than our own existence; and more than our present experience. No plan for making the most of life should leave out of view other people, or the life to come after death. Other people, indeed, evoke and build up to its best our own life. It is easy for anyone to note how mean and barren is that spiritual life which is busied only with its own deliverance in safety, and its own exaltation unto ecstasy. This world, as things go, may be accounted old and bad, but it is neither so old nor so bad as not to greet with warmth self-sacrifice for the good of others. Build yourself up into splendid condition, young men—physically, mentally, morally, spiritually. You have a right to do so. You ought to do so. Then pay yourselves out for the good of others—wisely, patiently, steadily, sturdily. Consider how one can amplify and perpetuate one's life through the lives of others. Spiritual forces go forth from one to shape the lives of others for good or bad. And so one man's life is projected into and multiplied by a multitude of other lives. If the influence of your own life be for good, this mode of multiplying it is a sure way of making the most of life. You need not consciously be setting yourself up for an example. You need not say, "See how good I am"; or, "Come, now, I beg you, be like me." You need not poise yourself conceitedly for the central figure and tell the radii to run out, the messengers of your greatness, to the listening circumference. You would spoil it all were you to do so. Only be kind and true yourself; and then, without your ever knowing it to the full, and long after death has hidden you in the grave, others shall in blessed fashion be making the most of life for you and from you. The mighty power of unconscious personal influence! It is like the never-ceasing force of gravity. Make it at the center good, and it shall go forth in ever-widening circles to bless the world. Young men of Canada! Our country calls on you to be such central forces of

truth and kindness. Bells calling to union ring false, or jangle out of time. Interests clash. Selfishness waxes hard. The constitutional remedy is truth and kindness believed in, held to, acted out. Your country asks you each one to be a center of truth and kindness. So you may do much for her. So you may find one way of "making the most of life." Furthermore, "life" is not limited to this earthly existence. The grave is not the end of it. When one counts the "most" to life then the stretch of the count must be far off into the life eternal. We are in training for another world. Success here may mean failure there. The child with plenty of candy and rattling toys may seem successful and happy. He may be really unfitting himself for the robust duties of later life. Failure here may win, by God's grace, success there. Often dying martyrs "make the most of life," rather than hard-fighting, living leaders. To make noble character is to "make the most of life," for character shares in the indelebility of the eternal. Often failure strengthens character. Quite as often success weakens it. Bishop Smythies, open-eyed and stout-hearted, went in his Master's service to face the deadly malaria of Central Africa. He failed and died, you say. Died, yes. Failed, no. A Te Deum and not a Miserere the great sea chants over him while holding safe his body unto the resurrection morn.

Loyalty to God means unworldliness, I have no doubt, but not unmanliness and laziness. "When you put off the old man," says Spurgeon, "you need not put on the old woman." To be a Christian is to be a soldier and servant. A soldier is ready for duty, a servant goes off cheerily to serve. If God makes you a hammer, strike hard; if an anvil, stand steady. If he appoints nettles in your path, grasp them strongly, for so they do not sting. Play the man. The Holy Ghost is within you to guide. Heed His voice. The Lord Jesus Christ is on high to help in the sympathy of His full humanity. Lift heart and eye to Him once and again. Then on to do what any man may dare, and do that is right and true for Him and for fellowmen. Life is a mystery. Quite as much so as is death. It is a tangled yarn of good and ill together. You can make much of it by cultivating self, but not for self's sake. You can make more of it by losing your life in the saved lives of others. You can make most of it by faith. Faith in God. Faith which is not lazy, but works. In the swift sweep of your life into the past, you can make most of it by giving the reins to God the Holy Ghost, who is near you and beside you, and if you will, within you abiding.—[From St. Andrew's Cross.]

Merely to Outstrip Others Will Not Bring Success.

A great many people seem to think that getting ahead of others, like the winning of a horse in a race, is success. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Outstripping others often means cramping upon their rights, and keeping them back by unfair means; it often signifies failure, not success. The mere thought of trying to get ahead of someone else is inimical to success.

Such efforts develop the brute in man. They nourish some of the worst failure-qualities, such as selfishness, envy, and avarice.

No one can succeed, in the larger sense, unless he becomes a broader and better man; but can one grow broader and better when he is actuated by the meanest of all motives,—the desire to get ahead of his neighbor?

While struggling to improve ourselves, we should keep constantly in mind the idea of helping others on the way, and of making their burdens a little lighter. To throw stumbling-blocks in the way of another, to retard his progress, will bring failure in any career, no matter how much money one may make in it.—[Success.]



Stanstead Ladies' College

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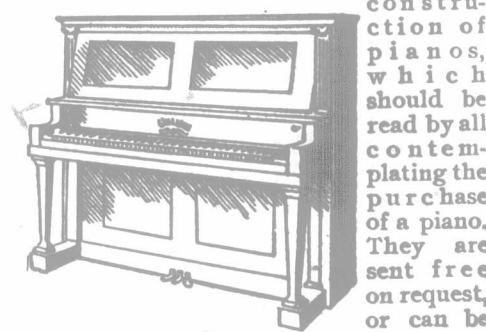
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A Specimen Letter.

(Supposed to have been written by a child of four years old.)

Cousin Dorothy, dear, The thoughts are so queer, That tumble about in my mind. So tangled they get, Like the basket upset, And the spools Kitty tried to unwind. For I always keep thinking,— Things bob up like winking— I can't keep them down if I will; And, when I am sleeping, In dreams they come peeping— My mind it won't ever sit still. Then it sets my tongue going, And the words they come flowing;— Where they come from I never can find. To be sure, I asked Dolly, But she says "it's all folly"— I think they come out of my mind. But both Dolly and me In this fully agree: We must hurry and write you a letter; For we've read your words through, And we hope they're all true, For we're sure they couldn't be better. On my birthday I wondered If my mind was a hundred Years older than poor little me; I think it was grown up Before it was sewn up In my body,—but where I can't see. But we won't talk about ages, For my doll it enrages— She's too old any husband to please; Though maybe he'd love her, If he didn't discover That her legs stop short at her knees. It would be the hardest thing To put on her marriage-ring, For truly of arms she has none; He will surely make a miss, If he tries his bride to kiss, For her head from her shoulders is gone. I don't mind about her looks, For she's very fond of books, And I read to her nearly all day; So my dearest doll and I Will be happy till we die. That's all. —From your loving little May. (J.)

A Pneumatic Boy.

"What is that," asked Ned's father, looking up from the newspaper, "that you are saying about Tom Roderick's safety?" "Why, you see," answered Ned, edging up to his father so as to get into short-distance communication with him, "it has a pneumatic." "Didn't I get you the latest pattern of tire that was made?" his father broke in upon his explanation. "I cannot afford to throw away a brand-new wheel just because some inventor has come out with an improvement on it." "It is not the tire, papa," broke in Ned eagerly. "My tire is all right. She is double-lined with fiber-rubber, and I ain't a bit afraid of puncturing her. But, you see, it's a pneumatic seat that Tom Roderick has on his, and that's ever so much better than the old-fashioned, steel-spring, leather seat." "A pneumatic seat!" echoed Mr. Wilson. "Well, I wonder what in the world is coming next. There is just one thing more somebody ought to invent," he mused, with a half-smile upon his lips, "and that is a pneumatic boy to ride the pneumatic tired safety with a pneumatic seat. I think in this age of the world, when everybody seems to be trying to avoid jars and shakes in every other way, that it would be a fine thing to have a boy about the house built on that plan. I'll see about the pneumatic seat for your safety after we have some evidences that there is a pneumatic boy to sit on it. I don't think it's fair that one member of the family should have all the smooth riding, and his baby brother, mother, and the rest, be continually jolted and jarred by his ill-temper and poor memory." Ned knew it was of no use to argue the matter, and so went away doubtful as to whether his appeal had done any good; yet with a half-formed idea in his

mind that his father would swap a pneumatic seat for his "safety" for a pneumatic boy, whatever that meant. The more he thought about it, the plainer it became to his mind that this was the situation of affairs. The figure of speech in which his father had likened him to a safety stuck in his fancy.

"I guess I am a little rough and crusty sometimes," he admitted to himself in an undertone. "Maybe I do make some jolts about the house. I guess papa must have heard me snapping at baby Dick this morning for scratching my school slate. I did make it pretty rough riding for the little fellow—that's a fact. And mamma says I come home from school every night as cross as a bear."

Ned sat still on the porch settee for five minutes without even whistling or whittling at a stick, and that was something unusual for him. Presently he heard steps coming through the library. He pricked up his ears in an instant, and then said to himself:

"There's mamma coming to remind me about that errand down street. I'll slip right off before she gets a chance to tell me the second time. I suppose it does worry her to have to keep jogging my memory." And with an "I'm going, mamma; I didn't forget," he scampered off as fast as his feet could carry him.

His mother thrust her head through the partly-open door, and watched him disappear in a half-surprised way, and then remarked aside to Mr. Wilson:

"That's encouraging. I didn't suppose Ned could possibly remember to do anything from being told once."

"Ah!" responded Ned's father, "maybe he's trying to relieve your mind of some of the jolting his forgetfulness gives it. I shouldn't be surprised if he'd taken the hint I gave him, and you'll have pretty easy times—for a day or two at least."

Mrs. Wilson didn't understand, and so she had further occasion to be mystified over Ned's unusual thoughtfulness and generosity before the day was gone.

He came home bringing a stick of candy.

"Here," he said, holding out the larger half to baby Dick.

This was quite an innovation on his usual procedure. Ordinarily, the baby teased and the mother coaxed, and finally commanded, and then Ned acquiesced in a division by grasping three-fourths of the stick in his hand and requiring baby to break the short end off.

"That's a great deal nicer," approved his mother, "than letting your brother worry and cry over it."

"I guess it does ride smoother than the other way," agreed Ned within himself. "I'm going to see how still I can go upstairs, now, and hang up the clothes I left scattered around my room."

He started off, tiptoeing up the stairway as carefully as he could, muttering to himself: "I guess papa'll think this is pretty smooth riding. He always says I make as much noise as a whole livery stable, going up and down stairs. And then grandma won't have to tell me about hanging up my things either, and that'll save her some jolting. She's always jolting over something I do, and I guess her bones are old, and she has plenty of trouble with her own children."

Down in the library, Ned's papa smiled to himself as he noted the whole proceeding, even though he kept busily at work. "I think," he said, casting his eye over a catalogue of bicycle dealers' supplies which Ned had with a good deal of forethought left at his elbow, "that the price of that pneumatic seat may prove one of the best investments I ever made."

Something in his father's scanning the catalogue encouraged Ned wonderfully, and it was not long before he mustered up courage enough to approach his father's elbow and demurely suggest, "I guess it's been a little smoother around here lately—ain't it papa?"

"Don't know but it has," answered his father. "It seems to me that I haven't heard Dick fretting quite as much as

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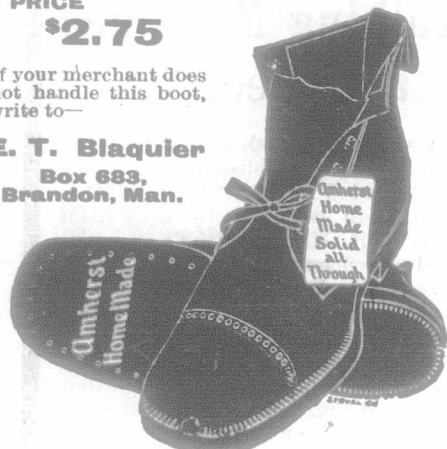
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We hear of so many cases of Cancer nowadays that it seems reasonable to suppose the disease is increasing rapidly. This is true to a certain extent, but it must be borne in mind that we at the present day have a rapidly-increasing population, better facilities for communication, and therefore may learn of more people suffering. There is undoubtedly an hereditary predisposition to the disease. Dr. David M. Bye, the able Cancer specialist, of 436 N. Illinois St., Indianapolis, Indiana, who treats people by applying soothing, balmy oils, says, if people in whose family Cancer develops would just use his blood treatment, the disease would be largely prevented and eventually stamped out. He has treated and cured many bad cases of Cancer, and in nearly every situation of the body. The remedy has stood the test and seems to meet all the requirements of a specific.

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usual, and I know your mother has been saved quite a number of steps, and your grandmother a great deal of worry, while haven't been"—

"Jolted," prompted Ned. "That's what I call it. You see, I've been playing to myself that I am a pneumatic boy, and it was my business to keep people in this house from being jolted. That's what a pneumatic seat is for," he shrewdly concluded.

"I see," answered his father. "You've shown me how much easier riding with a pneumatic seat is, and I guess we'll have to order one to-day for your 'safety.' We're willing to be partners with you in this matter of smooth riding. That's a great deal fairer than to have all the smooth riding on one side—don't you think?"

"Course," said Ned.

The following letter is of interest, coming from one of our child-readers in Seeburn, Man.:

Dear Editor,—This is my first letter to the "Farmer's Advocate." We live on a farm 14 miles from the village of Binscarth, where I go every Saturday for music lessons. I have one sister named Bertha, and a brother 15 months old named Norman. I have a little pony called Nettie. I have a side-saddle, and a nice yellow bridle. We have quite a few house plants; two roses, one has a bloom on now. Good-bye,
ELLA E. POFF.

P. S.—I wish the "Farmer's Advocate" every success.
E. E. P.

HEALTH IN THE HOME.

By a Trained Nurse

The Feeding of Infants.

Babies who have to be fed with a bottle start out under difficulties, especially during the hot months. Feeding artificially is the more perplexing because food or a modification of milk that suits one baby perfectly may not do at all for another. Cow's milk is, of course, the best substitute for human milk, but, unfortunately, some babies cannot take it. It is too strong for any young baby undiluted, but is conveniently modified by diluting in various proportions to suit different babies, and allowing a larger or smaller proportion of cream. The main constituents of milk are proteids containing the same food elements obtained by adults from meat, eggs, cereals, etc.; hydrocarbons, represented by the fats, as cream; carbohydrates, represented by the sugar; and water. For present purposes it is not necessary to follow the analysis further. All these elements are necessary in some proportion, but some babies require more fat than others, some more proteid, and so on. Most babies require more fat and less proteid than is contained in whole milk—that is, undiluted milk in which all the elements are distributed; in other words, milk as it comes from the cow before the cream has risen. No change takes place in the proportions and distribution of the other constituents of milk on standing; the only difference is that most of the fat comes to the top. This fact makes it possible, by diluting in the right proportion, to give the baby the fat it needs while diminishing the proteids. The object of modifying milk is to make it as nearly as possible like human milk, which is the only rational and natural food for an infant. Now, human milk contains a larger proportion of sugar than cow's milk; therefore, sugar is added to modified cow's milk, which brings the proportion of carbohydrates up to the mark, and also makes it palatable to the child. Milk sugar is used instead of cane sugar, because it is nearer to the sugar contained in human milk, and is free from the fermentative properties of cane sugar. If the baby's food does not agree with it, do not wear out its stomach and endurance by trying all the foods that people suggest as having agreed with their babies, because it does not follow in the least that any of them will be good for yours. If you take the child to a physician, especially one who devotes himself to the care of children, much precious time will be saved, for a baby cannot hold out so very long against the wrong kind of food, and it will probably be necessary to make a few changes, anyway, before the right thing is found. It is easily

seen, therefore, how much depends upon starting on the right track, instead of trying all sorts of things in a haphazard way.

Modifications of milk are made up from whole milk, upper-half milk, upper-third milk, and pure cream, the doctor in every case deciding the proportions to be used. Whole milk has already been described. To obtain upper-half milk, you put the whole milk into a scrupulously clean glass jar, and let it stand in as cold a place as possible for four or five hours. Then siphon off half of it, and the creamy half that remains in the jar is the upper-half milk. This contains, on an average, eight per cent. of cream. For upper-third milk, the glass jar must be marked off in thirds, and when enough milk has been taken out with the siphon to reduce what remains to the level of the lowest mark that is the upper-third, as the milk drawn off always comes from the bottom of the jar. A siphon is used instead of a skimmer to avoid disturbing the milk and redistributing the cream, of which upper-third contains, on an average, twelve per cent. Sixteen per cent., or "pure" cream, is skimmed from the top of a pan which has stood four or five hours, or longer, if kept in a sufficiently cold place. A siphon tube is merely a long, bent glass tube, and can be obtained for a few cents in any drug store. It must be kept absolutely clean, and boiled each time before and after use. If put on to boil in cold water it will not break, and if rinsed out and boiled immediately after use, will be very little trouble. To use the siphon tube, fill it with water (it can be kept in a pan of cold water) and place your finger tightly over one end, then put the other end down into the jar of milk and let it stand there; remove your finger and the water will run out, the milk following. When you wish to stop the flow take it out. Milk sugar is added to the modified mixture according to the doctor's directions, and lime water also. The simplest way to use lime water is to use the tablets put up by any of the reliable firms for that purpose and sold in all drug stores. Put several into a clean jar and fill it up with hot or cold water, boiled, unless your water supply is quite beyond question. Shake it up well and let it stand for some hours. Do not shake again, but use the clear water from the top. Lime water is used to check fermentation. It is hardly necessary to add that everything coming into contact with milk must be absolutely clean. I have not found anything better for crocks, pitchers and glass jars than sapollo. They must be well rinsed and wiped with a perfectly fresh, clean towel.
A. G. OWEN.

Good humor may be said to be one of the very best articles of dress one can wear in society.—Thackeray.

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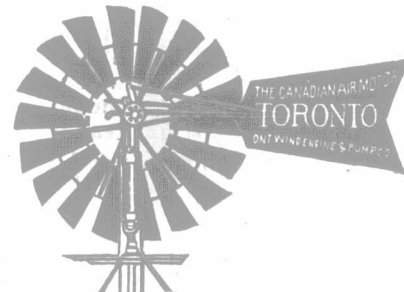
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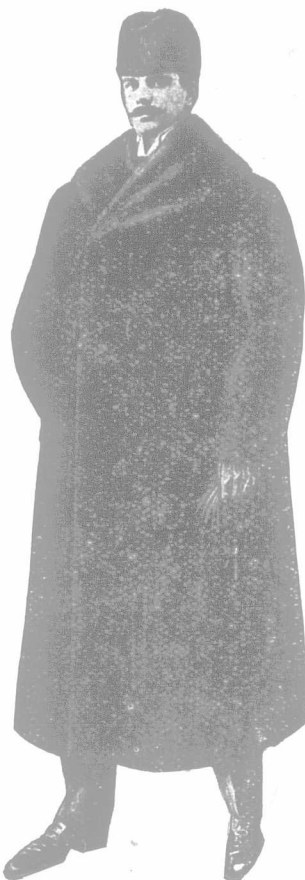
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tee the coat to fit. The body of the coat is lined throughout, including the sleeves, with selected prime furred muskrat skins, well matched and carefully sewn. Collar of No. 1 grade Persian Lamb or selected dark Canadian Otter skins, in either shawl or lapel style as shown in cut.

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The Important Subject of Clothes.

Considering the preponderance of the feminine element in the frequenters of this nook, we manage nobly to keep away from that absorbing topic—clothes. Don't you think so? But now that the autumn is upon us, the demands of the Canadian climate must receive consideration, and, wherewithal shall we be clothed when it becomes too chilly for summer finery? is the question.

Many of the milliners are already showing fall and winter hats, and a few people are wearing them, but it seems a pity to allow the thought of the coming cold to be suggested to us before it is necessary, and one feels like clinging to summer garb in the hope of keeping still the summer feeling in our hearts. Besides, if you can afford only one winter hat, it means a long time to wear it from September to April. However, it is only a matter of a few weeks more before the change will be necessary. Many of the hats shown this season are small, of turban or toque shape, made of felt or of shirred and tucked silk, or of velvet. These shapes you will properly appreciate for driving, as nothing could be snugger or more comfortable when secured by a veil, and many of you have realized the unspeakable depravity of a large hat when you are driving. How diabolically its trimmings or edges attack your companion, if you have one, and, if you are alone, with what fiendish glee the wind plays with that broad brim, flopping it up and down till your hair loosens at the roots, and briny tears fill your eyes as you make futile grabs at it in moments stolen from the directing of your steed. Get a small hat this year and be fashionable and happy.

The mode this year in coats is very obliging. One can wear almost any style—the loose or tight-fitting three-quarter, the sack or the close-fitting jacket, Eton jackets and blouse jackets, may be worn either with or without the circular skirt. That same circular-skirt effect on the new coats is very becoming to almost everyone, but it takes a most careful dressmaker to make it hang just as it should, and it is also given to crumpling. Velvet is used again for coat collars and cuffs.

Morning or business skirts are, if anything, a trifle shorter, and are working back to a plainer style, with fewer folds and pleats to keep pressed in shape; but dress skirts are longer and fuller, with more attention to draping and trimming. Favorite colors are the warm browns and some new blues, with plaids in all colors very popular.

Blouses are not so full, the pouch effect having almost disappeared, and the fulness that there is is drawn to the front and down, so as to give a tapering appearance to the waist line. The corset has changed to suit the new bodice, and is now more of the "wat-of-mail" style. But be wise, girls; don't give up your comfortable, tape-girdle corset yet. Make your bodice to suit the corset rather than get a corset to suit a fashionable bodice which will keep you from drawing a good long breath. Cashmeres, voiles, cotennes, crepe-de-chenes and plaid silks are being used for blouses.

If you have a skirt you wish to wear with a variety of blouses, make a girdle and suspenders of the same material as your skirt. The suspenders may be plain straps or be fashioned in some fancy shape.

If you have a waist with last year's sleeves, rip out the sleeves, and after a little shaping you can reverse them top for bottom, and so obtain the fashionable full top.

Are you quite exhausted? I am almost, for it is not often the matter of clothes gets so much attention from me. But if there is anything left out that you wish were here, just send word and I shall do my best. But do not spend so much time on being clothed that you neglect to enjoy our glorious autumn weather.

DAME DURDEN.

The Kitchen Cabinet Again.

In reply to "Subscriber's" request, I would say that if "Subscriber" will drop a card to any of the following firms he will find a delightful range of ideas for kitchen cabinets: The Hoosier Mfg. Co., Newcastle, Indiana; G. P. McDougall, Indianapolis, Indiana; The Canada Furniture Co., Toronto, Ont.; Standard Furniture Co., Vancouver, B. C.

A READER.

A Message of Hope.

The following little poem, sent in by one of our members, will prove a comfort to some heart that is feeling the weariness of life:

To-night

I am tired to-night, dear heart,
So tired.
Tired of bearing the heavy load
And the vexing cares that line life's road,
I am tired to-night, so tired.

I am weary to-night, sweet heart,
Weary.
Weary of bearing the jar and the strife,
Of the trouble and trial and turmoil of life,
I am weary to-night, weary.

I am longing to-night, dear heart,
Longing
For the touch of a baby's soft white hand,
My baby who went to the other land,
I am longing to-night, longing.

Yet I've joy to-night, sweet heart,
Great joy.
In the smiles of the dear ones left to me,
And the glad bright faces fair to see,
I have joy to-night, great joy.

And I've hope to-night, dear heart,
Sweet hope.
When the sorrow and fretting of life shall cease,
We shall find the haven whose name is peace.
I have hope to-night, sweet hope.

I am thinking to-night, sweet heart,
Sweet thoughts.
Of the glad free life when we burst the bars,
And we reach our home beyond the stars.
I am thinking to-night, sweet thoughts.
MRS. J. H. T.

Recipes.

Witch Cakes for Hallowe'en.—Cream $\frac{1}{2}$ cupful butter and one cup sugar; add one well-beaten egg, 2 tablespoons milk, one level teaspoon soda, two teaspoons cream of tartar, one cup currants, enough flour to roll thin; cut in odd shapes and bake. When cold, ice thin with boiled icing, and trace on fancy figures with melted chocolate.

Tumbler Cake.—Three tumblers sugar, one tumbler sweet milk, one tumbler butter, four eggs, five tumblers good flour, one teaspoon cream tartar, one-half teaspoon soda, a tumbler of citron or lemon peel.

Sincerity consists in acting rightly on all occasions, with a sincere desire and a hearty mental determination.—Milton.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

Miscellaneous.

ROCK SALT.

I shall be obliged if you will give me the names of some dealers or manufacturers of rough salt, suitable for cattle.

Alta. J. C.
Ans.—Any hardware store should be able to provide rock salt. Ask the local merchant for it, or to get it for you.

TAXES ON GOVERNMENT LANDS.

Would you kindly let me know in your next issue whether odd sections leased from the Government are liable for taxes? We have received notices that we are assessed for taxes in a local-improvement district.

Alta. A. P.
Ans.—Yes, the tenant is assessed as occupier.

FOUR LEAFED CLOVER.

I take pleasure in forwarding you a four-leaf red clover stalk, as I understand it is considered an emblem of good luck. Although I picked them this week myself, I should like to know, through the "Farmer's Advocate," if they are rare.

J. B.
Ans.—Yes, they are pretty rare, and, like a horseshoe, are popularly considered an emblem of good fortune. There is no particular reason why some stalks should have four leaves and others three. It is probably due to an inherent tendency. The same characteristic is noticeable in wheat, some heads having six rows of kernels and some only four. Theoretically: plant-breeding could be followed until we had a wheat yielding one-half more.

Through Tourist Sleeping Cars on Four Days of the Week

To California

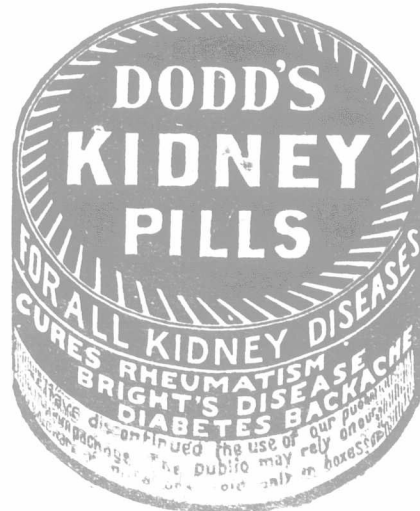
Via

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.

There is a whole chapter of sound advice in the admonition, "Don't dodge difficulties; meet them, greet them, beat them."—Success.

A precious thing is all the more precious to us if it has been won by work or economy.—Ruskin.



GOSSIP.

Breeders and farmers in need of Hereford cattle should not overlook the famous herd of H. D. Smith, Compton, Que., who announces in this issue of the "Farmer's Advocate" an offering of 20 bulls fit for service, and females of all ages, that may be selected from among 60 head. Correspond with Mr. Smith, or, if possible, visit the farm and inspect his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Breeders will do well to keep in mind the dispersion auction sale of the Ridgewood Park herd of Shorthorns, property of E. C. Attrill, Goderich, Ont., which will take place on the Western Fair grounds, London, Ont., on Thursday, November 2nd. Besides Mr. Attrill's 30 head, there are the 10 young head from the herd of Capt. Robson, Ilderton, and the 7 contributed by W. Doherty, of Clinton, making in all some 50 head of Scotch and Scotch-topped stock, among which a lot of good values will be found. Write to Mr. Attrill for a catalogue, go over the list, and arrange your dates to take in or be represented at this sale, which will be one of the important Ontario Shorthorn events of the year.

The live-stock breeders of Manitoba sent the following consignments to the Dominion Exhibition at New Westminster, B. C.: Dr. W. S. Henderson, Carberry, a carload of Clydesdales and Hackneys, including the Clydesdale stallion, Golden City and Horace Meriton, two Clydesdale mares and a yearling; the Hackneys, Borrow Moss Meteor, Seaham Graphite, and Seaham Goldsmith, Gambling Gay, also the Standard-bred stallion, Prince Louchet. J. A. Chapman, Beresford, Man., had forward a choice selection from his well-known Island Park herd of Herefords, among them the champion bull, Albert, and the younger bulls, Lord Ingleside 6th and Curry Boy. Among the females was Imp. Coventry, Fairy 5th, Princess of Island Park, Princess 2nd, Fairy of Island Park, and Chorus Girl. John Wallace, of Cartwright, sent his Hereford show herd, comprising, in part, the following: The bulls—Roger 1598, a well-known winner at many of the larger exhibitions; March On 3rd; General Wood; General Sampson, and Achilles. The females—Peach 28th; Love 5th; Queen Alexandria; Lady Thompson, and Cleopatra. Mr. Banting, of Banting, who was a large exhibitor at the Winnipeg Industrial, entered the Clydesdale stallion, Nick-o'-Time, and some agricultural fillies; a few of his Shorthorns, including Knight of Park, Lilly Red, and several others. In addition, he had a large entry of Tamworth swine, making entries in all sections of the class. W. H. English, Harding, Man., who for the past two years has made a very creditable exhibit from his Poplar Park herd of Shorthorns at Winnipeg and Brandon, also contributed a carload, including eight head of Shorthorns and six or eight Yorkshires. Among the Shorthorns are Silver King, a two-year-old bull, and Poplar Park Pride, a yearling, also the females, Lady Jane, Daisy Bell 3rd and 4th, Lady Alice, and Rose Busn. The Yorkshire herd is headed by Poplar Park Duke, the first-prize winner at Brandon. A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Sask., also sent his show herd of Holsteins and Yorkshire and Berkshire swine. The Holsteins consisted of Chief Teake De Kol, Silver Mist, Chief Martha De Kol, Akkrum De Kol, Lady Akkrum Abbe-kerk, Becky Teake, Miss Martha Teake, and several De Kols in younger classes. His Yorkshire herd was headed by Summer Hill Picador 2nd, and the Berkshire herd by Maple King. These several consignments were gotten together by Mr. G. H. Greig, Secretary of the Manitoba Live-stock Association, at Brandon, and shipped through on a fast freight, leaving Brandon on the 19th. Judging began on Monday, October 2nd.

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.

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.

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

KENLIS, Sask.—Since August 25, 1905, dark sorrel horse, fourteen hands high, branded diamond lazy 3 under on left shoulder, star on forehead, five years old, 1,100 pounds, halter on with piece of rope attached; \$5 reward for recovery. Henry Shannon (30-19-10 w 2).

EDELANE, Sask.—Since August 31st, 1905, bay mare, branded N. A. on left hip, front feet white, about 14 1/2 hands high, about 800 pounds. F. Lucke (16-24-22 w 2).

YELLOW GRASS, Sask.—Since August, small red heifer calf, star on forehead, white spots on thigh and belly. Wm. Robson (22-10-17 w 2).

LIPTON, Sask.—Since about May, 1905, red heifer, branded 9, inverted N, F on left hip; red and white steer, about three years old, no brand. Geo. Griffiths (15-23-14 w 2).

BATOCHÉ, Sask.—Gray mare, about 1,000 pounds, branded S X on right shoulder; brown, blocky yearling filly, indistinct brand on left shoulder. Grant Bros.

OSLER, Sask.—Since September 9th, 1905, dark bay gelding, two years old, branded bar heart on left shoulder and T bar C on left hip; dark bay gelding, one year old, branded bar heart on left shoulder. J. W. Rowe.

LIPTON, Sask.—Sorrel mare, branded lazy E bar under, on left shoulder, T P monogram on left hip; black mare, halter on, branded bit on left hip, brand resembling horseshoe over S on right shoulder; black mare, two years old, white snip on nose, no brand. C. T. Neil (6-23-13 w 2).

SEMLEY, Sask.—For the past three weeks, brown horse, about 1,300 pounds; sorrel mare, about 800 pounds; gray, mouse-colored mare, suckling colt, about 900 pounds; the above animals are indistinctly branded, and have leather halters. Wilfred Bechard (21-14-16 w 2).

STOCKHOLM, Sask.—Red and white spotted bull, one and a half years old; pure-bred scrub, no visible brand. J. D. Gale (16-19-2 w 2).

NEUDORF, Sask.—Black cow, four years old, white star on forehead, white belly; two white pigs, about nine months old, no brands; black cow, four years old, white star on forehead, white belly. Jacob Wirth, poundkeeper.

WHITEWOOD, Sask.—Red and white yearling heifer. G. H. Brownrigg (S. W. 22-16-1 w 2).

GRENFELL, Sask.—Dark brown mare, aged, has halter on; bay mare, four years old, star on face, one white hind foot, has halter on. Geo. G. Axford (S. W. 20-16-7 w 2).

CARON, Sask.—Red roan cow, piece broken off right horn, no brand. D. Copeland (N. E. 10-17-26 w 2).

WHEATWYN, Sask.—White horse, about 1,000 pounds, branded reversed K, E monogram on left hip, has halter and bit on. Albert E. Newberry (S. E. 18-22-17 w 2).

WAKKAW, Sask.—Brown horse, branded A B on left shoulder; black horse, branded P G twice on right shoulder; white mare, with foal, branded JR on left shoulder; gray horse, branded JD monogram on right shoulder; light gray horse, branded JP on right shoulder. Martin Schnepferger (S. W. 22-42-27 w 2).

STEVAN, Sask.—Red yearling heifer fat marks all over, compactly built; black yearling steer, fit for butcher, polled, half Galloway, branded reversed 3, wine-glass with half diamond over; light roan yearling heifer, branded S 3, fat; brindle and white heifer, about 18 months old, white spot on forehead, yellow nose. W. Brooks (N. W. 2-3-8 w 2).

BATTLEFORD, Sask.—Bay horse, aged.

about 900 pounds, branded 2727 on right shoulder and H C on left shoulder. F. W. Adams (S. W. 8-15-16 w 3).

FOOTE, Sask.—Four cows, three white and one red and white, two four years old and two eight years old, one branded K with bar over. Adam Nelson (S. E. 6-25-24 w 2).

BROADVIEW, Sask.—Red calf, white on belly and on tail. Glasgow Winter (N. W. 10-16-5 w 2).

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS Veterinary.

LAME MARE.

I have a mare lame on right hind foot, no swelling to be seen. She feels good when let out to water, and when she tries to run she knuckles over on joint above hoof. That is the only thing I can see. She is about fifteen years old.

R. L. K.

Ans.—You did not mention how long your mare has been lame, which is a material omission. From the information you have given we are unable to give even an approximate diagnosis of the case. Would advise you to examine the foot well, as the knuckling at the fetlock might indicate an injury of the heel or some other part of the foot.

WORMS.

I have a team that are very bad with small white worms, and seem to feel very dull. What shall I do for the worms? What kind of a condition powder should be used?

F. E.

Alta. Ans.—Prepare the horses for a purgative, by feeding exclusively on bran mash for at least sixteen hours, and then give to each Barbadoes aloes, seven drams; calomel, one dram; powdered ginger, two drams; soap, sufficient to form a ball. Continue the bran mash diet until physic has ceased to operate, and then give morning and evening in food for ten days, nux vomica, sulphate of iron and bicarbonate of soda, of each one dram.

PROBABLY SWAMP FEVER.

I had a mare and foal running in the pasture, both in fine condition. Mare never had harness on after foaling. About two weeks ago, noticed mare looking a little gaunt, and seemed stiff on her legs and trembling around her flanks, she still feeding fairly well. Gave her a few oats night and morning; put her in stable at night, and turned her into the pasture in the daytime. A few days after, she went lame on right hind foot, like a horse with cocked ankle. She still looked well enough out of her eyes and ate well for two days, when she stopped eating and seemed very weak, but showed no signs of any pain. After she stopped feeding, she would have considerable fever by spells, then her feet and legs would get cold and her ears also. Perhaps the next hour they would all be warm and fever again. We gave her a pint of linseed oil when she first went lame—on Friday. On Sunday she laid down about half of the time, but still showed no sign of being in pain. Monday forenoon she went lame in the left front foot, the leg swelling a very little between the knee and ankle. About the same time, her leg got all right behind. She would go to the water trough and drink about every hour; then lie down and stretch herself out, but did not seem to be in any pain. She died about 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon. We opened her, but could find no trace of inflammation. There was, perhaps, from one to one and a half gallons of blood in her when we opened her, and it was a good color, not black nor congealed. It mostly lay around her heart and lungs. In the lining, between the heart and stomach, there was, perhaps, between a pint and a quart of a yellowish water. There was very little blood in the heart when cut open. The liver looked very healthy, and also her lungs and kidneys. Her stomach, when cut open, contained a small amount of black-looking fluid and about a dozen bots. The rest of her bowels was as clear and healthy looking as they possibly could be. There was not the least trace of inflammation that we could find in any part of her body, lungs or bowels. J. R. P. Man.

Ans.—In the case of your mare, the ante-mortem symptoms and post-mortem appearances which you mentioned have

been carefully noted. Some of the symptoms, as, for instance, the intermittent nature of the fever, would point to the disease commonly known as malarial or "swamp" fever of an acute type. Lameness of a shifting form is also sometimes noticed in connection with this ailment. With regard to the post-mortem appearances, we are not quite sure that you are qualified to notice the abnormalities which may have been presented. If you found the large quantity of blood which you mentioned in the thoracic cavity—outside of the blood vessels—it would indicate a very serious lesion of circulatory vessels of that portion of the system. Probably you cut some of the vessels and permitted the blood to escape. The extra quantity of yellowish fluid which you found in the pericardial sac is another indication of swamp fever.

WATERING HORSE—FISTULA—GLANDERS.

1. Would it hurt a horse if you were to water him when he is sweating, and if it does, to what sickness does it lead?

2. Do you know any cure for the fistula on the top of the shoulder? I have a mare that has had it for three or four years. I tried to work her several times, but it always broke out. What is the cause of it?

3. Do you know any cure for the glanders, and how can you tell when they have the glanders, and what is the cause of it?

P. C.

B. C. Ans.—1. If a horse is very warm and very thirsty, it is certainly dangerous to the horse to allow him to have a full drink of cold water. Such usage is frequently the cause of a very severe form of acute indigestion or gastritis, which, in many cases, is fatal. Laminitis (founder), through metastasis, is sometimes due to this cause.

2. Bruising is the usual cause of fistula. Take your mare to a veterinary surgeon, who, if he understands his business, will be likely to operate successfully on the fistulous shoulder, even if it is of four years' standing. If no veterinarian is near, a handy man, or a doctor, might dissect it out.

3. Glanders is, at this stage of medical knowledge, absolutely incurable. The mallein test is the most reliable manner of diagnosing glanders. This formidable disease is caused by a specific organic form called bacillus malleus.

Homeseeker's 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.

RHEUMATISM.

I have a two-year-old colt that has been wintered in comfortable stable, and when turned out on pasture in spring appeared all O. K., but after a month's time I noticed when she was trotting she seemed to take rather short steps. I thought perhaps her hoofs might have grown out too long and thus hinder her, but, on examining her feet, found that they were all right; but afterwards thought that she appeared weak in fetlock on left fore foot, and thought she might have stepped into a hole of some kind and sprained her fetlock, but she gradually grew worse. Then I got some liniment from the U. S., and applied as directed, but was no use, she grew worse. Then the other foot, or leg, began to go the same way, and then I got a bottle of caustic balsam and applied it, but it seemed to have no effect, and now she is knuckled over on both legs, and the cords up the leg seem to be drawn. They seem to pain her, as she will only stand a very short time without lying down. Red Deer, Alta. L. B. W.

Ans.—The disease is evidently of a rheumatic nature. Would advise you to apply a blister to the tendons of the fore legs from the knee down to the fetlock; also apply a blister all around the fetlock. Use the following preparation: Biniiodide of mercury and cantharides, of each four drams; vaseline, six ounces. Clip the hair closely from the parts to be blistered; rub the ointment well in with the hand; let it remain for forty-eight hours; wash off, and apply lard and vaseline to the blistered surface. Put a cradle on animal's neck for twelve hours after blister is applied, to prevent getting its mouth to it. Give, morning and evening, in food, for two weeks: Salicylate of soda and bicarbonate of potash, of each one dram.

ABOUT SCARS ON HORSES.—

There are thousands of horses throughout the country with scars, and, consequently, thousands of horse owners that would like to rid their animals of these eyesores. It is not generally known that it is possible to remove an old scar tissue and heal with hair on and leave no blemish. W. F. Young, P. D. F., 46 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass., has issued a small printed slip giving detailed instructions for removing scars with Absorbine that should be in the hands of every horse owner. It is free for the asking. A postal will bring it.

He—Kissing is a sure cure for freckles. She—I have no freckles. He—But it is a fine preventive.

"Abdullah!" growled the Sultan of Morocco. "Yes, your majesty," quavered the grand vizier. "You are neglecting your duties. Why haven't you shown me the fall styles in ultimata?"

YOUR CROP IS NOW SAFE. and you will be investing in luxuries this fall—and nothing will give you more pleasure and save you more hard work and worry than the installation of one of the Manitoba Gasoline Engines or WINDMILLS. Manitoba Steel Windmill—all sizes. Fitted up with one of our Grinders, Steel-frame Wood-saws, Steel Tanks and Pumps. We erect them ourselves—and sell on their merits—at prices and terms to suit all. The Manitoba line is the People's Favorite, being highly recommended by every purchaser. Send for catalogue—we want you to have it. THE Manitoba Windmill & Pump Co. LIMITED, BRANDON, MAN. Manitoba Gasoline Engine—2, 4 & 6 h.-p.

In answering my advertisement in the page 1489 I received the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Fistula and Poll Evil

Do yourself what horse doctors charge big prices for trying to do. Cure Fistula or Poll Evil in 16 to 30 days.

Fleming's
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.

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

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

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

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

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

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

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

ELTON & WATT, breeders of pure-blood Hereford and Shorthorn cattle. Choice young bulls now for sale. Cloverdale Farm, 3 miles north-east of Bird's Hill, Springfield Tp., Man.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RIVEREDGE FARM,—Shorthorn cattle, Deer hounds, B. Rocks, B. B. 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. John Kennedy, Swan River, Man.—(C.N.R.), 1 1/2 miles from town.

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

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

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

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

W. S. LISTER, Middle Church (Nr. Winnipeg). Marchmont Herd Scotch Shorthorns. Bulls all ages from imported stock. Telephone 104B.

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 8:20 p. m. every Tuesday. Arrives San Francisco, 5:24 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.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

EPIZOOTIC CELLULITIS.

A heavy draft filly, two years old, took sick about three weeks ago; swelled about the head and legs, and along the bottom of the belly; eyes swelled and shut, running water, and the balls are red in color. She eats fairly well, has a straggling gait, and failed rapidly. A. L.

Ans.—The symptoms are indicative of the above disease, which is commonly known as pink-eye. It is a form of influenza, which at various times has been quite prevalent in Manitoba and other parts of the Northwest. The treatment consists in putting the animal if possible in a comfortable, clean and well-ventilated loose box. Give the filly morning, noon and night, by placing well back on its tongue with a large tablespoon, one of these powders: Nitrate of potash, chlorate of potash and sulphate of quinine, one ounce of each. Divide into twelve powders. Continue the treatment until disease symptoms disappear.

CHRONIC ERYTHEMA.

Have a Clydesdale mare, eight years old, which is in good condition, and always has been well kept, troubled for a year with dry scratches from the knee to the fetlock down back of front leg. When not exercised it swells and cracks.

Ans.—This condition is sometimes difficult to remove. Would advise you to soften and remove the scurf as much as possible by applying a poultice of flaxseed meal for forty-eight hours, changing the poultice twice daily. After this apply to the parts, by rubbing in with the hand the following ointment: Iodine and iodide of potash, of each two drams; vaseline, four ounces. Do nothing more to the parts for ten days, and then repeat the application of the ointment. Give internally, morning and evening, in food or water, Fowler's solution of arsenic, one ounce. Continue for two weeks. You will have to get a chemist to prepare the ointment.

LEG MANGE.

Mare appears to be terribly itchy about the legs when in the stable. Will stamp with front feet and kick with hind feet, but when in the pasture seems to be quite easy. There are little pimples all over her legs, but worse on the front ones, and the hair is off some. She bites her legs, but mostly above the hoof; there are also pimples on her shoulders, but they don't seem to trouble her much. She seemed to be affected in about the same way once last winter, but it did not seem so itchy then as now. I have been working her and feeding chopped oats, and let her run in the pasture at night.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Clip the hair closely from the itchy parts. Put six ounces of strong liq. ammonia and four ounces of soft soap in two gallons of warm soft water, and with this thoroughly scrub the legs with a corn brush (do not irritate the legs too much); rub the parts dry with a coarse cloth, and immediately apply, by clapping on with the hand, the following lotion: formalin and creolin, of each four drams; water, one quart.

SICK DOG—LEG MANGE.

1. I have a young dog about two months old which has a lump growing on the outside of his neck, under the skin. It is located under the chin or on the throat. The lump is medium, between hard and soft, and appears to be like that of goitre. Can you tell what it is, and also what to do for it?

2. I have a mare which has itchy spots between the fetlocks and the hoofs. When rubbed she shakes the whole leg. What is this, and what can I do for it?

J. A. M.

Ans.—1. If the lump is on the center of the neck or throat it is probably an abscess in formative stage. If it were an enlargement of the thyroid gland (goitre) it would be on one side of the neck, or both sides if both glands were affected. Would advise you to paint the enlargement once daily for a few days, with tincture of iodine, and if it becomes quite soft open it with a sharp knife and allow the contents to escape. Sprinkle the cavity with a lotion, creolin one part, to fifty parts of water.

2. See answer to Leg Mange in this issue.

POULTRY RAISERS Consign Your POULTRY and EGGS Direct to

Charrest & Bartram

And save middlemen's commissions and get cash. We are in the market to buy any amount of fat, well-dressed Turkeys, Geese, Chickens, Fowl, Ducks, Pigeons, Squabs and Eggs.

WRITE FOR PRICES AND SHIPPING TAGS.

CHARREST & BARTRAM, 296 Main St., WINNIPEG, MAN.

WANTS & OFFERS FOR SALE

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

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

EXPERIENCED married farmer wants position as working manager. Would rent good farm, with horses to work same. G. Managan, box 1, Franklin, Man.

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

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

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

FOR SALE—320 acres, mixed farm at Arden, about 100 acres cultivated, hay, wood and good house and outbuildings, stock and implements, all fenced, good water; reason for selling, owner retiring. Apply Alex. McKenzie, Arden, Man.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RAM lamb for sale, extra good Cotswold, price \$10.00. Apply J. T. McFee, Headingly, Man.

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

WANTED—By man and wife, situation for winter months on ranch or any place of trust; thorough knowledge of cattle and horses; can be well recommended. J. Clarke, Sayers P.O., North Battleford, Sask.

Business Chance Cream Separators & Dairy Machinery

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

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

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 Game and Barred Plymouth Rocks. S. Ling, 128 River Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

COSMOP.

THE "MOST REMARKABLE OX."

What is described in the newspapers of the day as "the most remarkable, large, and fat ox ever exhibited in this kingdom," was killed on December 17th, 1779, by Mr. Coats, a butcher in Darlington. It was rising six years old, and was bred and fed by Mr. Christopher Hill. Its dimensions were: Height, at the crops, 6 ft.; at the shoulder, 5 ft. 9 1/2 in.; at the loins, 5 ft. 8 in.; from the breast to the ground, 2 ft. 1 in. Length, from horns to rump, 9 ft. 5 1/2 in. Breadth, over the shoulders, between two perpendiculars, 2 ft. 10 1/2 in. Girth, before the shoulder, 9 ft. 7 1/2 in.; behind the shoulder, 10 ft. 6 in.; at the loins, 9 ft. 6 1/2 in.; over the first rib, 10 ft. 5 in. Circumference, drawn with a cord from one ear along his side and round the hips to the other ear, 18 ft. 7 1/2 in. Weight, the four quarters, 151 st. 10 lbs.; the two fore-quarters, 75 st. 7 lbs.; the two hind-quarters, 76 st. 3 lbs.—14 lbs. to the stone.

The following are samples of the many complimentary remarks passed about that well-known remedy, Tuttle's Elixir:

Boston, Dec. 3, 1901.

S. A. Tuttle, V. S.:

Dear Doctor,—For some years we have used Tuttle's Family Elixir in some of the chronic cases that constantly come before us, and the results of its use have been so marked that as a recognition of its remedial worth we are fully justified in testifying to our belief in its curative power, particularly in cases of rheumatism and pain in the joints.

Yours truly,

Suffolk Hospital and Dispensary; A. C. Smith, Pres.

Greenville, Me., March 27, 1904.

Tuttle's Elixir Co.:

Dear Sirs,—I have used your Elixir, and find it a first-class remedy for all and more than it is recommended for. It is ahead of anything I ever used for colic. I have witnessed several bad cases if has cured in less than twenty minutes, and for scratches it can't be beat. Please send me one of your Veterinary Experience Books; if there is any charge I will remit the price. Yours truly,

W. P. Spencer.

TRADE NOTE.

WHEAT VS. POULTRY.—Careful computations have revealed the fact that in the United States the earning of farmers from eggs and poultry amount annually to more than the revenue from the mines, or from the cotton crop, or from the wheat crop, or from the hog market, and totalled in 1902, \$290,000,000. In Canada the comparative ratio is not so wide, but that is just the reason why poultry should be more largely kept. Last year the City of Winnipeg imported 35 carloads of dressed poultry, and a Calgary dealer took 26 carloads from Ontario to fill his orders. This is but an illustration of the immense possibilities of the poultry industry. To develop and organize this business is the object of the Tinning Poultry Co., and their plan of selling profit-sharing certificates, which also yield a dividend, is a most novel method of putting this industry on a co-operative basis. The company is now desirous of obtaining representatives in different districts to look after its business. Write them for particulars, as per advertisement.

By advertising in this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

Capital, \$8,700,000 Rest, \$3,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

B. E. WALKER, Gen. Manager. ALEX. LAIRD, Asst. Gen. Manager.

One Hundred and Twenty-seven Branches in Canada, the United States and England.

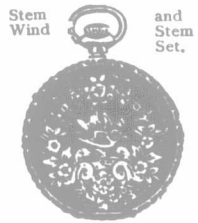
Branches in the Canadian Northwest:

- | | |
|--|--|
| BRANDON, Man.
A. Maybee, Manager. | MELFORT, Sask.
E. R. Jarvis, Acting Manager. |
| CALGARY, Alta.
C. W. Rowley, Manager. | MOOSE JAW, Assa.
E. M. Saunders, Manager. |
| CARMAN, Man.
E. C. Complin, Manager. | MOOSOMIN, Assa.
D. J. Forbes, Manager. |
| CLARESHOLM, Alta.
W. G. Lynch, Manager. | NANTON, Alta.
N. F. Ferris, Manager. |
| DAUPHIN, MAN.
D. H. Downie, Manager. | NEEPAWA, Man.
G. M. Gibbs, Manager. |
| EDMONTON, Alta.
T. M. Turnbull, Manager. | NORTH BATTLEFORD, Sask.
PINCHER CREEK, Alta. |
| ELGIN, Man.
H. B. Haines, Manager. | W. G. Lynch, Acting Manager. |
| ELKHORN, Man.
R. H. Brotherhood, Manager. | PONOKA, Alta.
E. A. Fox, Manager. |
| GILBERT PLAINS, Man.
G. C. T. Pemberton, Manager. | PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Man.
A. L. Hamilton, Manager. |
| GRAND VIEW, Man.
G. C. T. Pemberton, Manager. | PRINCE ALBERT, Sask.
C. D. Nevill, Manager. |
| HIGH RIVER, Alta.
G. C. T. Pemberton, Manager. | RED DEER, Alta.
A. Scott, Manager. |
| INNISFAIL, Alta.
H. L. Edmonds, Manager. | REGINA, Assa.
H. F. Mylton, Manager. |
| LETHBRIDGE, Alta.
C. G. K. Nourse, Manager. | SASKATOON, SASK.
W. P. Kilpatrick, Manager. |
| "LOUISE BRIDGE," Winnipeg
LLOYDMINSTER, Sask.
S. M. Daly, Manager. | SWAN RIVER, Man.
F. J. Macoun, Manager. |
| MACLEOD, Alta.
H. M. Stewart, Acting Manager. | TREHERNE, Man.
J. S. Munro, Manager. |
| MEDICINE HAT, Assa.
F. L. Crawford, Manager. | VEGREVILLE, Alta.
H. I. Millar in charge. |
| | WINNIPEG, MAN., John Aird, Manager. |

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received and interest allowed at current rates. The depositor is subject to no delay whatever in the withdrawal of the whole or any portion of the deposit.

A general banking business transacted. Accounts may be opened and conducted by mail with all branches of this Bank.



\$4.75 WATCH \$4.75

Our offer for gold-plated open-face or hunting lady's or gent's watch still holds good. Movements and case guaranteed. For the next two weeks we are also offering a HEART-SHAPED LOCKET with raised horse head through horse-hoe of Rhinestones. Locket is gold-filled, guaranteed for five years. Only 75 cents. Chains, Guards, Fobs, Chatelaines, etc. Best value in the West. Liberal commission to agents.

THE NORTH WEST WATCH SPECIALTY CO., Box 345, 639 Elgin Ave., Winnipeg

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 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 Morinvale.
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.

If You Want to Buy or Sell a Farm Try an "Ad." in Our "Want and For Sale Column." Always Sure to Bring Results. Address: Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg.



Earn from \$80 to \$125 per month

WE WANT YOUNG MEN for Firemen and Brakemen, experience unnecessary. High wages, promotion. Positions secured as soon as competent. Fill out coupon and send to us today. Full particulars will be sent you at once.

National Railway Training School
18 Boston Block
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Name _____ Town _____ State _____ R.F.D. No. _____

GOSSIP.

We do not always grow enthusiastic over the would-be wisdom of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, but there is a statement of his that is as true as the Gospel, and as forceful as it is true: "The first and most seductive peril, and the destroyer of most young men, is the drinking of liquor. I am no temperance lecturer in disguise, but a man who knows and tells you what observation has proved to him; and I say to you that you are more likely to fail in your career from acquiring the habit of drinking liquor than from any or all the other temptations likely to assail you. You may yield to almost any other temptation and reform—may brace up, and, if not recover lost ground, at least remain in the race, and secure and maintain a respectable position. But from the insane thirst for liquor escape is almost impossible. I have known but few exceptions to this rule."

A EULOGY ON CORN.

Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, was a guest at the harvest home festival of the Fellowship Club, of Chicago, and responded impromptu to the toast "What I Know About Farming." He rose slowly to his feet, looking deliberately upon the harvest decorations of the room, his eyes finally seeming to rest upon the magnificent stalks of corn that adorned the wall. Slowly and impressively he began his remarks, gradually rising to the climax:

"But, now, again my mind turns to the glorious corn. See it! Look on its ripening waving field. See how it wears a crown, prouder than monarch ever wore, sometimes jauntily and sometimes after the storm the dignified survivors of the tempest seem to view a field of slaughter and to pity a fallen foe. And see the pendant caskets of the corn field filled with the wine of life, and see the silken fringes that set a form for fashion and for art. And now the evening comes and something of a time to rest and listen. The scudding clouds conceal the half and then reveal the whole of the moonlit beauty of the night, and then the gentle winds make heavenly harmonies on a thousand thousand harps that hang upon the borders and the edges and the middle of the field of ripening corn until my very heart seems to beat responsive to the rising and the falling of the long melodious refrain. The melancholy clouds sometimes make shadows on the field and hide its aureate wealth and now they move and slowly into sight there comes the golden glow of promise for an industrious land. Glorious corn, that more than all the sisters of the fields wears tropic garments. Nor on the shore of Nilus or of Ind does nature dress her forms more splendidly. And now again, the corn, that in its kernel holds the strength that shall (in the body of the man refreshed) subdue the forest and compel response from every stubborn field, or, shining in the eye of beauty, make blossoms of her cheeks and jewels of her lips and thus make for man the greatest inspiration to well-doing, the hope of companionship of that sacred, warm and well-embodied soul—a woman. "Aye, the corn, the royal corn, within whose yellow heart there is of health and strength for all the nations. The corn triumphant, that with the aid of man hath made victorious procession across the tufted plain and laid foundation for the social excellence that is and is to be. This glorious plant transmitted by the alchemy of God sustains the warrior in battle, the poet in song, and strengthens everywhere the thousand arms that work the purposes of life. Oh, that I had the voice of song or skill to translate into tones the harmonies, the symphonies and oratorios that roll across my soul, when standing sometimes by day and sometimes by night upon the borders of this verdant sea I note a world of promise, and then before one-half the year is gone I view its full fruition and see its heaped gold await the need of man. Majestic, fruitful, wondrous plant. Thou greatest among the manifestations of the wisdom and love of God, that may be seen in all the fields or upon the hillsides or in the valleys."

If you could only see the Easy Running

EMPIRE

Cream Separator

and note how few parts it has, how perfectly simple it is, how easily it turns, how perfectly it skims, how easily it is kept clean, how strong and durable it is, you would at once decide that it is the separator for you. No separator ever made such rapid strides in popularity as has the Empire. The reason is because it satisfies every purchaser. Everyone who has it speaks a good word for it. We ask the privilege of showing it to you, and letting you prove for yourself what it will do. Don't buy a separator until you investigate the Empire.



Free For Asking.

Write your name and address on a postal card and send for our Catalogue No. 12.

Empire Cream Separator Co. of Canada, Ltd. Toronto, Ontario.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

CASH FOR YOUR FARM, BUSINESS, HOME,

or property of any kind, no matter where located. If you desire a quick sale, send us description and price.

NORTHWESTERN BUSINESS AGENCY, 112 7 Bank of Commerce Bldg. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS

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

This notice was posted in the engine dispatcher's office at the roundhouse on one of the railway lines running out of Albany, N.Y.: "Trainmen on passenger trains must not go through the coaches with overalls on without first taking them off."

"That new hired man works like a dog."
"Indeed! Glad to hear it."
"Yes, he chased a rat out of the barn and then laid himself down in the sun and slept all the afternoon."

SHE WAS IN BED FOR THREE YEARS

Pain-Racked Woman Cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Strong Statement by Mrs. Jas. Hughes, of Morley, Ont.—She's Strong and Healthy Once More.

Morley, Ont., Oct. 9th.—(Special.)—What Dodd's Kidney Pills are doing for the suffering women of Canada will never be fully known. It is only when some courageous woman breaks the secrecy that covers woman and her troubles that a passing glimpse of their great work is given. For this reason a statement made by Mrs. Jas. Hughes, of this place, is of more than passing interest.

"I was a great sufferer for four years," says Mrs. Hughes. "I was treated by five doctors and a specialist from the U. S. I tried nearly every kind of medicine I could hear of, but none seemed to do me any good."

"I was in bed for nearly three years. I had pains in my spinal column, in my head, over my eyes, across my back, and through my left side. I took fourteen boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and now I am strong and able to do a good day's work, thanks to Dodd's Kidney Pills."

To hold rigidly to the path of high purpose, to do our best rather than to do what is easiest, calls for the exercise of all of manhood's finest abilities.—
Watchman.

DUHAMEL P. O., ALTA.

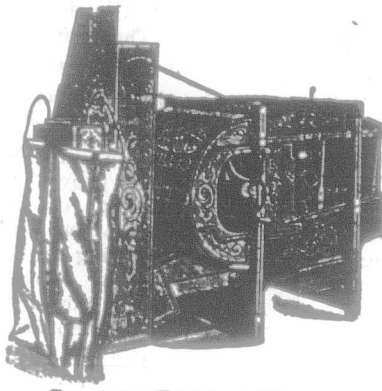
Will the person who wrote from the above address about Berkshire boar, kindly send his name, as his letter was unfortunately lost? JAMES M. EWENS.
Lakeside Farm, Minnedosa.

BREEDING DAIRY SHORTHORNS.

Local shows have demonstrated, writes Mr. John Long, in the Farmers' Gazette, of Dublin, that there is plenty of first-rate Shorthorn blood in the country, and that it is not difficult to obtain females capable of perpetuating it, but what does appear to be next to impossible to the average purchaser is the discovery of male animals of equally reliable quality, and this discovery is of enormously greater importance, inasmuch as the male is recognized as equivalent to half the herd; in a word, milking blood is essential on both sides, and it is, if not useless, yet next to impossible, to obtain or attempt to produce heifers of the highest type unless the animals on both sides from which they are to be bred are of equally high value as regards their milking pedigree. To use males of beef pedigree, such as the majority of Shorthorns, and milking dams, is a very general, if not common, practice; but under these circumstances there is very little of what we may term levelling up. The highest qualification of the dam is wholly or partially discounted by the absence of milking blood in the sire, and, as we have pointed out repeatedly in these columns, this must be mended. We have taught the Americans how to breed Shorthorns of the exhibition or beef type, and we have supplied them with our best blood for the purpose; yet these very men, who are comparatively infants at the work, have already their milking herds, and for years have been producing among various breeds cattle which are periodically tested and registered, while we absolutely ignore the matter altogether. A year ago, when this question was under discussion, some Shorthorn breeders combined to encourage the production of deep-milking pedigree Shorthorns by the offer of various prizes, but what was the result? At the Dairy Show in London, few animals put in an appearance, and were easily beaten by the great majority of the unknown pedigree cattle in the class. The mistake would appear to be in the insistence of pedigree as it is known today. To all intents and purposes the non-pedigree cow which yields a plentiful supply of milk is infinitely superior for the purposes of milk or butter production, to the pedigreed cow, however handsome she may be, which is not good at the pail. What is really required is a milking herdsbook, and until the heaviest milkers are tested and registered, the matter will be left in its present condition, which is most unsatisfactory and uneconomical. There are plenty of owners of deep-milking herds, but it would be difficult to name a dozen farmers who could furnish the slightest data, either as to the actual yield of milk supplied by their cows or of the claims of the bulls they breed, based upon the yields of the dams which produced them. At the great sales at Birmingham and elsewhere plenty of information is furnished as to the pedigree of the bulls offered, but nothing as to the milking antecedents of their dams, or of the dams of their sires. If those who own good herds would take the trouble to record the milk yield of their cattle and the quality of their milk, and to produce bulls for sale bred on both sides from high-milking blood, they would find numbers of ready buyers; but it is not sufficient to carry out this work in an indefinite manner, the figures must be furnished, for the figures alone will sustain any claim which the herd may possess, and nothing else will satisfy the buyer. A Dairy Shorthorn Association has now been formed, but unless it acts on the principle of recording and testing, its work will fail.

INCREASE YOUR GRAIN CROPS 20%

The Earth Will Yield It Up If You Sow Good Seed.

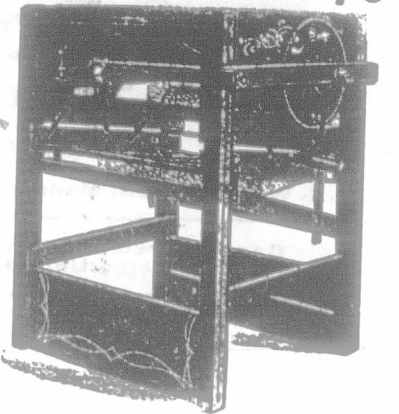


CHATHAM FANNING MILL. Capacity, 40 to 80 bushels per hour.

The Chatham Fanning Mill is the most perfect invention in existence for cleaning and grading seeds and grain. Its use on hundreds of thousands of farms in Canada and the United States and in all the grain-raising countries in the world proves its absolute merit. Capacity, 40 to 80 bushels per hour, and 16 screens supplied, which adapt it to every natural use. It cleans the grain and sorts it into all kinds and sizes and insures

PURE, PLUMP, HEALTHY SEEDS

absolutely free from weeds, a gain of fully 20% in the crops and a great reduction in labor. Bagging attachment will save labor of one man.



CHATHAM SEPARATOR For separating Oats from Wheat

PRIZE AWARDS at World's Fair, St. Louis; Pan-American, Buffalo; World's Fair, Paris, France; Toronto, Winnipeg, Halifax, Charleston, Savannah and Jacksonville.

Only One Example

Mr. O. E. Perkins, of Hallsport, N.Y., got \$550 more for 1,000 bushels of wheat than his neighbor did, by cleaning it with his Chatham Mill and selling it for pure seed at \$1.25 per bushel, against 70 cents per bushel which his neighbors received in the market.

Chatham Separator, for separating Oats from Wheat illustrated above is indispensable to those who want to thoroughly separate oats from wheat. It is used for this purpose only, and is operated with practically no effort.

Guaranteed for Five Years

Every Chatham Fanning Mill and Chatham Separator is guaranteed to give satisfaction for five years, and our easy payment system will enable either one to earn its cost many times over before the bill is fully paid.

We also sell the Chatham Incubator on very easy terms. Write now before you forget it; a post card will do.

THE MANSON CAMPBELL CO., LIMITED, Dept. 202 CHATHAM, CANADA

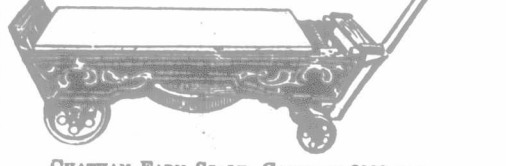
Alberta Customers supplied from Calgary, Alta., John I. Campbell, Agent. Manitoba, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan supplied from Brandon, Wm. Alwell, Agent. British Columbia supplied by Thos. Elliott, New Westminster. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick supplied by G. S. McPherson, Halifax.

Chatham Farm Scale

is a necessity to every farmer who wishes to know how much he buys and sells. It is standard weight, guaranteed by the Canadian Government, and is made in 3 styles, capacity, 2000 lbs.—2-wheel truck scale, 4-wheel wagon scale and 4-wheel wagon scale, high beam.

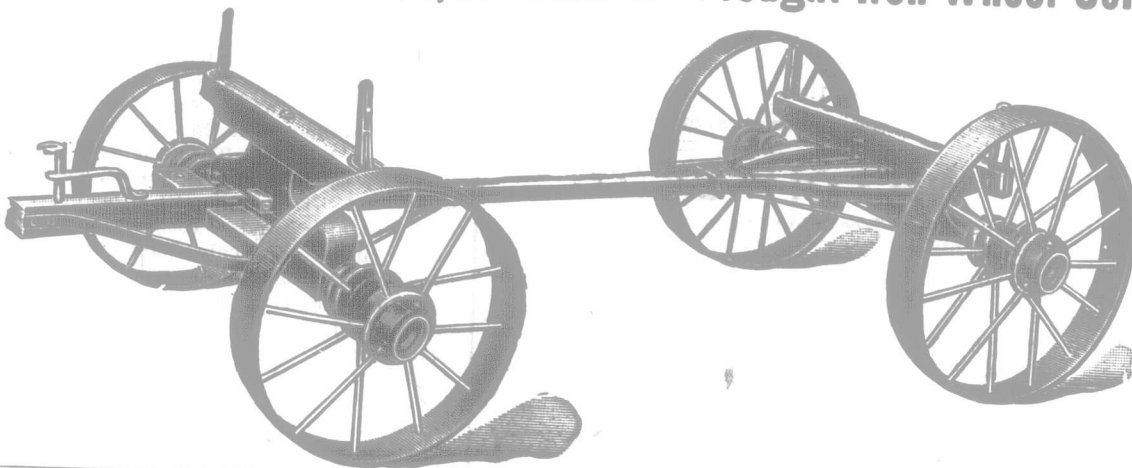
Simplest and handiest scale made; drop a lever and it becomes a strong truck, raise a lever and you have an accurately adjusted, perfectly constructed farm scale. When the lever is dropped no weight or wear comes on knife edges of the scale, an advantage which no other farm scale possesses.

Sold also on easy-payment plan Five Years' Guarantee.



CHATHAM FARM SCALE, CAPACITY 2000 LBS. Also Two Other Styles.

The HANDY WAGON, Made by the Dominion Wrought Iron Wheel Co., Ltd., Orillia, Ont.

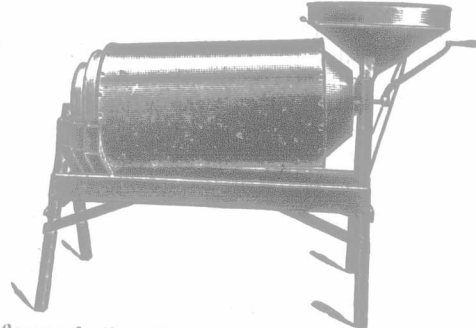


A cheap wagon for the farm, made with wide-tire iron wheels, and built low to facilitate loading and unloading. Carries a heavy load, runs easy, and won't out into the ground.

For the convenience of our Manitoba customers, we have opened an agency in Winnipeg, and always carry a full stock there. For particulars and catalogue, write

H. F. Anderson & Co.
Winnipeg
Our Western Representatives

New Process Jumbo Grain Cleaner



Capacity, 75 bushels of wheat per hour guaranteed. Sold on 10 days' trial; if not the fastest and most perfect grain cleaner on the market, can be returned at our expense. One machine at wholesale to first farmer ordering in each neighborhood to introduce them. Hundreds of satisfied customers in Western Canada. 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.

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

YOUR HORSE

May be a good horse—but he can be made a better horse by giving

ST. JOHN'S CONDITION POWDERS

No other Condition Powders on the market seem to act just as well as these "St. John's" is in a distinctive class. It does the work. These powders improve both appearance and value of any animal.

Sold everywhere for 25 cents.

THE MARTIN, BOLE & WYNNE CO., Sole Proprietors, Winnipeg, Man.

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

There is an element of truth in the statement "that in the case of bull and heifer calves which are twins, the heifer will not breed," but it is not true in every case. The heifer born twin with a bull calf is called a "free-martin," and is popularly reputed to be always sterile, but many free-martins prove fertile, and not only is this our own experience, but there are instances among pedigree cattle which go to prove the incorrectness of the popular idea. The reason why some heifers born twin with a bull calf are sterile is that the animal has only the external form of the female—that is, the apparently female calf is sometimes hermaphrodite. Why there are so few cases on record of the successful breeding from "free-martins" is that farmers are so impressed with the popular story that they do not give the female twin a chance of breeding, but, believing that she is "no good for breeding," they fatten her for veal.—Pateley Bridge.

A GOOD SALE OF BERKSHIRES.

At the annual auction sale of Berkshires from the herd of A. J. Lovejoy & Son, at Roscoe, Ill., Aug. 9th, thirteen boars sold for an average of \$106 each, 32 sows for an average of \$93.50, and 43 head old and young for an average of \$96.20. The highest price, \$430, was paid for Lee's Lustre Lady, by Hibbard & Brown, Michigan. The highest price for a boar was \$200, but a boar for which \$300 was offered by mail died from the heat a few hours before the sale opened.

Always mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

America's Leading Horse Importers



At the Great St. Louis World's Fair
Won the following Group Prizes

Percheron

Get of Sire, 1st, 2nd, 3rd.
Produce of Mare, 1st and 2nd.

French Coach

Get of Sire, 1st.
Produce of Mare, 1st.

McLAUGHLIN BROS.,

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

PRIZE WINNERS IN 1905

Our horses won the following prizes, in strong competition, at the recent Fairs:

WINNIPEG

- Clydesdale Stallions, aged class—
First, Second and Third prizes, also
Championship.
- Three-year-old Stallions—
First and Second prizes.
- Clydesdale Mares—
First and Championship.
- Percheron Stallions, aged class—
First prize.
- Three-year-old Class—
First and Second prizes.
- Clydesdale Stallion and three of his get—
First prize both at Winnipeg & Brandon.

BRANDON

- First and Second in three-year-old Clydesdale Stallions.
- First, Second and Third in aged Percheron Stallions.
- First and Second in three-year-old Percherons.
- First for pair of heavy-draught Mares or Geldings.
- First for three-year-old Clydesdale Fillies, and Championship over all ages.
- The First-prize yearling Filly; First-prize yearling Colt, and First and Second prize two-year-old Colts were all sired by our horses.

If your district requires a first-class Stallion, write immediately to

Alex. Galbraith & Son,
BRANDON. JAS. SMITH, Mgr.

Common Blisters

and liquid caustics may ruin your horse. Take care in time and avoid them. Apply



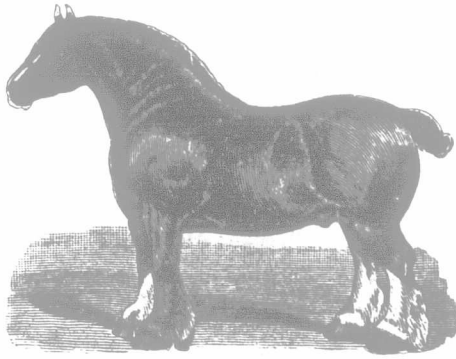
50 YEARS
SUCCESS

STEVENS' OINTMENT

as used in the Royal Stables, for curing
SPLINT, SPAVIN, RINGBONE,
and all enlargements in horses and cattle.
\$1.00 small, \$2.00 large box, at
Chemists, or direct from

Martin, Bole & Wynne,
Wholesale Agents. m Winnipeg, Man.

Clydesdales and Hackneys



DALGETY BROS., Dundee, Scotland, and London, Ont., have just landed, per S.S. Laconia, from Glasgow, a choice importation of **Clydesdale and Hackney Stallions**, combining size with quality and the best of breeding. These horses will be on exhibition at the Toronto and London Exhibitions. Come and see them, or address

JAMES DALGETY, Glencoe, Ont.

Imported Clydesdales and Hackneys

JUST LANDED, INCLUDE:

2 four-year-old and 5 two-year-old Clydesdale Stallions; 2 three-year-old and 3 two-year-old Clydesdale Fillies, and 1 Hackney Stallion.

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

Correspondence invited.

T. MERCER, New Westminster, B. C.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

SWELLING ON KNEES.

When colt was two weeks old a swelling appeared below the knee, and he went lame. My veterinarian gave me a liniment which cured the lameness, but the knee is still swollen. W. S.

Ans.—Leave the colt alone, and it is probable the lump will disappear spontaneously. If it does not, you can hasten its removal by repeated blisterings, but do not interfere until winter.

BRITTLE FEET.

Mare had good tough feet last year, but this year they are brittle, and it is hard to keep her shoes on. L. G. M.

Ans.—The best method of producing a rapid growth of healthy horn is to blister the coronet repeatedly. Applying moisture by standing in a tub of water or by poulticing also acts well. If possible, remove shoes, and give her a long rest. Keep in well-bedded box stall, and blister the coronets once every month all fall and winter. V.

MAMMITIS.

Cow suddenly decreased in yield of milk, and that she yielded was thick and offensive-looking stuff, with strings of yellow matter. We purged with Epsom salts, and she gradually recovered and yielded the normal supply of milk. Last week another cow acted the same way, and some of our neighbors' cattle have been the same. A. E. R.

Ans.—This is mammitis (inflammation of the udder) of a subacute form, and apparently of an infectious nature. Isolate those affected, and do not allow the person who milks a diseased animal to milk a healthy one. Purge the diseased ones with Epsom salts, 1 to 2 lbs., and 1 oz. ginger. Bathe the udders well with hot water, 3 or 4 times daily, and milk after bathing. V.

ANEMIA.

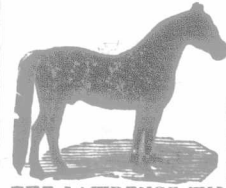
Cow's brisket swelled two months ago. I opened it, and a large quantity of water escaped. It got better, and in a while she went lame in hind fetlock, which swelled some. The other leg then swelled at the hock like a bog spavin. I noticed this morning that she had passed some whitish matter. She is supposed to be due to calve in January. She is falling in milk supply, and is getting very thin. J. P. P.

Ans.—I would advise you to call your veterinarian in to see this cow, as I am of the opinion she has leucorrhoea, and the uterus will require flushing out regularly with a two-per-cent. solution of Zenoleum or other disinfectant. If you decide to treat yourself, let her go dry, feed well, and give one dram each sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger, and nuxvomica, three times daily in a quart of cold water as a drench. Bathe the swollen legs long and often with hot water, and after bathing rub well with camphorated liniment. If the discharge continues, the womb must be flushed out at least three times weekly. V.

HOW TO DRINK A FARM.

Bob Burdette gives this simple recipe: "My homeless friend—with a chromatic nose, while you are stirring up the sugar in a ten-cent glass of gin, let me give you a fact to wash down with it. You may say you have longed for years for the free, independent life of the farmer, but have never been able to get money enough together to buy a farm. But that is just where you are mistaken. For some years you have been drinking a good, improved farm at the rate of a hundred square feet a gulp. If you doubt this statement, figure it out yourself. An acre of land contains 43,560 square feet. Estimating, for convenience, the land at \$43.56 an acre, you will see that it brings the land to just one mill per square foot. Now, pour down the fiery dose and imagine you are swallowing a strawberry patch. Call in five of your friends and have them help you pulp down that five-hundred-foot garden. Go on a prolonged spree some day, and see how long it requires to swallow enough pasture land to feed a cow. Put down that glass of gin! there is dirt in it—one hundred feet of good, rich dirt, worth \$43.56 per acre."

HORSE OWNERS! USE



CAUSTIC BALSAM.

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

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Can.



ACCIDENTS will happen. The colts will get hurt. Any Soft Inflamed Bunch can be removed in a pleasing manner with

ABSORBINE

No blister. No hair gone. Comfort for the horse. Profit for you. \$2.00 per bottle delivered. Book 4-B free. ABSORBINE, JR., for man-kind, \$1.00 Bottle. Removes the black and blue from a bruise at once. Stop Toothache, Reduce Swellings. Genuine manufactured only by

W. F. Young, P. D. F., 46 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass. Canadian Agents, Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal.

For Sale

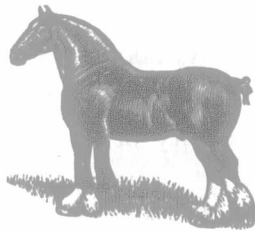
The Clydesdale Stallion, Activity, No. [2438] Vol. X. Dark bay, white stripe on face, off hind foot white, weight 1800 lbs.

Activity won 1st in three-year-old call, Calgary, 1901; also Clydesdale Horse Association Cup. Has never been beaten in a show-ring. Sure foal-getter.

For further particulars apply to

D. C. GOURLEY, Secretary,
Lacombe Horse Stock Co., Lacombe, Alta.

Shire Horses



We breed the very best and soundest, which from birth are kept in their natural condition, neither forcing nor overfeeding for showing purposes. Canadian buyers visiting England are invited to call and see what we have.

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

Station: Althorp Park, L. & N.-W. Ry.
JOHN CHAMBERS & SONS,
Holdenby, Northampton, England.

KELWOOD STUD FARM

Importers and breeders of Thoroughbreds Also Buff Orpingtons and Game fowls.

THE STALLIONS:

"Kelston" Imp. "Abbeywood" at stud. Fee, Thoroughbred, mares, \$25 to 1-sure. Mares from a distance kept at \$2 per month.

DALE & PULFORD, South Qu'Appelle, Assa.

TERRA NOVA STOCK FARM

HERD OF **ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE.**

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

S. Martin Rounthwaite, Man.

DON'T BUY Herefords



Until you write me for prices.

— 20 —
BULLS

All in A1 condition and fit for service this coming season. Females all ages. Over 60 head to select from. om

H. D. SMITH,
Ingleside, Compton, Que.

BOOK-KEEPING Penmanship, Short-hand, Typewriting, Telegraphy, and all business subjects thoroughly taught. Write for particulars. Catalogues free. Address **WINNIPEG BUSINESS COLLEGE,** cor. Portage Ave. and Fort St., WINNIPEG.

Last Mountain Valley

THE MOST FERTILE DISTRICT IN CANADA

Rich soil. Pure Water. Magnificent Climate.

Excellent Transportation Facilities

Railroad through the heart of the district. Regular steamboat service on the lake.

Land from \$9.00 to \$15.00 per acre

EASY TERMS.

Splendid opportunities in the new towns of Strassburg, Bulyea, Earl Grey, and Arlington Beach. Write for free maps, books and information to

Wm. Pearson & Co., Winnipeg

You take the chance alone

When you decide to provide for your family by personal exertion solely.

You may succeed—but a large proportion fail.

By taking Life Insurance you combine with thousands of others—and there is no possibility of failure.

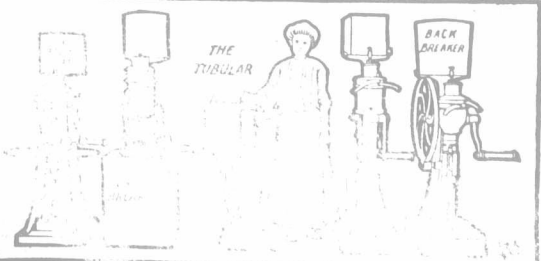
Great-West Life Policies provide insurance at the minimum cost. Information on demand.

The Great-West Life Assurance Company,
WINNIPEG.

TUBULAR--or "Back Breaker?"

When you see the waist low Tubular you can't be driven into buying a back-breaking, "bucket bowl" separator. **Can and crank are just the right height on the Tubular.** Here is the largest Dairy Tubular along side four "back breakers." The girl with her hand on the Tubular is 5 feet, 4 inches tall. This is an exact reproduction from a photograph. **Which kind for you?** Makers of "back breakers" try to get their cans low by setting the cranks low. **High cans** break your back backward—low cranks break it forward. Unless you are a double jointed giant, you'll find a high can is no joke. To show you how high these "back breaker" cans really are, when the machines are set high enough to turn easily, we raised these "back breakers" 'til their crank axles were level with the Tubular crank axle. "Back breaker" makers don't like this picture—it's too true. They try to squirm out of it. **You wouldn't like turning cranks as low as "back breaker" makers put them.**

The low can is only one of many advantages Dairy Tubulars have over all others. Dairy Tubular bowls are simple—"back breakers" are complicated. Tubulars are self-oiling—no oil holes to fill up. "Back breakers" are oil drippers and oil wasters. To learn a lot more about Tubulars, write today for catalog N-186



The Sharples Separator Company
West Chester, Pa.
Chicago, Ill.
Toronto, Can.

Gossip

The little daughter of a Chicago public school principal is now a pupil at the experimental school at the university, where she learns some things not taught in the regular city schools. One day her father found her crying. "What's the matter, Noreen?" he asked. "I fell and bumped my patella," she replied. Remember, this was in Chicago, and not in Boston. Papa was sympathetic. "Poor little girl!" he said, and proceeded, with the best intentions, to examine her elbow. Noreen broke away in disgust. "Huh!" she snorted. "Haven't you never learned anything? I said my patella! That isn't my elbow. My elbow is my great sesamoid." Papa went for a Latin dictionary.

Shorthorns and Clydesdales, the favorite stock of most Canadian breeders, are kept in excellent condition at Glen Ross stock farm, the property of A. & J. Morrison, Homewood, Man. For some years the stock bull, Golden Flame 27770, by Gold Dust, stood at the head of the herd, and left a marked improvement. Two nice yearlings, Golden Stamp, a deep, thick, red bull, and Prince Charlie, a heavily-fleshed, blocky roan, both by Golden Flame, are now in the herd, besides two calves of exceptional merit by the same sire. The present bull is Border Prince, bred by Hon. John Dryden & Son, a red, that is at present growing, but will fill out and carry considerable weight. A nice yearling stallion, out of an imported mare, and by a son of Baron's Pride, is also for sale.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS SALES.

The first of the Scottish fall sales of Aberdeen-Angus cattle was held recently, and comprised drafts from the herds of Sir George McPherson Grant and Col. George Smith Grant. Trade could not at any stage be called lively, and only one figure over the hundred was reached. The absence of foreign demand was regarded as the chief factor in promoting the dullness. Most of the cattle were Ericas or Prides, and the highest price was 105 gs., paid by Mr. Findlay, of Aberlour, for the Erica cow Eliota (25489), by Eltham, from Ballindalloch. She is one of the best breeding cows in the herd, and is in calf to the celebrated Eblamere (21781). The Miss Burgess cow, Beneficent Maid (38751), was also in favor, Mr. Kennedy taking her off at 77 gs. The bulk of the cattle were bought by farmers and breeders generally in Strathspey.

A sale of another draft of females, from the herd of Mr. J. R. Findlay, of Aberlour, was largely attended, and the demand was keen. The highest price paid was for the four-year-old cow, Pride of Honor, which brought 190 gs. Forty head averaged \$175, and made a total of \$7,000.

TRADE NOTES.

THE ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO. are building an addition to their Winnipeg premises, this being found necessary on account of their rapidly-increasing business.

FARM LANDS.—A wide choice of farm lands is offered this week in the Cardston, Alta., district by E. N. Barker, of Cardston. It is a splendid district, and is receiving many new settlers.

AN ARTISTIC PIANO DISPLAY.—In an article dealing with the display of pianos at the recent Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto, the Canadian Music and Trades Journal says:

"The most artistic exhibition in the building was probably that of Gourelay pianos. The firm of Gourelay, Winter & Leeming spared neither pianos nor expense in the preparation of three designs representative of the periods of French history that have had so marked an influence on civilization. The educative value of these particular instruments was greatly appreciated by the public, and many hundreds of people stopped to admire and express their admiration of these productions of the firm that make a piano high in price, but worth the price."

Loss of Power to Digest Food

AMONG THE FIRST INDICATIONS OF EXHAUSTED NERVES—THE CURE IS

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

The most important function of the organs of the body is the digestion and assimilation of food, and in this process is consumed an enormous quantity of nervous energy.

As the result the moment disorders of the nerves arise, digestion is impaired and the very source of health, strength and vitality interfered with.

To prevent physical bankruptcy the nervous system must be built up by outside aid, such as the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, a preparation composed of the very elements of nature which go to form new blood and nerve cells.

Besides this restorative influence on the whole system, Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has an immediate and direct effect on the digestive system.

It stimulates the nerves of taste and induces a good flow of saliva to aid digestion. It excites the glands of the stomach and produces a plentiful supply of the gastric digestive fluids. It sharpens the appetite and arouses hunger.

Especially where appetite and the ability to digest have diminished, as in nervous exhaustion, anemia, the result of sickness, overwork or worry, Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is by all odds the most effective treatment that can possibly be obtained.

It ensures good digestion, regular, healthful action of the liver, kidneys and bowels, and the building up and revitalizing of the whole system.

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



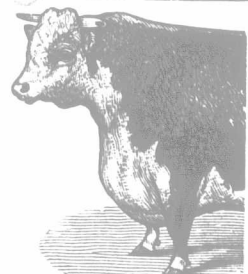
Our stabling accommodation is not sufficient and we have been disappointed with regard to the additions we contemplated this fall; therefore, we offer cheap, to prevent overcrowding.

50 head of choicely-bred

Hereford Cows and Heifers

Registered in both the Canadian and American Herdbooks, and grand individuals. Must be sold this fall. Address:

MOSSOM BOYD CO., Bobcaygeon, Ont.



POPULAR GROVE
HEREFORDS

The Leading Herd of Western Canada

Grand young bulls, cows, heifers, and

PURE-BRED
Shetland Ponies

FOR SALE
J. E. MARPLES, Deleau, Man.

Herefords

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.

E. W. HANNA, Griswold, Man.

SITTYTON STOCK FARM

High-class SCOTCH SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

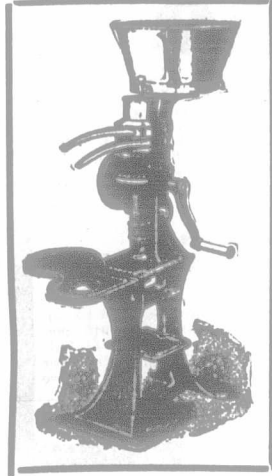
Sittyton Hero 7th, my great show and stock bull, is now for sale. (Three times champion at Winnipeg, Man.; three times champion at Regina's big Fair; SECOND at World's Fair at Buffalo, and other prizes too numerous to mention.)

GEO. KINNON, Cottonwood, Sask.

Advertise in the Advocate

Advertisements on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE

DE LAVAL SEPARATORS



ARE BEST
The Manufacturers make them so on purpose.
Every highest award at every World's Exposition for twenty-five years.
The De Laval Separator Co.
248 McDermot Ave., W NIPEG, MAN.
Montreal Toronto New York Chicago Philadelphia San Francisco

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF Shorthorns SEVENTY HEAD

Drawn from the herd of T. W. Robson, will be sold at MANITOU, MAN., on Tuesday, October 31st, 1905
6 two-year-old bulls, by Royal Judge. 22 cows.
15 yearling bulls, by Challenge. 5 heifers, two to three years old.
15 bull calves, by Royal Sailor and Challenge. 8 calves.
SALE WILL BEGIN AT 1 O'CLOCK SHARP.
TERMS:—Twelve months' credit on approved notes. Five per cent. off for cash. Secure a catalogue by applying to
T. W. ROBSON, - - MANITOU, MAN.

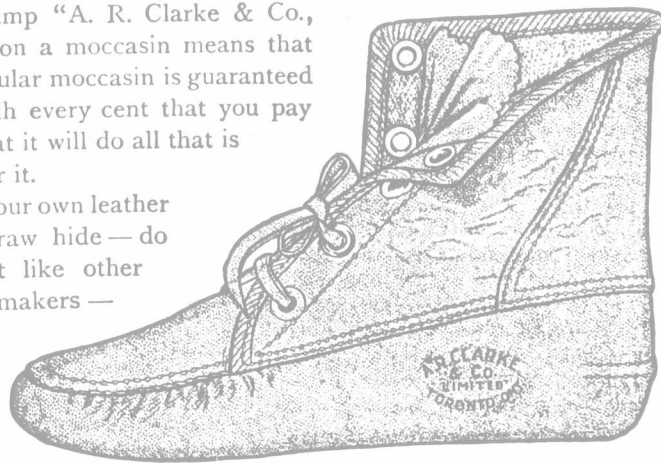
When you consider the purchase of any article the first thing you look for is evidence of its value. A wise man naturally seeks this information from reliable men who have used the article they are in quest of.

CLAREMONT, ONT., August 5, 1905.
To The Carnefac Stock Food Co., Toronto, Ont.:
DEAR SIR,—We have fed Carnefac since April last, and find it gives entirely satisfactory results in conditioning our Hackneys and Clydesdales.
We can safely recommend it as a safe and reliable tonic.
Yours faithfully,
(Signed) GRAHAM BROS.,
Breeder and Importers of Clydesdale and Hackney Horses.

"Clarke's" Moccasins

The stamp "A. R. Clarke & Co., Limited," on a moccasin means that that particular moccasin is guaranteed to be worth every cent that you pay for it—that it will do all that is claimed for it.

We tan our own leather from the raw hide—do not buy it like other moccasin makers—and by doing so we save the tanner's big profit and give you the advantage in extra value.
"Clarke's" Bullhide moccasin is made from real bullhide—is thick and heavy, heat and wet proof, wears like iron, and will stand scalding, scorching, etc., without hardening.
Sold by enterprising dealers everywhere.
Our catalogue tells all about our different kinds of moccasins, and is free for the asking. Write for it.



A. R. Clarke & Co., Limited Toronto Canada
Tanners and makers of all kinds of leather gloves, mitts, moccasins, etc., for outdoor hard wear.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

FALL WHEAT.

What variety of fall wheat is best for milling purposes when grown in Alberta? Red Deer. L. B. W.
Ans.—It is difficult to say what variety of fall wheat will prove the best for milling purposes when grown in Alberta. The industry is so new here that millers have not had an opportunity of comparing varieties, and results in other parts under different climatic and soil conditions cannot be used as a criterion for Alberta. It is one of the questions to be worked out in the future. Generally speaking, a hard red wheat is preferred for milling, and it is expected that the fall strains of Red Fife will best answer the purpose. Soft white wheats are not wanted.

WINTERING APPLE TREES.

I have some seedling apple trees which have come through one winter, and some of them are about eighteen inches high. How should they be treated? J. A. M.

Ans.—If there is danger of the frost freezing back the branches, wrap the whole tree in straw and leave until next spring. When the land has become warm, set the trees out where it is intended they shall grow; give them cultivation and let them grow until they fruit. If the fruit does not prove to be good, the tree can then be grafted with a tested variety that is hardy in the West. Scions of such will be available at Manitoba nurseries.

EXCESSIVE GRANULATION—IRREGULAR STRANGLES.

A two-year-old colt cut its foot on a spike about two weeks ago, which is healing up nicely. The cut was at the back, just above hoof, a little over an inch deep, and on inside of foot. At the back a round thing sticks out about the size of the end of a man's thumb, and looks like gristle. The sore has not healed, but is doing nicely, yet this thing sticks out, and I am afraid will when healed. Is there any way to remove it, or is it the end of a cord which it resembles? She is not lame.

2. Another colt had distemper in July, and several large lumps formed on body, discharging a lot of matter. One on the breast covered a space about 6x12 inches. Now there is a very hard one on its neck, which is not coming to a head, and she is in very bad condition, but doing a little better now. H. H. D.

1. Ans.—Excessive granulations is of frequent occurrence in connection with neglected or improperly-treated wounds about the foot or fetlock. The growth is of a warty nature, and should be removed with the knife, and the part cauterized with a hot iron. If done properly this will permanently remove it, and will insure healing of the wound.

2. The blood of the colt is contaminated with the virus of distemper, and the case may yet terminate fatally. Give morning and evening on food, or by placing well back on tongue with tablespoon, hyposulphite of soda, four drams; powdered gentian, one dram; nitrate of potash, half a dram. Give nutritive and easily-digested food. Keep stable comfortably warm, clean and well ventilated.

GOSSIP.

Caustic Balm Good for Shoe Boils. Stanbridge Station, Quebec, Canada. Nov. 5, 1903. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.:

I enclose \$1.50 for one bottle of your GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM. It is a fine medicine for all bunches where a blister is needed. You can recommend it for canker in dogs' ears, one part of balsam to three parts of vaseline. I have used it for shoe boils where they were old and hard, by injecting the balsam into the boils with a hypodermic syringe. THOS. G. GIBSON.

The noted Galloway bull, Excelsior 7702, belonging to Messrs. Thos. Biggar & Sons, Dalbeattie, Scotland, is dead. He was many times champion at the large shows, and with the possible exception of his grandson, Campfollower, no bull has approached him in recent years as a sire of stock.

BLOOD BITTERS CURES

Dyspepsia, Bells, Pimples, Headaches, Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, and all troubles arising from the Stomach, Liver, Bowels or Blood.

Woodmere Stock Farm Neepawa, Man.
Shorthorns
For sale. My herd has always been FIRST on the ring where shown. Have on hand a number of young things of both sexes.
Clydesdales
A few Clydesdale Fillies for sale.
Yorkshire Pigs
Always a good supply of both sexes for sale. Not related.
PLYMOUTH ROCKS A SPECIALTY
STEPHEN BENSON
Grandview Herd.
Scotch Shorthorns
Herd headed by Crimson Chief = 24057—and Trout Creek Favorite. Stock for sale at all times. Correspondence solicited.
JAS. WILSON, Innisfail, Alberta Farm 8 miles south of town.

Scotch Shorthorns
Herd headed by Royal Macgregor, an excellent stock bull and prizewinner of note. Young stock of both sexes for sale.
P. TALBOT & SONS, - Lacombe, Alta.

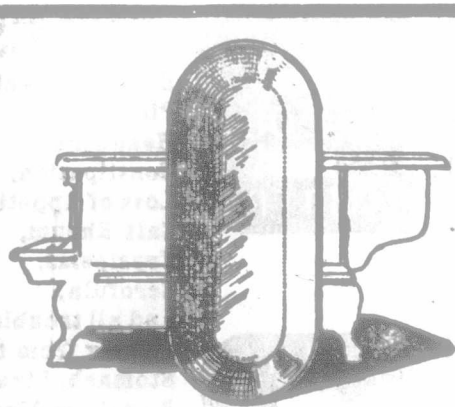
SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS
I have now for sale one 2 year-old red bull (imp.) and six extra well-bred yearling bulls and several cows and heifers. Prices reasonable and quality right.
JOHN RAMSAY, Priddis, Alta.

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

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

SHORTHORNS
Cows of true Scottish type. A good prize-ring record made by the herd.
GEORGE LITTLE, NEEPAWA, MAN. FIVE MILES FROM TOWN.

Drumrossie Shorthorns
and "Orange Chief" = 52666 at head of herd. Young things for sale at all times.
J. & W. SHARP, - Lacombe Alta



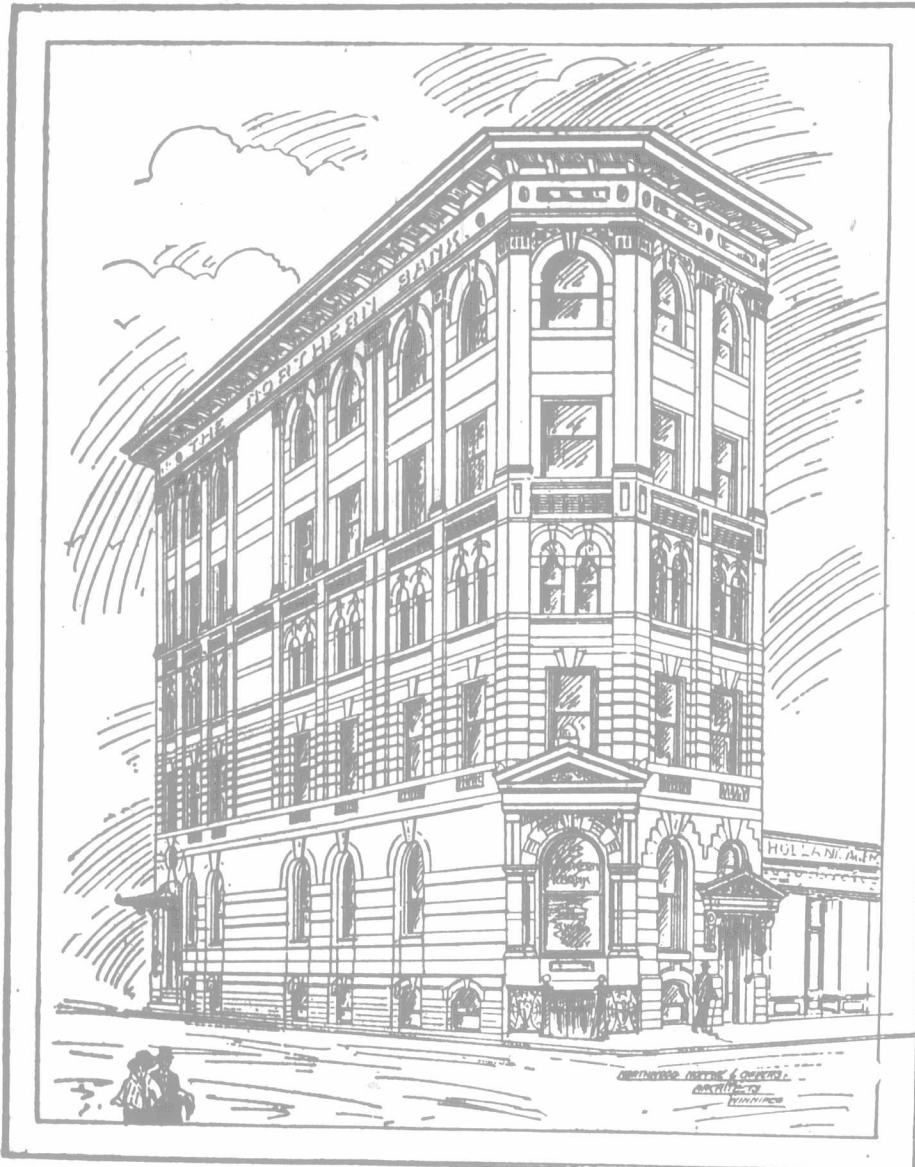
The Pandora Reservoir

The Pandora is the only range with a reservoir stamped in one single piece of steel and enamelled. It is the only reservoir without seams, rivets or places to catch dirt. It has no sharp angles. All angles are made with rounding curves, and the whole reservoir is beautifully enamelled.

McClary's are the only range makers in Canada with a plant for making enamelled steel reservoirs, and that is why the Pandora is the only range that has a one-piece reservoir.

McClary's Pandora Range

Warehouses and Factories:
London, Toronto, Montreal,
Winnipeg, Vancouver,
St. John, N.B., Hamilton



NORTHERN BANK

Head Office, - - - WINNIPEG.

Write for forms of application for stock, prospectuses, or any further information to
S. S. CUMMINS, Secretary for Organization,
At the Provisional Office, Merchants Bank Building,
Main Street, WINNIPEG.

Senega Root

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

THE LIGHTCAP HIDE & FUR CO., Limited

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

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

BABCOCK TEST.

Where could I get a Babcock milk tester? Are there different sizes, and how are they worked? N. S.

Ans.—Write one of the firms advertising dairy machinery in this issue. They will give all particulars as to size and price.

LOCATING HOMESTEADS.

One of the many emigrants to our country writes: I and two friends of mine wish to secure homesteads this fall, with the intention of going on them in the spring. We are undecided whether to go out ourselves to make a selection, or to pay some person in whom we could have confidence to locate them for us. We would much appreciate your advice on the matter. Have heard a lot about the district lying between Lipton and Hanley, in Eastern Saskatchewan. Do you think it would be possible to secure homesteads there, within, say, ten miles of a railway? Would like to hear from any of your readers in that district who know of good homesteads.

"ULSTERMAN."

Ans.—In our opinion it would be best to engage someone to locate the homestead, but one of the party should accompany him to see that everything was satisfactory. An experienced man would be able to find the land with the least waste of time, but there may be peculiarities of location that the future owners should be cognizant of before finally locating upon a quarter. The district referred to is no doubt good, but we question that homesteads could be secured that near a railway. However, it will only be a matter of a few years until all that district will be served with roads, and if one has to go back twenty or twenty-five miles he will be well situated. Write the Dominion land office at Regina or Winnipeg for a map of homesteads.

A YOUNG MAN'S DILEMMA.

I have just begun life in Canada, and I would like to settle somewhere, but the Government circulars perplex me not a little regarding which locality is actually best. Now, will you be so good as to give me your advice, or else direct me to someone who will do so? Having been brought up on a farm, and having wrought with and studied Shorthorns and Polled cattle at shows and on farms in Scotland, I have a good all-round knowledge of cattle, as well as sheep, consequently I would like to go into ranching; but the advice "not to put all your eggs into one basket" would seem to indicate that mixed farming is best. Now, if I could get up under a master as a Shorthorn cattleman, I would certainly like it very well; but if the chance of rising is not good I would rather try homesteading. I have about £250; I'm single, and getting along all right with the work. What kind of farming would pay me best, and where? What mode of procedure would you advise me to follow? J. D.

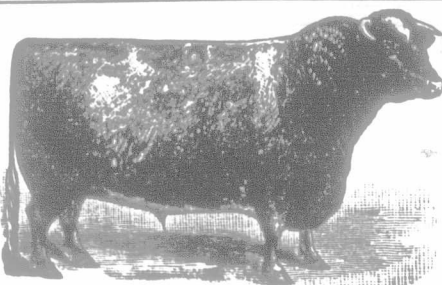
Ans.—It is not so much a question of locality as a question of good soil within a district. If our correspondent wants to homestead he will have to go to some of the newer parts along the recently-constructed railways in Saskatchewan and Alberta. As to the exact locality, he will have to decide for himself. Both provinces have their claims to consideration. Saskatchewan is nearer European markets, and as a rule her exportable produce brings more than Alberta's. On the other hand, Alberta has a milder climate, and is claimed to be a better mixed-farming country—that is, the northern half. With the experience and capital our correspondent has, he should be able to make it go either on a rented farm in Manitoba or on a nice farm in the other provinces. One in his position could even buy land in a chosen locality. Once settled, he should follow the class of farming found to be most profitable in the district; if in a grain-growing country, grow grain, but always endeavor to acquire stock, and if in a mixed-farming country, follow the custom, and keep cattle, hogs and horses.

Bannister Bros., Winnipeg, give notice that they are prepared to do ironing and painting on elevators or steeples. They have had lots of experience.

Ring-Bone

So common nearly everybody 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 case, 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.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
46 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.



ARTHUR JOHNSTON Greenwood, Ont.

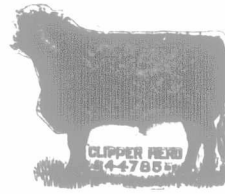
Offers for sale at moderate prices:

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

Also cows and heifers, imp. and home-bred.

Most of the above imp. or sired by imp. bulls and from imp. dams. om

MAPLE SHADE



Cruickshank Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep

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

JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont.

Stations { Brooklin, G.T.R. Long-distance telephone.
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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

Maple Lodge Stock Farm

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

A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS, Strathroy, Ont.

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

John Gardhouse & Sons, HIGHFIELD P. O., ONT.

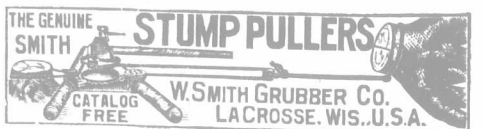
Breeders of
Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns,
Lincoln and Leicester Sheep,
Shire Horses.

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 3 1/2 miles from Weston, G. T. R. and C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto. om

FOR SALE

Some choice YOUNG COWS, with calves at foot, and heifers

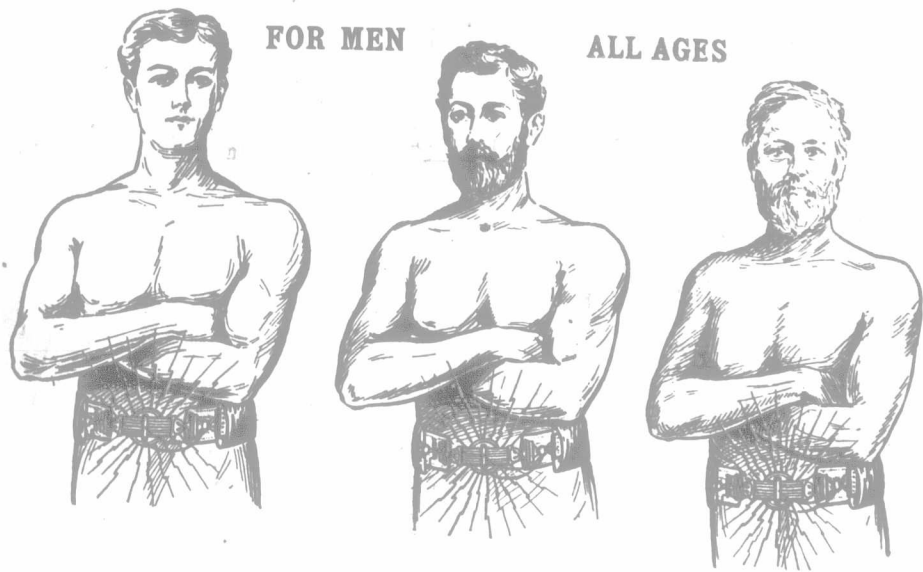
BELL BROS., om
The "Cedars" Stock Farm, Bradford, Ont.



THE GENUINE SMITH STUMP PULLERS
W. SMITH GRUBBER CO. LACROSSE, WIS., U.S.A.

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My Free Electric Belt



FOR MEN ALL AGES

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.

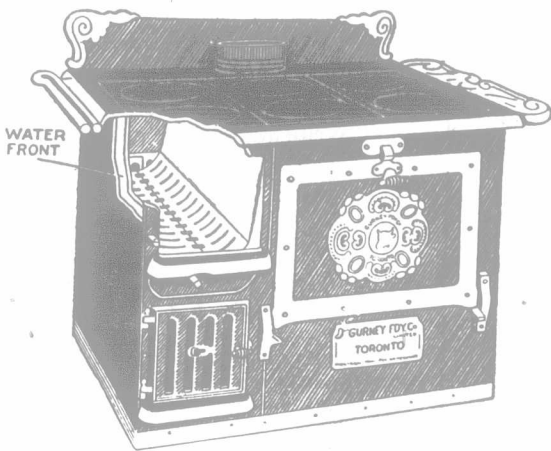
Not a cent unless you are made well. I make this offer to show men what faith I have in my own remedy, and I can afford to take the risk because not one in a thousand, when cured, will cheat me out of the small amount asked. It pays me and my patient. My business was more than doubled the past year. 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. T. SANDEN, 140 Yonge Street, TORONTO.
Office Hours: Saturday until 9 p.m.

The Oxford Chancellor coal range gives a continuous and plentiful supply of hot water. This is a point that should instantly appeal to every householder.

The Oxford Chancellor is fitted with an extra powerful water-front which is so placed in the front of the fire-box that it gets the direct and immediate benefit of the fire.



Oxford Chancellor Range

Plenty of hot water is an excellent feature in a range, but it is only one of many that make the Oxford Chancellor do such excellent work. We would like to send some of our literature which tells the whole story. Won't you write for it? A post card will do.

THE GURNEY FOUNDRY CO., Limited

155 Lombard St., Winn'peg

Toront. Montreal Calgary Vancouver 618

GOSSET.

It is reported that the J. I. Case Machine Co. will build a mammoth manufacturing plant near Winnipeg to supply the Canadian market, and so avoid the payment of duty on their American-manufactured machines.

GOOD BULLS NOT PLENTIFUL IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Apart from pedigree, many of the bulls at Bingley Hall last week would have served their mission in life better as steers. It is possible, indeed easy, to overdo bull breeding, and it is very evident that more is wanted to sell a bull than a number in the herdbook. There were a few useful animals, but none of the top rank, and it would appear that the severe drain of the foreign demand has left the country with a short supply of good bulls.—[F. & S.]

HACKNEYS SELLING WELL.

On September 8th a sale was held of a draft of 71 head of Hackneys and Hackney ponies from the stud of Sir Gilbert Greenall, Bart., Warrington, Eng. None of the stallions were over a year old.

For Hackneys, the highest figure was 255 gs., given for the yearling colt, Terrington Recruit, by Goldfinder VI. (1791). He was purchased by Lord Ashdown, Co. Galway. The three-year-old gelding, Flourish, went at 170 gs. to Mr. McKibben, Windermere; the yearling colt, Terrington Finsbury at 110 gs. to the Hon. F. Wrench, Co. Dublin, and the filly foal out of Miss Caxton (11294) at 100 gs. to Mr. R. P. Evans, Reigate. Mr. Montgomery, Castle-Douglas, had the yearling colts, Terrington Cleophas at 57 gs., and Terrington Candidate at 37 gs., and the two-year-old filly, Terrington Hyacinth at 69 gs. Mr. Gemmell, Ayr, had the brood mare, Miss Caxton at 57 gs., and Mr. J. Smith, Dundee Ring o' Bell (12255) at 80 gs., and Terrington Bella Donna (13966) at 62 gs. The highest price for ponies was 95 gs., given by Mr. Woods for the yearling colt, Aintree, by Sir Horace (5402). Mr. Gemmell had the yearling colt, Free Lance at 32 gs. The total realized was £3,020 17s. The Hackneys averaged £62 10s. 6d., and the ponies, £33.

AUCTION SALE OF SHORTHORNS.

One of those rare opportunities to secure pure-bred Shorthorns at buyers' own prices is to be offered on October 31st, when Mr. T. W. Robson, of Manjtu, Man., will make a draft sale of seventy head of the best cattle in his herd. Naturally Mr. Robson regrets the necessity of making this sale, in view of the past depressed condition of the cattle trade, but he must have room for the increase in his stock, and offers his best for what the public will give. It being at a season of the year when everyone takes stock (not in the animal sense alone), the sale should be favored with a good crowd of buyers.

This herd has been growing since 1881, when the late Mr. John L. Robson started with two cows. From first only the best of bulls were kept. Marchmont Early 18179, bred by W. S. Lister, and sired by his imported bull, Gravesend's Heir Second (imp.), was one of the first. Marchmont Earls was first when shown as a calf at Winnipeg and Brandon. Another bull used was Village Boy 24409. He was bred by J. I. Davidson, of Balsam, Ont., who has handled some of the best Shorthorns in Canada. Several of the cows now in the herd and for sale are by Village Boy. Royal Sailor, a grandson of the late W. B. Watts' great champion bull, Royal Sailor, through Jolly Sailor, is another sire that has left his impress upon the herd. Another good bull used is Royal Judge 29260, by Mr. Greenway's hero of many show-rings, Judge; dam Roan Mary. Royal Judge was shown only once, when he won first as a calf at Winnipeg and Brandon. The offering consists of about equal numbers of bulls and females. The bulls are by Royal Judge, Challenge and Royal Sailor, and are made up of six two-year-olds, fifteen yearlings and fifteen calves. The females are of different ages, and sired by several different bulls. October 31st is a date that should be remembered. The sale will be held in the town of Manitou, and every facility and convenience will be provided. Mr. T. C. Norris is expected to wield the hammer.

STRONG AND VIGOROUS.

Every Organ of the Body Toned up and Invigorated by



Mr. F. W. Meyers, King St. E., Berlin, Ont., says: "I suffered for five years with palpitation, shortness of breath, sleeplessness and pain in the heart, but one box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills completely removed all these distressing symptoms. I have not suffered since taking them, and now sleep well and feel strong and vigorous."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills cure all diseases arising from weak heart, worn out nerve tissues, or watery blood.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

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

All out of imported sires and dams.

Prices easy. Catalogue.

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

Scotch Shorthorns

Herd headed by Imp. Royal Champion. Young stock for sale from Imp. sires and dams. For particulars write to

Ed. Robinson, Markham Sta. and P. O.
Farm within town limits.

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

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

W. W. CHAPMAN,

Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association.

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

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

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Bred to Imported Ram. Also a few prizewinning yearling rams for sale. om

In Shorthorns, Scotch Cows & Heifers.

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Consignments Solicited. Top prices.

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GLEN CAIRN KENNELS offers for sale Collie Dogs, Oxford and Lincoln Sheep, at reasonable prices. om R. E. CLARKE, West Lorne, Ont.

DOES IT EASILY, TOO!

If you keep cows, you want to get all the cream, for that means the most profit; and it's economy to get it the easiest way with the least work and bother. The improved

U. S. Cream Separator

Which Holds World's Record for Close Skimming

provides not only the most profitable, but the easiest and least expensive way to handle your milk.

BETHEL, Me., January 11, 1905.

"I know that the U. S. Cream Separator stands ahead of anything else for clean skimming and I can make more butter with that than any other way and it turns easy. I run it and the children run it."
"MRS. E. E. CHASE."

Send for booklet No. 378-A, illustrated in colors, explaining in detail about the durable and simple construction of the U. S., and showing plainly why it

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<p>The Weekly Telegram The Telegram Home Library Chart The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine</p>	<p>FROM THIS DATE TO JAN'Y 1st, 1907</p>	<p>ALL FOR \$1.50</p>
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You cannot afford to miss this great opportunity, for in it can be found everything desired in the way of Home, Farm and General News.

The Telegram Home Library Chart

The premium for The Weekly Telegram is a record-breaker in presentations, and is given absolutely free to all subscribers to The Weekly Telegram for the remainder of 1905 and 1906. It is in the form of a wall hanger, 24 x 28 inches in size, consisting of six sheets. As a decorative piece of home furnishing it exceeds anything ever placed within the reach of the readers of the West by this or any other newspaper.

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

The Price of this Chart alone is \$1.50.

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

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

STUDY WELL THE GREAT OFFER!

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

Use this Coupon for your Order.

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

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

Name:

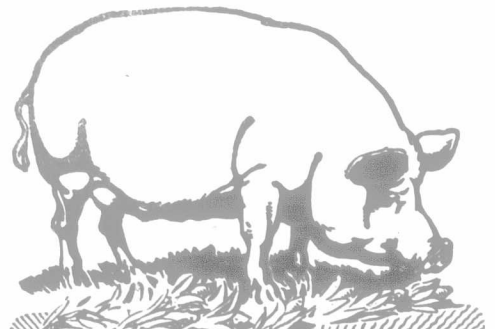
Address:

**WHEN WRITING TO OUR ADVERTISERS PLEASE
Mention Farmer's Advocate.**

Having rented part of his farm, Mr. E. W. Hanna, of Griswold, Man., has to clear out sixty head of his pure-bred Hereford cattle, and is prepared to give some extra snaps. The cattle are good rustlers and heavy natural-fleshers. This is a splendid opportunity to secure a few head of improved stock, and should be taken advantage of.

GALBRAITH'S NEW HORSES.

The Scottish Farmer says: After a stay of about three months among us, Mr. A. G. Galbraith, of Alex. Galbraith & Son, Janesville, Wis., sailed from Glasgow on Saturday last by the Donaldson Liner, Athenia, having 16 head of well-bred Clydesdale stallions. Fifteen of these were bought from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, Netherhall and Banks, Kirkcudbright, and one from Mr. Davidson, Meikle Drumquharn, Kippen. This last was a thick, well-bred horse, got by the famous breeding sire, Royal Favorite. The whole comprised an admirable selection for either the American or Canadian market. All the pedigrees were made out to schedule for clearing the American customs duty free, and the size and thickness of the horses were outstanding characteristics. Along with the Clydesdales went three high-stepping Hackney stallions, bought from Mr. Alex. Morton, of Gowanbank, Darvel. These were bought in the rough, but have promise of making first-class horses. As the whole passed along the quays to the Princess Dock they formed an interesting procession—their style and action being as conspicuous as their size and thickness. Prominent among them was the noted H. and A. S. prize horse, Baron Romeo (11266), a typical Clydesdale, and a popular premium horse in this country. He was bred by Mr. Wm. Hood, from Baron's Pride, and out of a Prince Romeo mare. A horse of outstanding merit for the market to which he has gone is Show King (12357), got by the Strathspey Club horse Argus, out of a mare by that celebrated prize horse, Royalist (6212), and gr-dam the well-known Morayshire prize mare Betsinda, by Macgregor. A particularly well-bred horse is Baron Kent (12031), bred by Lord Cecil, and got by Baron's Pride, out of his Lordship's noted prize mare Cynthia, by the famous Claymore (3522), which stood second to Flashwood (3604) at the principal Scots shows, and first at the Royal in 1885. Royal Ardwall (12314) is a son of that choice breeding horse Royal Champion, which bred so well in Cumberland, and Prince Ailsa (11139) is an upstanding, stylish horse, very like his gr-sire, the noted Lord Ailsa (5974), which won many prizes when a three-year-old in 1888, including second at the H. and A. S. Show at Glasgow, and the Bute premium. A couple of three-year-old horses, by the Ayr first-prize horse, Woodend Gartly, have the thickness, quality and action of their sire, and a promising horse for which a customer will easily be found is by Baron Lawrence, and out of a Prince Robert mare. A three-year-old and a two-year-old of upstanding size and style are by the well-bred horse, Montrave Dauntless, one of them being out of a mare by the noted H. and A. S. and Royal first-prize horse, Prince Shapely (10111), and the other out of a mare by Robert Barnley. The former claims as his gr-dam the successful breeding mare by Macgregor, which has produced Benedict, Baron Fergus, and other crack horses. Besides these, there are gets of King of the Roses (9927), the H. and A. S. champion horse of 1896; Prince Alexander (8399), the H. and A. S. champion horse of 1899, and Cawder Cup winner of 1892; Monerette Marquis (9953), the H. and A. S. first-prize horse of 1901, and Montrave Sentinel, a highly popular H. and A. S. and district premium winner. These horses are in some cases descended from very noted breeding mares, one being a gr-son of the Prince of Wales mare, Venus Tinton, and another closely allied to the famous Harbottle mare, which sired Lord Lonsdale and many other crack horses. Twenty or twenty-five years ago, when the late James, Marquis Galbraith, was a young man, he was in the habit of visiting the late Mr. James



A Fat Machine

A hog is a fat-making machine. Soft corn or snapped corn makes quick fat, but it clogs the machinery, and produces a heated condition favorable to disease. Regular doses of Dr. Hess Stock Food should be given with the ration to keep the internal machinery clean and healthy, and increase the digestion, which means for market stock more weight; for cows, more milk.

DR HESS STOCK FOOD

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

7¢ per lb. in 100 lb. sacks; 25 lb. pail \$2.00.
Smaller quantities at slight advance.
Duty paid.

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

DR. HESS & CLARK,
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Manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-c-e-a and Instant Louse Killer.

THE GOLD STANDARD HERD



Of 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 prize-winning 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.

PRIZE-WINNING Berkshires

I will sell my show herd at startling prices. No reserve on anything. Sows all in pig, October and November farrow. Boars of all ages, including champion at Brandon.

Write quickly and get the pick.

JAMES M. EWENS,
Lakeside Farm,
Minnedosa, Manitoba.

YORKSHIRES

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 alone. Write us for prices.

WALTER JAMES & SONS,
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TWO PURE-BRED BERKSHIRE BOARS

For sale. Apply to
J. H. FRENCH, Summerberry Sask.

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Have you that tired feeling? Are you all run down? Do you have pains in your back? Are you more tired in the morning than when you went to bed? Are you lacking in the strength that Nature intended you should have at your age? Are your nerves weak? Do you want to be strong and healthy again? Then come to me, for I can give you back the strength you have lost, put new life into your weak, worn-out body and fill your nerves with life-giving strength. I will make your eyes sparkle with the fire of youth. I make old men feel young again. There is no reason for your suffering from weakness of any kind. I have cured thousands of weak, run-down, debilitated, worn-out men after the failure of every other known remedy. I have put twenty-four years of my life into the study of Electricity as a cure for the ailments of mankind and know what I am talking about. My latest improved

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

is a positive and permanent cure for General Debility, Varicocele, Lame Back, Lumbago, Kidney, Liver and Stomach Trouble, Rheumatism and all forms of Weakness. I have testimonials from thousands of grateful patients all over the world. My strongest arguments are the words of the CURED. If you will send me the coupon below, I will send you my beautiful illustrated 80-page book FREE, also testimonials from people in your own neighborhood that have been cured.

HERE IS A FEW WHO HAVE RECENTLY ANSWERED CURED:

- T. J. SWEENEY, care of seaman's Institution, St. John, N. B., cured of weak back, varicocele, and vital weakness.
- ALEX. COULTER, Sault Ste. Marie, cured of stomach trouble.
- N. C. RUSHOE, Loch Manor, Man., cured of weak back, kidney and stomach trouble.
- JAS. BROWN, Hallville, Ont., cured of losses and stomach trouble, and finds life a pleasure.
- J. D. RAESBACK, Yankleek Hill, Ont., cured of sciatic rheumatism.
- ROBT. COMBE, St. Catharines, cured of sciatic rheumatism and indigestion two years ago, and has never had a return of it.
- WM. K. THOMPSON, Minto, Man., cured of varicocele.

All I ask is reasonable security that I will get my pay after you are cured. I will send you my new Belt with its Electric Suspensory and all attachments necessary for your case, and you can

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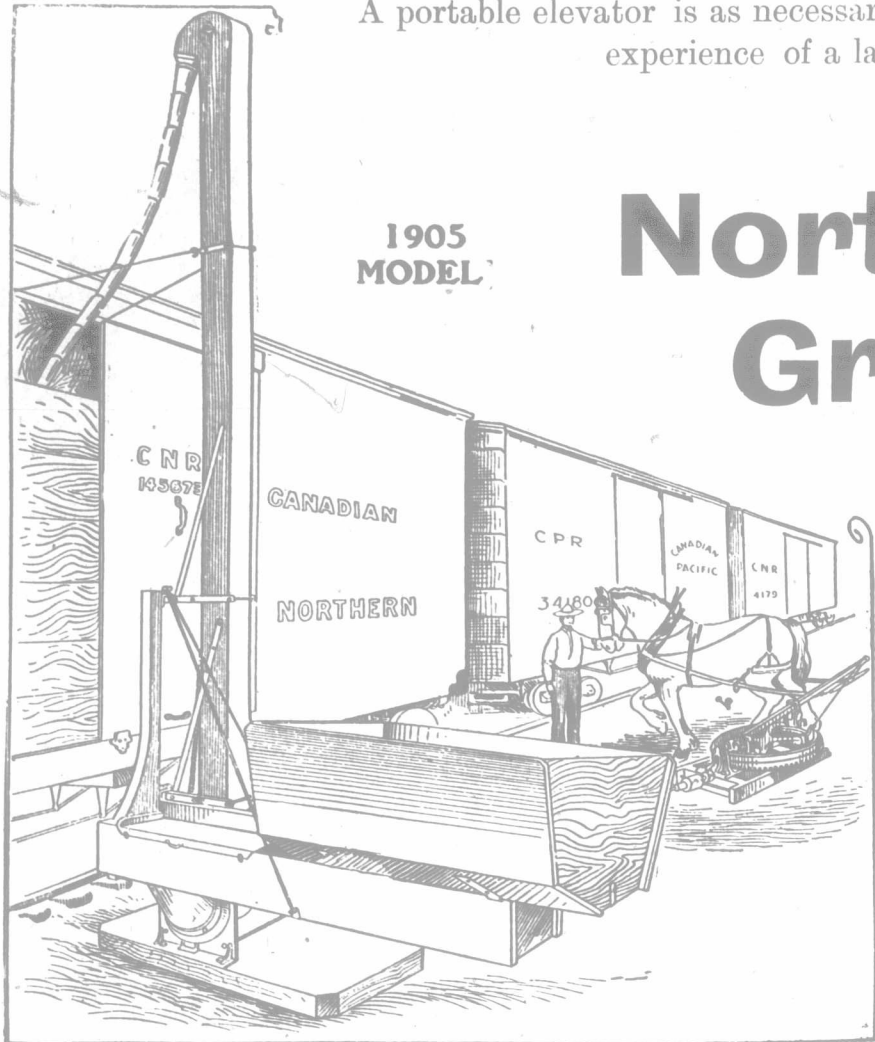
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