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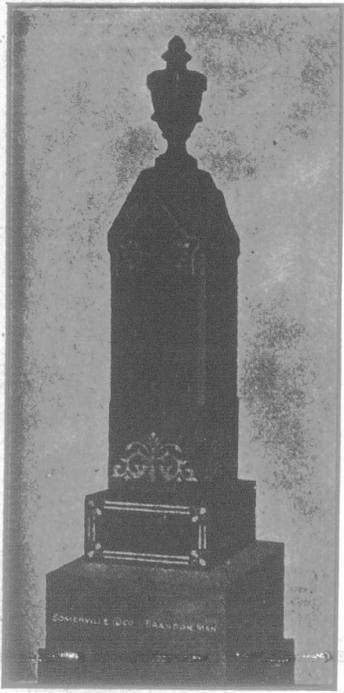
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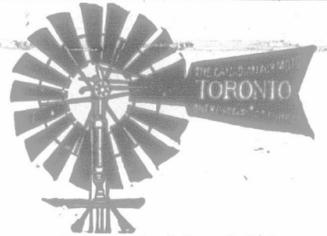
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The Royal City of British Columbia, New Westminster.

A regular movement towards the Pacific Coast having set in of persons seeking homes, farms, business openings and industrial opportunities, we desire to draw attention to a few of the advantages offered by the City of New Westminster.

The climate is the mildest and most equable in British Columbia, always free from extremes of both heat and cold. The winter is moist but healthful, frosts seldom and rarely of sufficient severity to give ice for skating. The summer is the most glorious on the continent. If gardens are not actually blooming the year round, the grass is always green, violets are usually in bloom during the entire winter, and primroses, dog-dills and other early flowers are not uncommon in February. Plants and shrubs which in other parts of Canada are to be found only in hothouses and conservatories, live and flourish the winter through in the open air. Peach trees bloom towards the end of March, and plums, cherries and apples early in April.

Thunder and lightning—the terror of so many people—are here almost unknown, and so very mild and harmless when they do occur as to cause little alarm even to the most timid. The climate conditions are, therefore, almost ideal; certainly unequalled in our great Dominion.

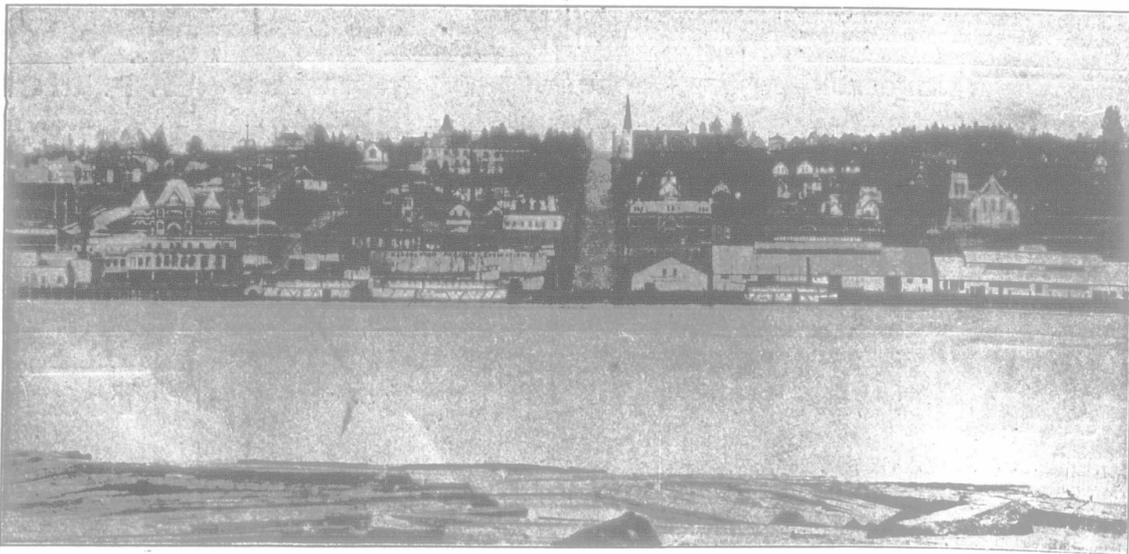
New Westminster has frequently been referred to as the "City of Homes" from the fact that more than seventy per cent. of its inhabitants own their homes. While individual cases of great wealth are few, poverty is still more rare. The great bulk of the population are simply prosperous, comfortable and happy. Charity cases at the present time can be counted on the fingers of one hand—and this in a population of over 8,000.

If you want a comfortable home in a prosperous city, equipped with all modern facilities, such as electric street railways, electric light, perfect water supply, public schools, high schools, colleges, seminaries, churches of all denominations, etc., etc., we invite you to have a look at New Westminster and study its advantages. We do not fear the verdict.

There being no inflation of values, we believe you can get more for a dollar here than in many other places not a bit more desirable. City lots are of generous size—66x132—not the little puny strips of 25 feet frontage so common in the West. You can buy lumber direct from the mills, and other building material as cheap as anywhere on the Coast. Or if you want the ready-made article, no doubt the real estate dealers have some bargains to offer.

For fuller or special information
 and maps, address

Just a word about the location and industries of the city. Situated on the north bank of the Fraser, fifteen miles from the Gulf of Georgia, it occupies a beautiful and commanding position, the magnificent mountains of the Coast and Olympian ranges looming up in the distance to the north, east and south.



The Fraser River, which is spanned opposite the city by a million-dollar bridge, is the greatest salmon river in the world, and has yielded as high as \$5,000,000 worth of canned salmon in a good year, giving profitable employment to thousands of fishermen and cannery operators. Numerous steamers having their headquarters at New Westminster give daily communication with the farming districts above and below the city.

Other industries are saw and shingle mills, wood-working factories, car-building works, distillery, roller mills, fruit canning, cold storage plants, breweries, foundries, machine shops, etc. But there are openings for many other industries, electric power for which is available at a very reasonable price. The city has water front and lands reserved for factory sites. Terms, Province. Railway and shipping facilities are equal to those of any city in the

If it is a farm you want, remember that New Westminster is the market center of the far-famed great and fertile Fraser Valley, to reach which you must come here any way. So why not come direct, where you can get your information at first hand from people who are in daily touch with all the farming settlements. The farmers' market in New Westminster is the only one in British Columbia. Come and have a look at the farmers on market day, talk with them, note the prices they get, and then you will realize how truly this is a farmer's paradise.

As further proof of the importance in which New Westminster is regarded as the farming center of British Columbia, it is only necessary to mention that the Federal Government made a grant of \$50,000 in aid of the Annual Exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society this year.

This advertisement is published by authority of the New Westminster City Council and Board of Trade.

W. A. DUNCAN, City Clerk, New Westminster.

SHIP YOUR GRAIN TO
G. B. MURPHY & CO.,

HIGHEST PRICES

214 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

QUICK SETTLEMENTS

J. W. KNITTEL,

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANT.

Member of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

Office: Union Bank Building. P. O. Box 340
WINNIPEG, MAN.

All kinds of grain handled on commission. Fully bonded. Write or wire us for quotations. Best prices possible always obtainable. For reference, apply to Manager Union Bank.

FARMERS!

Why sell your grain at home when you can realize full value by shipping it to North Bay for orders; advise me, and draw on me with bill-of-lading attached to draft, and I will sell for your account; my commission being 1c. per bushel?

A. O. McBEAN, 511 Board of Trade, Toronto, Ont.
Reference, Bank of Hamilton.

FARM BOOKS.

The farmer's home without an Agricultural Library is lacking in one of the chief aids to pleasure and success. We have gone over first-class works on agricultural subjects, and selected the best. See below for prices and how to obtain them.

LIVE STOCK.

Veterinary Elements.—A. G. Hopkins, B. Agr., D. V. M. \$1.00, or \$1.10 postpaid. A practical farm live-stock doctor book.
The Study of Breeds (Cattle, Sheep and Swine).—Prof. Shaw. 400 pages, 60 engravings. \$1.50.
Horse Breeding.—Sanders 122 pages. \$1.50.
Horse Breaking.—Capt. Hayes. \$5.00. Far and away the best on this subject.—[The Field]
Points of the Horse (3rd edition).—Capt. Hayes. \$10.00.
Light Horses—Breeds and Management. (Vinton series.) 226 pages. \$1.00.
Heavy Horses—Breeds and Management. (Vinton series.) 219 pages. \$1.00.
Cattle—Breeds and Management. (Vinton series.) 270 pages. \$1.00.
Sheep—Breeds and Management. (Vinton series.) 232 pages. \$1.00.
Pigs—Breeds and Management.—Sanders Spencer. 175 pages. \$1.00.

Feeds and Feeding.—Henry. 600 pages. \$2.00.
Live-Stock Almanac. Handsomely bound. 75 cents. Paper cover, 40 cents.
Live-Stock Judging.—Craig. \$2.00. The only work on this subject.

GENERAL AGRICULTURE.
Agriculture.—C. C. James. 200 pages. 30 cents.
Chemistry of the Farm.—Warrington. 183 pages. \$1.00.
Farmyard Manure.—Aikman. 65 pages. 60 cents.
Successful Farming.—Rennie. 300 pages. \$1.50, postpaid.
Agricultural Botany.—Percival. \$2.00. A very useful book for student farmers.
Soiling Crops and the Silo.—Shaw. 366 pages. \$1.50.
Fertility of the Land.—Roberts. 415 pages. \$1.25.
Physics of Agriculture.—King. 604 pages. \$1.75.

DAIRYING.

Milk and Its Products. Wing. 230 pages. \$1.00.
Testing Milk and Its Products.—Farrington & Woll. 255 pages. \$1.00.
Canadian Dairying.—Dean. 280 pages. \$1.00.
Cheesemaking.—Decker. 192 pages. \$1.75.

POULTRY.

Poultry Craft.—Robinson. \$2.00.
Farm Poultry.—Watson. 341 pages. \$1.25.

APIARY.

The Honeybee.—Langstroth. 521 pages. \$1.50.

FRUIT, FLOWERS and VEGETABLES.

Vegetable Gardening.—Green. 224 pages. \$1.25.
Flowers and How to Grow Them.—Rexford. 175 pages. 50 cents.

Amateur Fruit-growing.—Samuel B. Green. 5x7 inches; 134 pages, with numerous fly-leaves for notes; bound in cloth, and illustrated. 50 cents.

PLANT AND ANIMAL LIFE.

The Story of the Plants.—Grant Allen. 213 pages. 40 cents.
The Study of Animal Life.—J. A. Thomson. 375 pages. \$1.75.
Insects Injurious to Fruits.—Saunders. 436 pages. \$2.00.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Landscape Gardening.—S. T. Maynard. 328 pages. \$1.50.
Birds that Hunt and Are Hunted.—Nelle Blanchan. 360 pages. \$2.25.
Carpenters' and Joiners' Handbook. 75 cents.
American Tanner.—Briggs. 25 cents.
Taxidermy.—Hastuck. 50 cents.

HOW TO OBTAIN THESE BOOKS.—We will furnish present subscribers any of the above books for cash or as a premium to those obtaining new yearly subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate" according to the following scale:

Books valued at 50c. and under for 1 new subscriber.
Books valued over \$1.00 and up to \$1.50 for 3 new subscribers.
Books valued over \$2.00 and up to \$2.50 for 5 new subscribers.
Books valued at \$4.00 8 new subscribers.

Books valued over 50c. and up to \$1.00 for 2 new subscribers.
Books valued over \$1.50 and up to \$2.00 for 4 new subscribers.
Books valued at \$2.75 for 6 new subscribers.
Books valued at \$6.00 for 12 new subscribers.

We can furnish above books at regular retail price, which is given opposite title of book. By studying above list, any farmer can choose a select list of books suited to his needs, and for a small outlay in cash, or effort in obtaining new subscribers for the "Farmer's Advocate," secure the nucleus of a useful library.

THE WM. WELD CO., LIMITED, Winnipeg, Man.

THE RIESBERRY PUMP CO., LTD.

MANUFACTURERS OF
**High-class
WOOD
AND
IRON PUMPS**



We make only the best. Some of our pumps have been in use twenty years, and are still working.

Ask your dealer for Riesberry Pumps, or write direct to us.

Box 544, BRANDON, Man.

Factory: Cor. 6th St. & Pacific Ave.

Higher Prices and Prompt Remittance.



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

BERMAN BROS.,

319 1st STREET, SO., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

ESTABLISHED 1883

THE PATMORE NURSERY

Is the oldest and contains the largest and best assortment of nursery stock in the West. You need

TREES, SHRUBS and PLANTS

to aid in making a home. Don't waste your time and money on tender stock. We have been here for 20 years, and know what to offer you. Trust us with your orders, and we will give you the best of value at the lowest cost. We have the hardiest varieties of Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Rose Bushes, Herbaceous Flowering Plants, Rhubarb Roots, etc. Write for catalogue to

THE PATMORE NURSERY, Brandon, Manitoba.

Senega Root Ship us your Senega and turn it into money while

prices are high. We predict low value in near future.

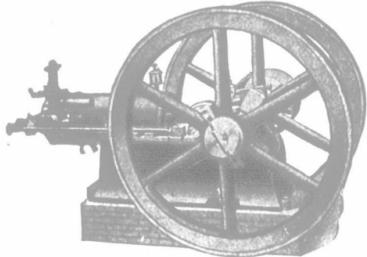
THE LIGHTCAP HIDE & FUR CO., Limited

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

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

**The Flour City
GASOLINE ENGINES**

TRACTION = PORTABLE = STATIONARY



KINNARD-HAINES CO.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

TELEGRAPHY Book-keeping, Penmanship, shorthand, Typewriting, and all business subjects thoroughly taught. Write for particulars. Catalogues free. Address WINNIPEG BUSINESS COLLEGE, cor. Portage Ave. and Fort St., Winnipeg.



Price
\$300
only

BURNS
either
COAL or
WOOD

THIS BEAUTIFUL STEEL RANGE
\$30 - is yours for only - \$30

Anybody can say they have the best range in the world, but we will furnish the evidence and leave the verdict to you.

OUR THIRTY DAYS' FREE TRIAL OFFER.

To convince you that the WINGOLD STEEL RANGE is just what we claim for it, we will furnish you this handsome range, which is better made, better finished, more lasting a more economical fuel consuming stove, and guarantee it to do its work equal to, or better than, any steel range you can buy elsewhere at any price, we make you this THIRTY DAYS' FREE TRIAL OFFER. Send us our price, and we will send you the range with the understanding and agreement that you can use the range in your own home for THIRTY DAYS, during which time you can put it to every possible test, compare it with other stoves you have used, and with stoves used by your friends and neighbors, and if you do not conclude that, size for size, kind for kind, the range we send you is in every way better than any range you can buy from your dealer at home or elsewhere; if you are not convinced that you have made a BIG SAVING IN COST TO YOU, you can return the range to us at our expense and we will immediately refund your money with freight charges you paid.

THIS WINGOLD STEEL RANGE has six 8 inch lids; 18-inch oven, made of 16-gauge cold rolled steel; 15-gallon reservoir; large warming closet and high shelf; top cooking surface 30 x 34 inches; guaranteed to reach you in perfect order. Shipping weight 400 lbs. Thousands now in use and every one giving satisfaction.

DON'T BUY A RANGE FROM ANYONE AT ANY PRICE until you get our catalogue. We are manufacturers and SELL DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER at our small margin of profit. You will save the dealer's and wholesaler's profit by buying a range from us. Every range guaranteed. Write for further particulars.

WINGOLD STOVE CO., Winnipeg, Man.

**DO YOU WANT POWER
ON THE FARM?**

WE HAVE IT FOR YOU!

Right Goods at Right Prices.

The Canadian Airmotor, for pumping or power.—Sizes: 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 feet.

New Style Stickney Horizontal Gasoline Engines, the latest and best, stationary and portable, gravity or pump feed.—Sizes: 2 1/2, 4, 6, 9, 12, 15 and 25 H.P.

Grain Grinders. Sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12-inch plates.

Steel and Wood Saw Frames and Saws. Sizes: 24, 26, 28 and 30-inch.

B. Bell & Sons' Horse Powers, Tread Powers, Feed Cutters, Root Pulpers, Empire Cream Separators, Pumps, all styles. Tanks, all sizes, wood or steel.

Write us for catalogues and prices.

Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co., Ltd.
83-91 CHAMBERS ST., WINNIPEG.

Club Raisers!

In order to get at least 5,000 new subscribers before Jan. 1st we make a very special club rate, and want our old subscribers to put their shoulder to the wheel and send us the name of every new subscriber they can possibly secure among their neighbors and friends.

1	Renewal and 1 New Subscriber	\$2.50	
1	"	2 "	3.25
1	"	3 "	4.00
2	"	1 "	3.75
2	"	3 "	5.00

Clubs of 6 or more, half of which must be New Subscribers, \$1.00 each. Clubs of 5 or more renewals, \$1.25 each.

Remember, the regular Subscription Price to the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine is \$1.50 a year.

No premiums are allowed in connection with the above clubbing offer.

This club offer will be good only until Feb. 1st, 1906.

PLEASE USE THIS SUBSCRIPTION FORM.

THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY WINNIPEG, MAN.

Gentlemen,

Enclosed please find \$....., being subscription to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE for the balance of this year and all of 1906 for the following list of names:

NAME _____

P.O. _____

NAME _____

P.O. _____

NAME _____

P.O. _____

NAME _____

P.O. _____

NAME _____

P.O. _____

NAME _____

P.O. _____

Remit by money order or registered letter.

NAME OF SENDER _____

P.O. _____ DATE _____

Write letter "N" after names of New Subscribers, and "R" after Renewals.

TRADE NOTES.

THE EMPTY DISH.

The Case of Johnnie and the Good Apple Sauce.

When little Johnnie wants more apple sauce after the rest of the family have emptied the dish, what is to be done? The natural thing is to say that we are sorry, but that he must wait until another time. In this way we remain friendly with Johnnie and he, on his part, makes a virtue out of necessity, and ceases to raise the long yell for that particular form of creature comfort. In these days of prosperity, the empty apple-sauce dish problem presents itself in many lines of business. In this way: Take as an example the firm of Gourlay, Winter & Leeming, of Toronto, who manufacture the well-known and popular high-grade piano, the Gourlay. Every day piano dealers in various parts of Canada are writing to ask for the agency of the Gourlay in their district. What is to be done? The agents already appointed find not the slightest difficulty in selling the entire output; therefore, the new applicants are in the position of Johnnie and the apple sauce. They are told to wait. How long? Until Spring, when the manufacturing facilities of the firm will be greatly enlarged. At the present, the output of the King Street factory and the subsidiary plants throughout the city are turning out three finished instruments daily. This barely satisfies the demand now, and a new factory is an absolute necessity. Until this factory is ready for business, the dealers are asked to possess their souls in patience. There is no question about the great success the Gourlay has won. Musicians, professional and amateur, are alike sounding its praises, and customers continue writing to the firm expressing their great delight at the delicious tone and the sympathetic touch of the instrument. It may cost more than the ordinary piano, but it is worth the extra price.

SPEED OF DOG.

Comparatively few people realize of what remarkable speed dogs are capable. Some remarkable statistics in regard to this have been gathered by M. Dusolier, a French scientist, says The London Mail. After pointing out the marvellous endurance shown by little Fox Terriers who follow their masters patiently for hours while the latter are riding on bicycles or in carriages, he says that even greater endurance is shown by certain wild animals that are akin to dogs. Thus the wolf can run between fifty and sixty miles in one night, and the Arctic fox can do quite as well, if not better. Nansen met one of these foxes on the ice at a point more than seventy miles northwest of the Sannikow territory, which is 480 miles from the Asiatic coast. Esquimaux and Siberian dogs can travel forty-five miles on the ice in five hours, and there is one case on record in which a team of Esquimaux dogs travelled six and a half miles in twenty-eight minutes. According to M. Dusolier, the speed of the Shepherd dogs and those used in hunting ranges from ten to fifteen yards a second. English Setters and Pointers hunt at the rate of eighteen to nineteen miles an hour, and they can maintain this speed for at least two hours. Foxhounds are extraordinarily swift, as is proven by the fact that a dog of this breed once beat a Thoroughbred horse, covering four miles in six and one-half minutes, which was at the rate of nearly eighteen yards a second. Greyhounds are the swiftest of all four-footed creatures, and their speed may be regarded as equal to that of carrier pigeons. English Greyhounds, which are carefully selected and which are used for coursing, are able to cover at full gallop a space between eighteen and twenty-three yards every second. How great an achievement this is may be judged from the fact that a thorough-bred horse rarely, if ever, exceeds nineteen yards. Moreover, it is said that a hare at its greatest speed never goes faster than at the rate of eighteen yards. These interesting statistics are exciting much comment among sportsmen and other lovers of dogs, and the opinion is unanimous that M. Dusolier has fully proved the right of the Greyhound to rank as the swiftest of the quadrupeds. Express engines only surpass them.

THE CROW'S WORST ENEMY

AND THE BOY'S BEST FRIEND



A Stevens rifle or shotgun is a teacher and companion all in one, for it not only gives him something to do all the time, but it sharpens his wits, steadies his nerve, and makes him alert and careful. It raises his self-respect, for now he can be of greater use, helping to save the crops from crows, woodchucks, rabbits, foxes, or any other of the farmers' foes.

- "Stevens Maynard Jr." \$3.00
- "Crack Shot" \$4.00
- "Little Krag" \$5.00
- "Favorite, No. 17" . . \$6.00

are all thoroughly reliable pieces, made for serviceable, lasting work.

Our Valuable Catalog Free.

to any one who is at all interested in a gun. 140 pages, dealing with single and double barrel shotguns, rifles, pistols; full of interest to anybody who shoots. Send two 2-cent stamps to cover postage, and you get it right away. Insist on Stevens. If your dealer cannot supply you, order from us direct.

Our attractive three-color Aluminum Hanger will be sent anywhere for 10 cents in stamps.

J. STEVENS ARMS & TOOL COMPANY
315 High Street
Chicopee Falls, Mass., U. S. A.

Sharples TUBULAR CREAM SEPARATORS

21 POUNDS MORE BUTTER PER WEEK

Barnesville, Ohio, June 29, 1905: We were milking ten cows May 19. That day we took a Tubular separator for trial. We used it one week and got 86 pounds of butter that week. The week before we used it, we got only 65 pounds. The week after the next took it away we got only 64 pounds. We felt we ought to have it. Later we arranged to buy it. We recommend the Tubular to anyone interested in cows. It surely will pay any one to buy a Tubular. (Signed) LONA and C. W. ACTON. Write for catalog Y-186. It explains fully.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
WEST CHESTER, PA.
TORONTO, CAN. CHICAGO, ILL.

WELL DRILLING MACHINES

The most successful money making machines ever invented. Also machines for boring holes with centers by horse power. Write for circulars to business.

Locusts Machine Co., Tiffin, Ohio.

SEEK YOUR FURS
HATS, BELTS, WAISTS
To McNEIL FUR & WOOD CO.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
WISCONSIN CIRCULARS

Advertise in the Advocate

H. H. FUDGER,
PRESIDENT
J. WOOD,
MANAGER

THE
ROBERT

SIMPSON

COMPANY,
LIMITED

TORONTO, ONT.

Telegraph Your Orders

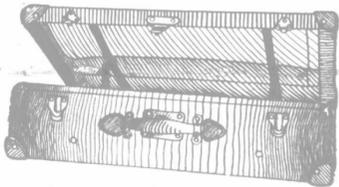
AT OUR EXPENSE

Travelling Goods for Christmas Presents!

Nothing you can give will be more useful nor more appreciated than a Suit Case or a Club Bag. This page is full of splendid values, and in order that you may have prompt delivery you may telegraph for any article on this page at our expense and we will send it C. O. D. to your address. **We save you 25 per cent. on Travelling Goods.**

Our "Bedford" Suit Case

This Case is famous. We have sold many thousands of them. It is the best suit case we know of for \$3.95.



X1280—Our "Bedford" Suit Case is made from fine Paris grain leather; colors olive, brown and russet; English round steel frame; brass lock and bolts; sewed and riveted; full cloth lining; four grain leather straps; easy leather handle. This suit case is unequalled in its attractive appearance, best material and workmanship, strength and durability. We guarantee each one.

Special "Bedford" price, sizes 22 and 24... \$3.95
26... 4.29

Telegraph your order at our expense. We sell Address Tags at 10c. each.

A Suit Case makes a handsome Christmas present. Buy a Suit Case or Trunk to have your other goods shipped in.

Ladies' Cowhide Suit Cases

X1281—Suit Cases, made from heavy cowhide suit case leather, brass lock and clasps, easy leather handle, fine finish, stitched-in steel frame and valance, straps in body and cover, lined, brown, olive and English russet.

Special Christmas price, size 22... \$4.79
24... 4.99
26... 5.29

One of our Strongest Cowhide Suit Cases



X1280S—Suit Cases, made from very fine heavy brown, olive and russet cowhide leather; best trimmings; full cloth lining; four inside straps; two fine grain leather outside straps; light and strong.

Special Christmas price, size 22... \$4.95
24... 5.29
26... 5.49

Double Lock Suit Case

X1191L—Special Double Brass Lock Suit Cases, made from fine heavy cowhide grain leather; olive, brown and russet; two grain leather straps going around outside; full cloth lined; four inside straps.

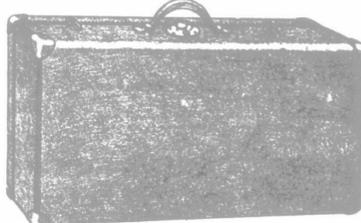
Special Christmas price, size 22... \$5.95
24... 6.29
26... 6.49



X1184—Suit Case (exactly same as cut), made from solid olive or brown grained cowhide leather, two polished brass locks, two pressed grain leather straps going all around, and held in place by riveted leather holders, full cloth lined, four inside straps.

Special Christmas price, size 22... \$6.29
24... 6.49
26... 6.79

Our "Crescent" Suit Case



X1288—Suit Case, made from select Paris grain leather, olive, brown and russet, hand-sewed French edge, English round steel frame, solid brass lock and clasps, three hinges, easy leather handle, full leather lined, shirt pocket and dome fasteners.

Special Christmas price, size 22... \$6.79
24... 6.95
26... 7.30

An Extra Fine Suit Case

X1294—Extra Fine Suit Case, made from selected cowhide suit case leather, colors olive, brown and English russet, round English steel frame, closed-in French-stitched edges, stitched leather corners, full leather lined and shirt pocket, solid brass trimmings.

Special Christmas price, size 22... \$8.79
24... 9.29
26... 9.79

X1295—Same Case, with two fine grain leather straps going around outside, extra \$1.00.

Club Bags

X1573—Solid Fine Grain Leather Club Bags, with leather lining and brass trimmings, easy leather handle, pressed base, inside pocket, sizes 12, 14, 16 and 18 inch, in black, brown or olive colors.

Special Christmas price, size 12... \$2.69
14... 2.79
16... 2.89
18... 2.98

X1550—Ladies' Fine Paris cross grain leather Club Bags, leather lined, solid brass lock and clasps, easy leather handle, square end, leather covered frame, colors black, brown, and olive.

Special Christmas price, size 14... \$4.95
16... 5.29
18... 5.49

Deep Club Bags

X2208—Deep Club Bags, Victoria style, made from cowhide, with handsome walrus finish, brown, black, olive and russet, English steel frame, sewed, solid brass trimmings, 1 other lining and pockets.

Special Christmas price, size 16... \$6.69
18... 6.95

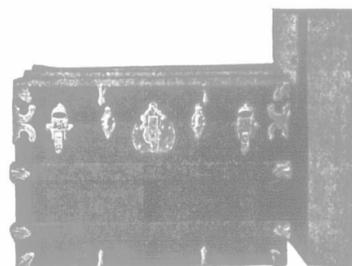
Fine Club Bags.



X1480. High-Grade Club Bags, brown, olive, black and russet, very strong, double handle, hand-sewed, leather covered, English steel frame, solid brass bolt, lock and roller hinges, made in smooth and boarded grain leather, full leather lined, with pockets, deep square end—

Special Christmas prices, size 16... \$7.79
18... 7.95
20... 8.29

Extra Strong Trunk



X129. High Square Model Waterproof Canvas-covered Trunk (exactly the same as cut), brass corners, clamps, bolts, knees, holders and lock, sheet iron bottom and centre band, heavy elm slats and hinges, tray with covered hat till

Special Christmas Prices, size 30... \$3.95
32... 4.29
34... 4.49
36... 4.79

Address: THE ROBERT

SIMPSON

COMPANY, Toronto
LIMITED Canada

"Favorite" Churn



In 8 sizes, churning from 1/2 to 30 gallons.

Improved Steel Frame. **Patent Foot and Lever Drive.**
Patent Steel Roller Bearings.

Easy to operate. Bolts throughout in place of wood screws. Superior in workmanship and finish. **No other just as good. Accept no substitute.** If not sold by your dealer, write direct to us.

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS
St. Mary's, Ont.



WIND WATER AND FIRE PROOF STANDS SEVERE FROST ROOFING
ALL WOOL MICA

MANUFACTURED IN CANADA, ESPECIALLY TO WITHSTAND THE SEVERE CONTRACTION OF THE FROST. Send stamps for samples and booklet March 3rd, 1896.
W. G. Fonseca, Esq.,
I am pleased to say that the Mica Roofing Felt I got from you for enclosing a barn on my farm, 30 x 64 with 16 ft. posts, has given the greatest possible satisfaction. It kept the barn thoroughly warm, and after three years' exposure to the weather, is as good and firmer than when first put on.
(Signed) FRANK S. NUGENT, Barrister.
W. G. Fonseca & Son, AGENTS FOR WESTERN CANADA.
56 Fonseca Ave., WINNIPEG.

Farmers Desiring to Ship Their Own Grain, Please Write for Information to

G. S. HAROLD,
Grain and Commission,
422 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

Track bids wired on request. Grain also handled on commission. Liberal advances made on consignments.
Licensed and Bonded.

References: Canadian Bank of Commerce, Winnipeg

Guy-Campbell Co.
GRAIN

411 Union Bank Bldg., WINNIPEG.
Phone 3280. P. O. Box 278.

We are open to buy or handle on commission any quantity Wheat, Oats, Barley or Flax. Send us Bills Lading direct or through your bank. Reference—Bank of Hamilton, Grain Exchange.

Any Person wishing to ship their own grain, write to
D. D. CAMPBELL,
Dominion Govt. Agent,
422 Grain Exchange,
WINNIPEG.
Phone 3370.

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

VOL. XL.

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NO. 697.

WINNIPEG, MAN. DECEMBER 27, 1905. LONDON, ONT.

Editorial.

Alberta sheepmen have asked through their secretary for protection—a rift in the lute the Western farmers have been playing for a lower tariff.

Swift & Co. will increase their capital stock to \$60,000,000. With such a lavish investment of capital in packing-house in Chicago, why should not Western Canada's meat prospects attract more money?

Board of trade economies: Protection, but no higher prices.

Dairymen are to have the opportunity of brushing up this winter. Eight weeks under Prof. Carson will be time well spent. Make an effort to take advantage of the course.

One hundred thousand emigrants coming! This is a land of homes for millions, yet the foreigners in the north end of Winnipeg prefer to herd in numbers ranging from ten to forty to each house.

Mr. Balfour might have been more considerate of the feelings and "principles" of Canadian politicians. Think of voluntarily relinquishing Government office!

Well, if the municipality is not properly run next year it will be because some people fail to do all they have promised.

Madame Bernhardt had never heard of Canadian men and women of letters—Parker, Connor, Drummond, Roberts, Stringer, Frazer, Lant, etc., etc., nor is Miss Margaret Anglin on her list. She however, recognized the advances Canadian agriculture is making. Money talks!

Tariff Sentiment.

There can be no question as to the unanimity of the farmers of Western Canada upon the tariff question. During the past few weeks we have talked with scores of people, apart from those who waited on the Commission, upon this subject, and there is only one opinion, namely, that the present tariff is, if anything, rather too high, and a lowering rather than a raising of the duty would be advisable. The strength of this feeling is the more significant when we consider that many of these farmers came from the East, and were, when they arrived in this country, ingrained believers in the gospel of high protection. But they are more than willing that this vicarious sacrifice should cease, and no longer do they desire to pay exorbitant toll upon the articles they daily need. The Eastern manufacturers will do well to realize the existence of this sentiment. The West is daily gaining in political strength in the Dominion, and any increase in the tariff will surely lead to agitation and instability, with an ultimate return to a fairer tariff and a consequent shearing of the lambs who have invested in the too highly protected industries.

We have a country of varied interests. One section or industry cannot claim divine right to rule in the Dominion of Canada, but if ever the farmers of this country were united in laying claim for their full share of justice they are today, and any upward tilting of the tariff will meet with the most strenuous opposition.

Should Breed Associations be Nomadic?

It has often been stated and applied to several institutions, etc., that "if the mountain won't come to Mahomet, Mahomet must go to the mountain," or something to the same effect. Cases in point are the breed associations, for years located at Toronto. When practically all the Canadian breeders of pure-breds lived in Ontario, few were, consequently, debarred attendance at the annual meetings, and the associations, notably for Shorthorns and Clydesdales, grew lustily. Of late years these two breeds have spread abroad widely in Canada, both East and West, and it seems now that these associations could afford to move around and get better acquainted with their members and study the conditions existing in different sections. Boards of trade, religious bodies and fraternal organizations all are more or less migratory, and if such organizations as the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association and the Clydesdale men moved around a bit it would be better for all concerned. The associations must either follow the above method or adopt the one followed in our Federal system of Government, by giving representation according to membership, and cease to restrict executive appointments to one Province or section of the country.

Immigration Records Too High.

The announcement has been made that it is expected there will be in the neighborhood of 100,000 immigrants enter Canada next year. The circumstance is regarded as most beneficial for the nation, so much so that each year efforts are made to exceed the records of the year previous. It seems to be taken for granted that to fill the country with foreigners is the most vital and sacred duty of the Government. Our immigrant agents are working in all parts of Europe trying to induce all classes of citizens to flock to Canada, and these, in turn, persuade many of their friends at home to emigrate to the land where there are free homes for millions. *Up to the present it is estimated there are 65,000 Galicians and others of similar caste west of Lake Superior, and it is relevant to stop to enquire if this is not a sufficient number of such people. No thought appears to have been taken as to whether or not Canada is to be benefited by large additions to her population of ignorant, avaricious, though industrious, paupers, the sole object being, apparently, to get numbers without as much selective effort as one would expend in buying cattle.

For what are these people brought to Canada? Why should they be importuned to come? To fill our towns and country with people and to make us in time a world power, we are told. Probably it would be heresy to say this is not a laudable ambition, but we submit that it is not. If we analyze the elements of a nation which go to make it envied by all peoples we shall find that it is not millions of population—China has that; it is not natural resources whose value is indestimable—Russia has that; but it is the enlightened intelligence, the industrial ability, and the staunch moral character of her average citizen. Measured by such a standard, Canada has always stood high, but what of our average if we continue to receive large additions of illiterate Europeans? Our trade and our wealth per capita are as large as in any country, and all the attributes of education, morality, intelligence, enterprise, which mean most to a people's happiness, have been vouchsafed unto us. Why then should we endeavor to increase our population indiscriminately, when the history of all nations has been

that the happiness and prosperity of the average individual is in inverse ratio to the population. Following this well-established fact, we shall in due time have enough internal troubles to bother us without intensifying them by the introduction of a class of people who are essentially trouble-makers. With each annual influx of Southern Europeans the average wealth and wealth-producing power of the individual is reduced, without any accruing advantage to the nation. We believe we are voicing the sentiments, not only of every loyal Canadian, but of every sane business man, when we say we have not a welcome for all who seek to share our natural wealth and enjoy the benefits of our national institutions. We must not forget that we hold these things in trust, first for our children, then for those of our blood and race in other countries, and lastly, for the children of men. Such being our responsibility, we should not dare to prostitute our privileges by hurling into the hopper of national life the degrading influences of the unfortunate but debased product of the squalid cities and oppressed countries of Southern Europe. Those who come to us we can scarcely turn away, but for emissaries of our Government to go begging for emigrants among the unfortunate classes, such as have been coming to us in such large numbers, is altogether too incongruous to be tolerated by any nation, and a national humiliation to so enlightened a people.

Economic Fallacies.

At a recent sitting of the Tariff Commission a resolution was presented from the Board of Trade of one of our most progressive Western towns, asking that a duty be put on rough lumber coming from the United States, providing there was some manner of guaranteeing that on that account the price would not be raised. What a beautiful resolution! Why did not the framers of it write "Joke" after it in capital letters? It is so delightfully fair to everyone—the manufacturers could have what they want; that is, higher protection, always provided, of course, that there was attached to the higher tariff a clause that prevented them from taking advantage of it, and the users of lumber would be willing to make this magnificent concession to the lumbermen, provided there was some guarantee that not one of their hard-earned "shekels" should be sacrificed in the process! No one could object to this arrangement. It savors of the sublime. Pope must have been thinking of resolutions of this nature when he described the doubly admirable thing of his day as "something which Jews might kiss and infidels adore."

Even the commissioners, inured to all kinds of strange devices for getting rich by swapping favors which are worthless, looked perplexed, and from the mouth of one, Wm. Patterson, proceeded the question, "Sir, how can these things be?" The paid secretary of the Board of Trade, who is also a farmer and secretary of the live-stock associations, looked doubtful as he read it, and, to his credit be it said that his voice was soft and dulcet, and when he had finished reading he separated from the parchment like a navy from the pick at the stroke of the clock, and the Alberta zephyrs fanned his fevered brow.

Dear, gentle reader—you are not a tariff commissioner, and therefore you can afford to be gentle—tell us what is the advantage of protection that does not protect. The whole fabric of the system is based on the theory that those protected get special favors, and for these favors their brothers pay. If the burdens fell equally upon all, then would the cost of the favors be as great as the benefit, and the protected industry

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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

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THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

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gardeners, and stockmen, of any publication in Western Canada.

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would cease to be protected. But how are you to give protection to the Canadian farmer save only in the most limited and restricted sense? There is only one way, and that is by giving to the farmer a bounty on his products, in order to compensate him for the higher prices he is forced to pay for his raw material; and the farmers don't want this, and no Government has ever suggested giving it.

The farmers have, throughout this investigation, presented a strong front. They have not given vent to hysterical wails, nor have they been actuated by the dominant passion of selfishness which seems to have been the case with so many in other lines of effort. The farmers have asked only for fair play and equality, and unless the signs of the times fail, the reconstructed tariff will bear this impress of the good work that has been done by the farmers of Canada in this investigation.

Where are the Hen Men at?

Poultry associations exist on the prairie, and as such receive grants from the Governments. The poultry-breeders meet, read a paper or two, do some cackling, dust each other's jackets—with insect powder—occasionally a few of the cockerels fight, and they disperse for a twelve-months' moulting period. In Manitoba a grant of \$200 is given the Provincial Association, and the benefits received by the Province are—?

To our mind there is little justification for the grant when the present method of disbursement is considered. A show is held, and many breeds are shown utterly useless from a utility standpoint, many useless owing to the climatic conditions. It would be far better if part or all of the grant were handed over to one of the other live-stock or dairy associations, or divided amongst them,

and used for a dressed-poultry section in connection with a fat-stock and dairy show. The breeding classes of poultry are now well enough looked after at the large and small shows (the non-utility breeds too well), but the effect of the poultry associations in the direction of improvement in the quality of the dressed poultry marketed is yet to be seen. It may be retorted that the poultry-fattening stations to be established by the Dominion Government have not materialized. True! either the lamp went out or the eggs were not fertile, we cannot say which. We have no wish to do the poultry industry an injustice, but will the breeders tell us what they think and what the association is doing?

Let Us Give Thanks.

For the discipline of sorrow,
For the angel of distress,
For the unseen hands that draw us
Into greater blessedness;
For the lips that close in silence,
For the strong hands clasped in prayer,
For the strength of heart that suffers,
But sinks not in despair;
For the penitence and patience
That are meek beneath the rod,
And for hope's glad resurrection,
We give thee thanks, O God.

For the hope that right shall triumph,
For the lifting of the race,
For the victories of justice,
For a coming day of grace;
For the lessons taught by failure,
Learnt in humbleness and pain,
For the call to lofty duties
That will come to us again,
For the hope that those who trust in God
Shall not be put to shame,
For the faith that lives in all the world,
O God! we praise Thy name.
—Marianne Farningham.

Fat-stock Shows Needed.

At this season of the year fat-stock shows are being held in cities of many countries. In Great Britain, at Birmingham and London; in Canada, at Amherst, N. S., and Guelph; and in the U. S., at Chicago. In the West attempts more or less successful have been made to hold such shows. Alberta and Saskatchewan have each one, the start being made last year, and we are glad to note the intention is to continue.

A spasmodic attempt was made to hold one in Manitoba, but, unfortunately, it had not the same backing as the two at Regina and Calgary, consequently this laudable enterprise is either defunct or at its last gasp. One of the reasons for non-progress is the endeavor to mix breeding and fat-stock classes together. Since summer shows are held for the breeding stock, such should be excluded from the fat-stock classes. Fat-stock shows, to be really profitable from the educational standpoint, need the slaughter tests, and when such are carried out, need very large patronage or Government assistance to meet the financial obligations incurred. As yet none of the Western Provinces seem able to hold a fat-stock show at this season of the year, when sales of prize meat might be made for the Christmas market, the rush of fall work right up to the last, and the lack of suitable buildings in which to convene, being the great drawbacks. January is the month occupied by the deliberations of the various breed associations held down East, consequently February and the fore part of March are the only other available periods, seemingly, to hold such shows. Judging by the class of cattle frequently seen on the markets, the fat-stock show is badly needed to demonstrate what the finished article should look like.

Taking Western live stock as a whole, the pig men seem to get closer, on the average, to the correct market ideals. Western fairs, seed-grain shows, etc., are all right, but it will be better to attempt a little and do it thoroughly. Can make partial failures of bigger schemes. Western agriculture is now far enough advanced to warrant the holding of a successful fat-stock show in each of the prairie Provinces.

The Application of Knowledge.

The seed-train special will soon be at work. Agricultural societies and the agricultural press, government officials and cheap agricultural literature continue to spread everywhere the gospel of improved methods, and tell the story of an alluring prospects, until it would seem that the one great need of the agricultural world is not more education, but rather a willingness to apply that knowledge which we already possess.

It is all well enough to tell of the great benefits from these meetings, but unless the people put into practice that which is daily taught, of what avail is the teaching? Every farmer in the land should know that, in plants as well as in animals, the tendency is for like to produce like, and that whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap; but, with a full knowledge of these facts, he will walk away from the lectures of the seed-grain specialists and sow seed that in his heart he knows must fail to produce maximum results. A case came under the writer's notice recently where barley testing only 47% of its germinating power was used for seed, and that, too, with the full knowledge of the sower, and without any increase in the amount of seed sown, which might have overcome the difficulty. What must be impressed upon every person is the importance of making practical use of acquired knowledge. Every time that we fail in our daily work to live up to the best that is in us we weaken ourselves and make it more difficult to strike a higher key for the next effort. We hear some truth told—and told well—at institute or agricultural meetings, but we have heard it before, and we have failed to act; and, in the words of Tennyson, the advice seems "Staled by frequency, sunk by usage into commonest commonplace."

There is not a farmer but knows that weeds deprive the growing plant of moisture, rob it of plant food, and stifle it in its growth and development. He knows also that the weeds allowed to grow on his own place are a source of infection to the surrounding country, but he consoles himself with the fact that his neighbor is just as bad, and that, after all, despite a little carelessness, he is doing tolerably well. What a travesty on truth are those old lines:

"You may not have any big story
Of joy in this old world to tell,
But there's no need to sigh
'Neath the bend o' the sky
If you are just doing tolerably well!"

If every man, woman and child in the Dominion of Canada could just get that "tolerably well" idea out of their heads, and live and work up to the limits of their knowledge and power, what a mighty national awakening there would be in the year 1906.

The Hon. Sydney Fisher brought out this point very forcibly at the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Convention at Brockville last year. He said: "There has been so much given to dairymen of Canada in the last few years, such excellent advice, and such important information, that I feel as though we had reached the point where now our chief labor and our chief work must be rather to induce the average farmer to put that advice and that knowledge into practice, rather than to heap further advice and further information upon him. If we can only do as well as we know, we would all be excellent dairymen and excellent farmers; but, unfortunately, the average man hearing good things acknowledges their truth, gets information of the greatest value in his business, and then goes home and does just the opposite. I venture to say it is almost a national failing of the Anglo-Saxon people."

The above is just as applicable to the people of Canada as a whole as it is to the dairymen and farmers of the East or West, and the one great necessity is for the farmers, and, in fact, the people of Canada in every line of effort, to do their best—their very best—during the coming year.

The one great and mighty force that is at work in the land of the good example of the stalwart few. These men are the salt of the earth. They take advantage of every new idea, they are the first to advocate improved methods. To

them let us throw a passing bouquet, and at the dawn of a new year determine to emulate their example, to get the most out of life, to attempt in every way to increase our knowledge, but above all, to make full use of that knowledge which we have acquired, for, in the making of a nation, or in the living of a noble life of usefulness, it is only right service which is perfect freedom.

Trade with the Orient.

The close of the recent war in the East reveals to us the startling weakness and amazing strength of our new ally in the Orient. The little islands of Japan, so small, so tiny that they may be taken out of one of our Western Provinces and scarcely missed, must support a population of over 45,000,000, and even this is increasing at the rate of over 500,000 a year. Japan's total area of cultivatable land cannot supply the food for her teeming millions, and we have another example of a nation whose development must be largely commercial and industrial, rather than agricultural. Last year her imports of food-stuffs amounted to \$47,000,000, or fully one-third of her total imports. Her system of farming is the most intensive, her agriculturists make lavish use of commercial fertilizers, but no system of farming will ever enable Japan to become a self-supporting nation as far as her food supply is concerned. Meanwhile, as a commercial and manufacturing nation, she is taking rank as a world power. Her manufacturers are preparing to invade south America, and even carry their goods to the west coast of Africa. Her cheap labor is enabling her to displace the United States and England in the markets of the East. Under these changed conditions it is almost absolutely certain that wages will increase in Japan, and that with increased comforts of life will come a demand for better food than her native fields supply. Therein lies Canada's opportunity. Natural commercial contiguity places us in a position to supply cheaply the demands of the new East. We have the products which these people need. A start has already been made, and with our Dominion Department of Trade and Commerce rests the responsibility of assisting this trade to the utmost. Lying midway between Great Britain and the great consuming nations of Europe, and Japan, which is bound to become the counterpart of Great Britain in the far East,

Canada occupies a prominent position in the commercial world. We have now one railway that has reached the Pacific coast; in a few years we shall have another, and possibly a third. With three railways and good harbors open all the year round, the Last West will shake hands with the New East across the open waters of the Pacific, and the mutual trade between these two young giants will assume proportions heretofore undreamed of by even our most sanguine trade enthusiasts.

Local Patriotism.

A local exchange says: "Work for the town or district in which you live; have faith in it; believe it is the best on earth, and use every effort to make others believe it." This is very good advice when not too thoroughly applied, but nothing could be more detrimental to the country as a whole than the persistent "knocking"—we can use no better term—in which the residents of one district sometimes indulge against the others. Have faith in your own district, certainly—the more, the better—but at least manifest a spirit of fairness to other portions of the country. No one district possesses every advantage. Some places may be better adapted to one style of agriculture than the other, but that does not necessarily imply that the circle of country bounded by your horizon is the only habitable portion of Western Canada. There is more blatant nonsense and straightforward disregard of truth in this hammering of one district by the representatives of another than should be indulged in by any self-respecting people. There are frequent occasions in which co-operation between the people of different districts would prove a mighty source of strength and power which is now wasted in mutual bickerings and jealousies. Be true to your own district, but above all, be true to the larger interests of the Province and of the nation as a whole. Canada is not a small country; surely it is too large for any of its citizens to indulge in a spirit of picayune jealousy.

His Mint.

Enclosed find a sufficient amount to cover my arrears and renewal to the "Farmer's Advocate." Your valuable paper helps me on with my farming business, as I have seen items in it which were worth dollars to me many times. Thanking you for past favors, and wishing your paper every success,
WM. A. WILKIE.
Cottonwood.

Horses.

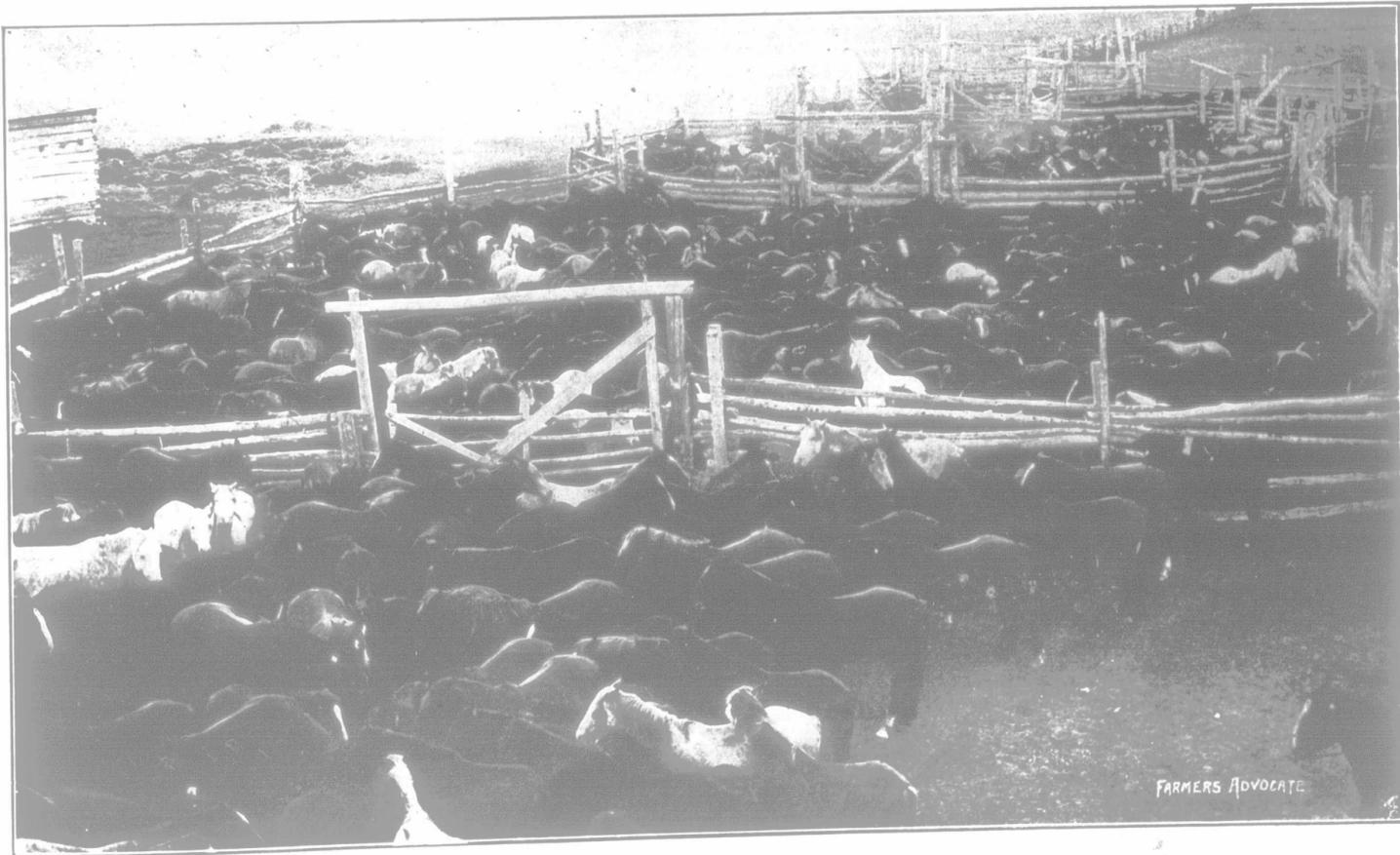
Feeding Idle Horses in Winter.

Idle horses which are turned off during the winter, or which are kept in a strawyard, should receive plenty of hay, and it is in all cases the best plan to feed it ad lib., the horses being given as much hay as they will eat, but not enough to waste under foot. Hay is the most suitable kind of food for idle horses in the winter time, containing as it does an adequate amount of nourishment, and being suited to the requirements of horses which are not doing any work, and which only get what exercise they choose to take. The amount of hay which idle horses consume each day when it is supplied to them ad lib. varies somewhat in different cases. On a rough average, light horses will eat from 19 to 22 pounds of hay per diem, when they are given as much as they like to eat, while heavy-draft horses require somewhat more. Hay is the best substitute for grazing. In the case of horses which are kept on straw it is most advisable to include a daily allowance of roots in their diet, as these prove most wholesome, and are of great benefit in keeping the horses healthy and preventing constipation. This is apt to occur when horses are mainly fed on hay and chaff if some laxative food is not provided. Fourteen pounds of roots daily is not at all too large an allowance for idle horses kept on straw, and when there is a plentiful supply of roots available this quantity or a slightly larger one may well be fed. Some horses are more partial to roots than others, and while all horses are fond of some roots, it is found that they vary somewhat in regard to the amount of roots which they will eat with relish. In some cases the allowance above may prove to be as much as the horse cares to eat, and more roots would not be consumed, even if offered. In any case, however, there is no chance of a horse eating more roots than are good for it when receiving a great deal of dry fodder. Though horses will readily tackle whole roots or those cut into halves, it is the best plan when feeding roots to cut them up in the root-cutter or pulper.

BRAN MASHES.

In default of a supply of roots, horses fed on straw must be given bran mashes at frequent intervals, and at any rate, once a week, while a bran mash twice weekly will be better. The bran should be dealt out with a liberal hand in preparing the mashes. These bran mashes, like the roots, serve to keep the horses healthy, by reason of their laxative effects, and it is certainly highly advisable to provide them as recommended if sufficient roots are not on hand.

The hay given to the horses is best fed in a long state, and there is no reason to chaff it. If desired, a mixture of chaffed hay and straw may



Range Horses in Corrals, Bow Park Ranch.

FARMERS ADVOCATE

be supplied to supplement the hay, but cut stuff of this description when fed by itself does not make a particularly palatable feed, and horses will only eat it if a keen appetite compels them to do so. By mixing a little dry bran or some grain in with the chop its palatability is, of course, greatly improved, and horses will then eat it readily enough. Bran contains a goodly amount of nutriment, and it is a most useful food for idle horses, as it is in no wise heating. It is certainly a good plan to feed a little dry bran to horses running in the open or kept on straw during the winter. Clean, bright wheat chaff can also be used economically as a fodder.

One of the most important questions requiring consideration in connection with the present subject is that of feeding grain. Idle horses which receive a plentiful supply of hay do not absolutely require grain, and can be wintered without getting an allowance of grain. It is, as a general rule, the best plan to feed a few oats to horses under these circumstances, and the small extra outlay which is incurred in doing so is well justified. It is not, of course, in any way necessary to give idle horses much grain, and that merely means a useless expense which gives no satisfactory return. A small allowance is all that is required. A few oats serve to keep the horse in decent condition, and help to keep up the muscles, while if no grain is given they get out of condition and lose muscle. A horse which is wintered without receiving any grain loses its condition absolutely, and is quite unfit at first for work when it is taken into the stable again. By feeding some oats a certain degree of fitness is retained, and the horse will regain proper working condition and become quite fit again much sooner than if grain is dispensed with. When horses are given an allowance of oats, they, of course, do not require, or eat, as much hay as they do when they get no grain; and thus a saving in the hay is effected by feeding some grain, and this saving in hay is in a certain measure a set-off against the cost of grain, though it does not by any means cover the latter. It may be reckoned roughly that a pound of oats takes the place of from between two and three pounds of hay. Thus, when horses which are being wintered receive a daily grain allowance of two pounds they consume about five pounds less hay each day than they do if they get no grain. A daily allowance of a couple of pounds of grain is sufficient in most cases, but a somewhat larger allowance—say three or four pounds—does not come at all amiss in the case of valuable horses. The question of how much grain should be fed is, to a certain extent, dependent upon the circumstances of each particular case, and must be decided by the man on the spot. Plenty of chaff should in all cases be mixed with the grain, and if bran is fed, the latter should also be mixed in along with the grain and chaff. If it is found to be economical to do so, barley or corn may be fed as part of the allowance of grain instead of oats, and the whole of the grain allowance may even be composed of barley or corn should an appreciable saving be effected by using barley or corn in the place of oats. There is, however, no gainsaying the fact that barley or corn is not as suitable as are oats for the purpose under discussion, and the latter certainly deserve the preference when it comes to choosing between the two kinds of grain.—[F. & S.]

Hiring Stallions.

The feasibility of the adoption of the Scottish system of hiring stallions has often been discussed in connection with the horse-breeding interests of this country, with the invariable result that no action has ever been taken by stallion owners or breeders to further it. The plan, while successful in Scotland, does not seem to appeal to farmers in Canada, although the stallion business is not in a satisfactory condition, and some other system than that at present most generally practiced may be adopted.

We have frequently pointed out that the funds of agricultural societies might be employed to better advantage by assisting in the purchase of pure-bred stock than in holding a small fair, and if some sort of use of the agricultural society for the hiring of stallions could be made, it would relieve the individual members of a stallion syndicate of considerable responsibility. Of course, the hiring of a stallion for one or more seasons' service presupposes the willingness of stallion owners to rent, but we should suppose there would be no difficulty in this respect, since the success of the stallion business depends upon the amount of satisfaction that can be given the breeders. At present the syndicate system stands as an intermediate state between the system of private ownership and that practiced in Scotland, and we believe that were the same energy employed to introduce the Scottish system as has been exercised in syndicate stallions, there would be more satisfaction felt by both the breeders and the importers. We would suggest that the many agricultural societies which are being organized in the newer-settled districts turn their attention to this phase of agricultural co-opera-

tive effort, rather than to the holding of a fair. One thing is certain, and that is, when a community takes the initiative and goes after a horse there is more likelihood of satisfaction than if they wait passively until the stallion salesman arrives upon the scene to drum up the trade. It is putting the horse before the cart for any community to wait until some one comes along and sells them any commodity; instead, the community should be the moving party, and purchase what they want where there is plenty to be had.

Age of Breeding Mares.

A correspondent of the London Live-stock Journal gives some experience on a question that has been much discussed. He says:

"I cannot say at what age a mare produces her best foal, but for the last eighteen years I have been agent for one of our largest insurance companies for mares against the risk of foaling; besides this I have had some personal experience. I have carefully analyzed the result of each year's business, and, though others may find results different, to me the greatest risk is a four-year-old mare with her first foal; I much prefer a three-year-old. I attribute this to the fact that a mare at four years of age is almost at her full strength, and oftentimes when stunted at three years, is allowed to lie comparatively idle, generally not much handled. We all know a mare is a most impatient animal, and at this age not, perhaps, under the best of control; the consequence is a ruptured blood-vessel and death. With a three-year-old my experience has been much more favorable; there is one which this year has proved barren for the first time, now 15 years of age, that has produced eleven live foals, only one of which has the company had to pay for as dying before they were a month old. Mares of 8 years are generally good breeders, and can be depended on up to 14 years, but mares of 10 years and upwards when put to the stud I find very irregular, many only bring foals alternate years. From these we lose a great number of foals. I strongly advise, from figures in my possession, farmers to breed from their mares early, the first at three years, then rest one year if there is fear of spoiling her growth (which I do not think is the case). An early mother is the best milker and mother.

A Saskatchewan Breeder on Fall Foals.

I saw in your issue of the 29th ult. a request for an expression of opinion upon the advisability of raising fall foals, and, having been a breeder of horses in Minnesota for twenty-five years, I thought I would give my conclusions. I have raised a great many fall foals, and have always had better success with them than with foals which came in the spring. This is especially the case when one has to depend upon his brood mares to do the farm work, as mares foaling in the fall, say the first of November, do not interfere with the farm work, and when spring comes the colts are ready to wean. They can then be turned on grass and go right on growing. I think fall colts will do as well here as in Minnesota, as I now have one which came in October, and is doing splendidly. The climate is about the same here, and I intend to follow the raising of fall foals, keeping pure-bred Percherons and Hackneys. R. P. STANLEY.

Moosomin, Sask.

Hint on Stallion's Care.

What I learned by thirty years of experience relative to the care and management of stallions I am willing others should know, and should it prove of service to anyone I shall feel well paid for the trouble I have taken.

A few things that I consider of great importance are: First, before using the stallion to mares let him get some age. No colt will breed as well as an old horse from eight to sixteen years old, provided the horse has been properly taken care of. Next, avoid all pampering, both as to care and feed. Feed and work him as you would any horse, not overheating or over-exercising him. If not situated so you can work or drive him, have a good roomy yard where he can run and exercise at his own free will. There are three things that should be remembered that are not conducive to fertility in a stallion or to soundness, strength or longevity in his progeny, viz., idleness, pampering with unhealthy food, and putting him to service when too young.—[F. C. Warner, in Wisconsin Bulletin.]

Eager After It.

I think, if it is possible, your paper gets more interesting every week. Wishing you every success and lots of new subscribers for the coming year, I remain, Yours truly, Lloydminster E. H. BAYNE.

Stock.

Methods of Wintering Pigs.

The Dominion Agriculturist reports carrying on experiments in wintering sows, outside vs. inside, as follows:

Where much pasturing of pigs is carried on, the wintering of the sows and fall litters is always a problem of considerable difficulty, since the fall utilization of pastures requires pigs ready to turn out at an early date in the spring.

During the winter of 1903-04 a number of the brood sows were housed in the small, single-board cabins used on the pastures in summer. They did well and were healthy, but cost about twenty-five per cent. more to maintain in good condition than did their mates housed in the regular brood-sow run or house.

A problem that confronts the farmer who wishes to go heavily into bacon production is the raising of young pigs to the age of three or four months without the help of skim milk or whey. This difficulty is more particularly noticed in winter or autumn. To gain some information as to the probably best meal mixtures for the purpose, two experiments were tried in January, February and March, 1904. One of these was conducted outside with pigs housed in small cabins, as mentioned above, and the other inside the regular piggery.

In determining the value of a meal mixture, the items to be considered are the rate of gain, and the cost of 100 pounds increase in weight.

A study was also made of the comparative economy of feeding fall pigs outside and inside. There were two lots inside and two lots outside. The lots were from two different litters, some from each being inside and the rest outside. The results show in favor of inside feeding over outside, as it cost from 5 to 6 cents to produce a pound of gain outside, and from 2.8 cents to 4.48 cents inside.

INSIDE FEEDING.

When similar feeds were fed inside much better results were noted, both the rate of gain per day being slightly increased and the cost of production lowered. The mixture of shorts 4 parts and oil 1 part coming to the fore, as gains were made at a cost of \$2.80 per 100 pounds gain, and at the rate of 6-10ths pound per pig per day.

Other rations fed were mixed meal (oil meal 200, shorts 200, gluten 200, oats 200, skim milk 4½ pounds a day), of which 190 pounds of meal and 564 pounds skim milk were required for 100 pounds of gain.

An examination of the reports of the experiments carried on outside, shows that a mixture of shorts 4 parts and oil meal 1 part produced pork for \$5.02 per 100 pounds, at the rate of 6-10ths of a pound per day. Shorts and gluten meal, equal parts, produced pork at a more rapid rate, viz., 8-10ths pounds per day, but at a slightly higher cost, viz., \$6 per 100 pounds. The difference may have been due to the difference in the age of the pigs. A mixture of shorts and oil meal, equal parts, gave very poor results, since it cost \$7.93 to produce 100 pounds, live weight, at the rate of 47-100th pound per pig per day.

At the present time many farmers of the Western Provinces are doubtful as to being able to feed pigs at a profit at a price of 5 cents to the farmer. Let us hear from our readers on this point, as to method of feeding and estimated cost, also the breed or breeds used for the purpose.

Heavy Cattle Exports from Alberta.

C. P. R. Live-stock Agent McMullen has made this report: "The range country—that is, from Cochrane and Cowley on the C. P. R. main line on the west, to Moose Jaw on the east, and on the Crow's Nest, has disposed of 70,000 head of cattle; 50,000 were export stock, and the balance were slaughtered in Canada. Last year the export stock numbered 34,000. The fall of 1905 leaves very few animals which come under the class of exports still on the range. Those which have still to go out will probably not number over 2,500 head. The export cattle shipped during the season will number as follows: April, 87 head; May, 826; June, 2,648; July, 8,693; August, 10,157; September, 11,535; October, 11,612; November, to date, about 5,000; total, 50,588. Shippers and ranchers have both had a fairly good season. The few cattle which are still remaining may still go forward if the weather permits. It is several years since the range has been as clear of marketable cattle as it is now.

It is still rather early to make a forecast of what the next year may bring forth, but indications point to high prices. Well-known authorities bear out this contention by the fact that for the last couple of years the importation of young cattle has been very light, and have nearly all been disposed of, so the cattle market next year will be nearly all Alberta brood stock."

A Sign of Good Milkers.

Dairy Farmer, writing in the Chamber of Agriculture Journal, says: "The average man is under the impression that the number of a cow's teats amount to four, and to be told that there may be six, eight or ten would hardly be credited, but very few cows are strictly confined to four teats. That may be the number of the most prominent commonly made use of for milking, but there are generally a few small ones of various sizes, some being quite as large as one's finger and others less. Many of those who judge a cow from the udder give preference to those with half a dozen or more teats. They say that extra teats are a sure indication of a good milker, and I agree with them. I have given this particular indication much attention, and although it is not an infallible sign, it is rarely misleading, as with few exceptions the numerous-teated cow is a better milker than one strictly confined to four. As a rule, cows with a number of smaller teats have four very large or prominent ones, and this in itself is looked on as an advantage by many. The extra teats are rarely milked—indeed, when they are disregarded on the heifer at first, the most of them go blind, and are dummies, but if carefully attended to and milked regularly a good deal may be extracted from the small teats. Indeed, some go as far as to say if they are neglected they will cause udder troubles, but this I have never experienced, and doubt it. Indeed, the extra teats seem to be superfluous so far as the process of milking is concerned, and I never knew one of them to form a substitute for a blind main teat. There is no show I go to where so many cows in milk are exhibited as the London Dairy, and I do not think I ever saw so many extra-teated cows as at this year's show. Indeed, this extra feature was so general and conspicuous that it induces one to assume that those who are giving the most attention to the production of exceeding milkers are including superfluous teats amongst their points; and if these can be accepted as reliable indications there will be another simple way or guide of selecting milkers brought into play, and made welcome."

The Hair and Skin of Live Stock.

Braiding up the tails and manes is an art the Old Country horsemen excel in, and one that excites the admiration of the farm boy. In muddy weather the method of hair-dressing as followed becomes almost one of necessity in horses that have been allowed to grow up undocked. Among the cattlemen of some breeds hair-dressing for the show-ring takes up considerable time and means a lot of work. The Hereford men, especially, have, with currycomb and water, managed to get the hair of their charge to lie to suit them, but the imitation of these methods by some Shorthorn exhibitors is not one we can commend. While a mossy coat is desired for the reds, whites and roans, the curling so frequently done for the Whitefaces is no ornament to the Shorthorn, neither does it give the mossy-coat effect so much desired.

In horses, the currycomb should be seldom used, except to clean the brush; gentle friction in the direction of the hair, given with firm pressure, is desirable, and has a healthful effect, stimulating the surface circulation and the oil cells of the skin, and thus giving the shiny appearance so much desired, and usually considered as one evidence of good health. To be of benefit the brushing must be repeated at regular intervals, and after once removing the dust and dead skin scales (dandruff), the glands of the skin thus stimulated into action must not be allowed to choke up. If attention cannot be given regularly we believe it would be better to leave the horses, especially those idle, unbrushed during the winter months, starting again early in the spring, so as to assist the skin in its functions when work starts. If brushing and currying is performed irregularly such is of little avail, for the simple reason the skin glands are not working as they might, and therefore the bowels and kidneys will have to shoulder the responsibility of getting rid of the waste of the body. It must not be forgotten that the skin and lungs are excretory organs as well as the bowels and kidneys. Once this fact is thoroughly appreciated ventilation will become, in every farmer's mind, indispensable in stables. In the winter time, or in cold stables, then, it is not advisable to stimulate the skin's functions, unless care will be taken to see that the excretory matter—in the form of dried sweat and dust—is removed regu-

larly. When studying the skin of one's charges an observant person will notice the great differences in thickness, pliability and quality of hair. Unfortunately, there is among some a tendency to go in for the thin-skinned fellows. We believe that in cattle for this Western climate we cannot get them too thick in the hide, provided the skin is pliable (mellow); the thin-skinned one is not, as a rule, the one with the mossy coat or sufficient hair. Reds almost invariably handle less mellow than roans or whites, the hard-handling board-like black-red should on no account be brought into one's herd. Wiry hair usually goes with the thin hard skin, and possessors of such an undesirable attribute are rarely good or profitable doers.

The Four Great Beef Breeds.

II.

GALLOWAYS.

Galloway cattle are so named from the Province of Galloway, in Scotland, not comprising the stewardry of Kirkcudbright and the Shire of Wigtown. They are one of the purest as well as

the home of the Galloways. This stocker trade, however, ceased after the introduction of turnip-growing in that part of Scotland.

IMPORTATION TO AMERICA.

The first recorded Galloways were imported into Canada in 1853 by Graham Bros., of Vaughn, Ont., some twenty miles north of Toronto, followed by importations about 1860 by Geo. Miller, of Markham, and others. Among the early breeders in Canada who owned good herds were John Fleming and John Torrance, of Vaughn. In the early sixties a class was provided for the breed at the Upper Canada Provincial Exhibition, and four or five exhibitors competed, among whom were Thos. McCrae and Wm. Hood, of Guelph, and John Snell, of Edmonton (now Snelgrove), who had the first-prize herd and the sweepstakes bull and female on several occasions at the Provincial fair. His herd was dispersed by auction in 1867, most of the best animals being purchased by Mr. McCrae, father of Lieut.-Colonel McCrae, who still maintains the herd and has made frequent importations in recent years. Mr. Wm. Martin, of Winnipeg, and Mr. John Graham, Carberry, Man., have also imported some

recently. Galloways have been widely distributed both in the Western States and the Canadian Northwest in the last twenty years, owing to their natural hardiness and adaptation to rustling on the range, where they are very popular as profitable beef producers.

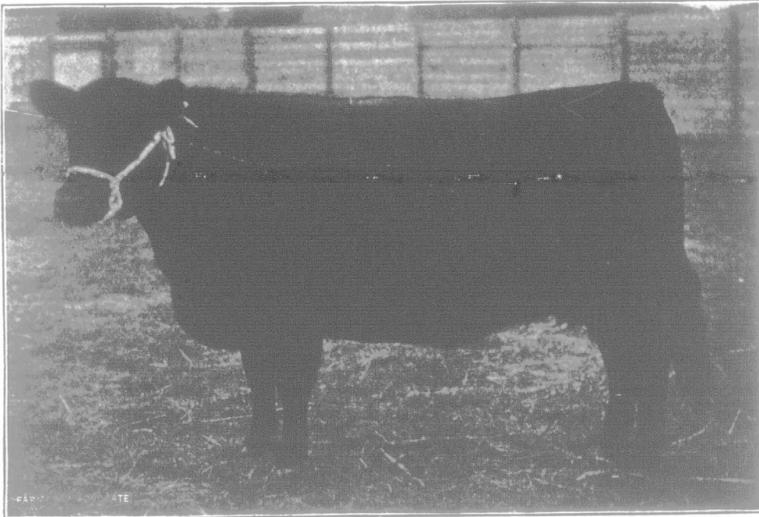
REGISTRATION.

The Galloway Cattle Society in Britain was established in 1877. The American Galloway Breeders' Association was organized in 1882. The first volume of the Galloway herdbook of Great Britain, as distinguished from the Aberdeen-Angus, was published in 1878. Previously the two breeds were recorded in the same book, not as one breed, as they were recognized as distinctly different in blood and characteristics, but separately. The Rev. John Gillespie, Mousewald Manse, Dumfries, has been the editor of the Galloway Herdbook since the adoption of separate registration.

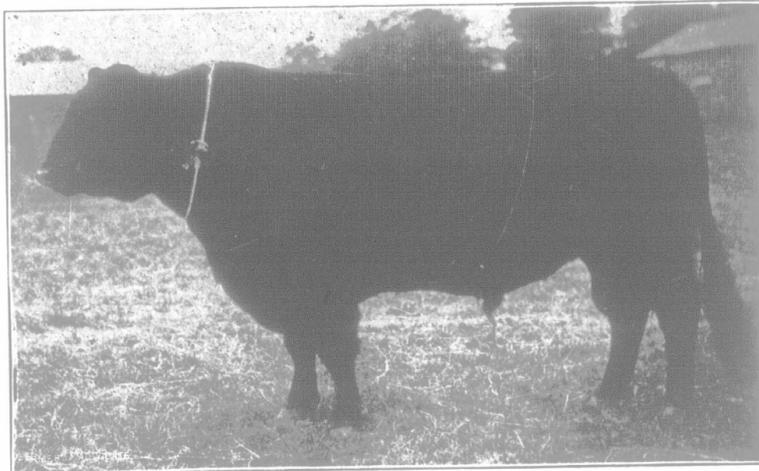
Registration was commenced in Canada in 1872. The first volume of the American Herdbook was published by the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario in 1883. In 1883 the interest of that Association was purchased by the American Galloway Breeders' Association, and since that time the American registration of Galloways has been principally conducted in the United States, but a register has been kept in the Ontario Department of Agriculture. The American Herdbook now contains over 30,000 pedigrees in the published volumes.

CHARACTERISTICS.

Galloways are decidedly the hardest of the British breeds, except the West Highland. Their long hair and thick, mossy undercoat peculiarly enables them to endure cold and wet. They do better on rough fare and spare diet than most other breeds, their vigor of constitution enabling them to well endure long journeys by road or rail or ship transit. In size they are somewhat less than the other three breeds named, but this is perhaps more apparent than real, as they are very short-legged and longer-bodied than others, and weigh remarkably well in proportion to apparent size. They probably do not, as a rule, mature so quickly as the other breeds, but when fed a forcing ration they are quite capable of maturing at an early age. Their grazing qualities are of a high order, and when on rich pastures



Alice 3rd of Castlemilk. First-prize Galloway Cow, Royal Show, 1904.



Typical Galloway Bull.

one of the oldest of the improved breeds of cattle. Several writers of the sixteenth century speak in high terms of the excellence of the beef of the cattle of the Galloway district. There has been no infusion of outside blood whatever within the recorded history of the breed. An unmistakable proof of the antiquity and purity of the breed is found in the entire absence of "scurs" or incipient horns in pure-bred Galloways, and in their great power to remove the horns when crossed on other breeds, the progeny being almost invariably polled, and generally black or of brownish tinge, though when crossed with Shorthorns the produce is often a blue-gray in color. During the eighteenth century many Galloways were of mixed colors; some had white faces, some a white belt, others were brindled, drab or dun, and by the law of reversion, occasionally, but rarely, a dun-colored one yet appears. In the eighteenth and early in the nineteenth century Galloways were annually driven in large numbers to the southern counties of England to be finished in the London market, where their beef was, and is yet, very popular. For many years from 20,000 to 30,000 head were thus driven annually from

Farm.

they finish quickly and in fine form, taking on flesh very smoothly, with no appearance of rolling or patchiness. Galloway beef has long been noted for its fine quality in the London market, where it commands the highest price. The fat is finely intermixed with the lean, and the flesh is fine-grained and rich in flavor. They cannot lay claim to being a superior milking breed, but many of the cows yield well of milk that is rich in quality. Their value in crossing and grading is of a high order, and for prepotency Galloway bulls are almost unrivalled, fully 95 per cent. of their progeny from horned cows being polled, and the first cross from cows of other breeds have often all the appearance of pure-breds.

The hides of the Galloways are being much used for sleigh robes, owing to the length and beauty of the outer growth of hair. In general appearance they are low-set, sturdy, robust, lively and spirited.

STANDARD POINTS.

According to the scale of points adopted by the Galloway Society of Great Britain, the ideal animal of the breed should conform to the following description: Color, black or a brownish tinge; head short and wide, with broad forehead and less pointed in the poll than the Aberdeen-Angus; nostrils wide; neck moderate in length, clean, and fitting well into the shoulders; body deep, round and symmetrical; shoulders, fine and straight, moderately wide above (coarse shoulder-points and sharp or high shoulders are objectionable); breast full and deep; back and rump straight; ribs deep and well sprung; hook-bones not prominent; hind quarters long, moderately wide and well filled; flank deep and full; thighs broad, straight, and well let down to hock (rounded buttocks very objectionable); legs, short and clean, with fine bone; tail well set on and moderately thick; skin mellow and moderately thick; hair soft and wavy, with mossy undercoat (wiry or curly hair is very objectionable).

Compared with the Aberdeen-Angus, they are not quite so long in body, are shorter in the head and less pointed at the poll, not quite so cylindrical in shape, more prominent at the arm and thigh, a little stronger at the tail-head, a little thicker in the hide, and longer and more wavy in the coat.

Stock at Local Fairs.

The meetings of the agricultural societies throughout Manitoba on December 11th gave rise in a great many instances to discussions of how to get more live stock out to the fairs. From all appearances it would appear that there are too many fairs for the numbers of stock, and that rather than try to discover how to get the limited number of show stock spread around to the fairs there should be some effort made to get some of the fairs out of the way of the stock. Only a few breeders go to the trouble and expense of making an exhibit at the larger fairs, and they do so with the expectation that by the aid of prize money they will be able to say the venture was warranted by the valuable advertising secured, not only for the herd, but also for the whole breed. The complaint is now raised that, with the exception of about five or six fairs in the Province, it does not pay to exhibit, consequently the smaller exhibition authorities have a problem to face. Breeders of live stock not only demur at the idea of going to extra trouble of fitting stock for exhibition and to exhibiting it, but the complaint is quite general that the fitting and high feeding necessary to get stock in shape to win prizes detracts from their value and usefulness as breeders. Such a difficulty has been experienced by many breeders in other parts, and many now only show their younger animals before they have lost the first bloom of youth, trusting to the honors won on such stock to maintain the reputation of the herd. Others, again, make periodical exhibits, just sufficiently often to keep their stock before the public.

Naturally, the unsophisticated stockman asks why, if high fitting is injurious to stock, judges should encourage it by awarding prizes to those carrying the most flesh and showing the highest condition? To him the simplest plan would be to give the prize to the animal, especially the female, that gave most evidence as a breeder. This to a certain extent, a judge does, but since in a certain sense the ability to carry a lot of flesh is the chief sign of utility, and the presence of that flesh being a guarantee that the offspring will also carry it, the judge must necessarily give due consideration to it. At the same time not forgetting character. If any one can tell how to discover the utility of a beef animal, for instance, in a practical way, without putting it to the test of high fitting, he will have rendered both stockmen and the public a lasting service. In the meantime, the animal determined to win will fit, and those who are determined may seldom win, consequently the exhibits are very largely by liberal feeders, and those

have not the time to fit nor the inclination to exhibit will remain away from the fairs, to the annoyance of the exhibition boards and the detriment of the fair, though not necessarily to the deterioration of their herds.

The Chaff Should be Saved.

One of the great wastes of feed on Western farms is due to the threshing machines which do not separate the chaff from the bulk straw. All practical horse and cattle feeders are aware of the value of the chaff; whether that value is obtained by reason of its mechanical effect or its feeding constituents it matters little to the practical man. That chaff has such a value is borne out by the fact that many machines are manufactured and sold for the express purpose of chaffing straw. Henry, in Feeds and Feeding, says:

"The chaff of wheat and oats contain more protein than the respective straw, and because of their fineness and softness they are useful in feeding stock. Often with chaff there are found light and broken kernels which have escaped the threshers; by these the value of chaff, so called, is materially increased. In Canada and England chaffed straw is commonly mixed with pulped roots, and the mass allowed to soften and even ferment slightly. Thus prepared, cattle readily consume large quantities, with satisfactory returns. Oat straw, because of its nutrients and its soft, pliable stems, leads for feeding purposes, with barley following. Wheat straw, being coarse and stiff, is not as satisfactory, though some will be eaten by cattle.

"Not only is the per cent. of protein in the chaffs greater, but the percentage of crude fiber is less in the chaffs than in the straws. The leading quality of feeding stuffs is digestibility. Usually, the higher the ration of protein to non-



Two of Oswald Palmer's (Lacombe) Whitefaces.

nitrogenous constituents in a feed, the greater the percentage of protein digested. The digestibility of protein in coarse fodders varies from 35 to 80 per cent.; of the crude fiber, from 30 to 70 per cent, in cattle, less in horses. In the percentage composition, wheat chaff has 4.5 protein, the straw 3.4; oat chaff 4.0, the straw the same, but there is less crude fiber in the chaffs in each case, although each is richer in fats (ether extract) than the straws. Summing up the comparative values from the standpoints of quantity of protein and crude fiber, digestibility and palatability, the chaffs are superior to the straws.

Young Cattle are the Cheaper to Fatten.

Experiments at the University of Wisconsin have been carried out with regard to discovering the cost of producing a hundred pounds gain in live weight upon animals of various ages. These figures are rather interesting, and may also be turned to profitable account. These experiments, it is said, point out very definitely that it is most profitable to fatten cattle whilst they are still young. The older the animal the more food is required to produce a given gain. Some other stations also have proved similar results. It requires 120 these experiments go to prove about one-half as much grain to produce 100 pounds of gain on calves as on two-year-olds. At the Ottawa Experiment Station the proportion of profit in producing a 1,000 lb. live weight in cattle of different ages was as follows: Calves, 31; Yearlings, 27; Two-year-olds, 19.10; and three-year-olds, 12.80.

Chicago Opinion on Scarcity of Swine.

Canada's hog farms nearly never close, and Canadian packers maintain a constant demand for hogs to produce swine carcasses for export. The worm has a very good crop, has not

Relative Cost of Producing Crops.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

For the last three years persistent efforts have been made to induce farmers to give up summer-fallow as a wasteful and useless institution. The arguments used in this behalf would scarcely deserve comment, if they had not been advanced by professed teachers of agriculture. I repeat a few of them, which are fair samples of those that came under my notice:

"God never intended a field to go without a crop." This statement might be allowed to stand, if the word clean was inserted before the word crop.

"Nature abhors a blank." This is somewhat ambiguous, and may mean the "tabula rasa," on which the philosopher Locke built his ideal theory.

"In summer-fallow the soil loses some of its nitrogen compounds, and it is therefore wasteful of soil fertility." This is likely true; but it is also true, and has been so demonstrated experimentally, that in summer-fallows the soil bacteria are converting free nitrogen into nitrates, and if we give them an occasional forkful of manure, they'll multiply and manufacture nitrates to anyone's satisfaction.

"It is unprofitable to allow a field to go two years to produce only one crop." This is mathematically demonstrated below to be false. But perhaps the hardest blow struck at our old reliable institution was when the clover bacteria boom struck the Province. Some one in this enlightened twentieth century discovered (a matter known to the Romans 2,000 years ago) that clover and certain allied plants enriched the soil. This was to be a bonanza for the grain-grower. Summer-fallow was now certainly useless. Will someone tell us how much money we can make with a clover crop on 25 acres in two years, and how to make it?

Crop rotation, such as oats, barley, corn, roots, etc., is a good thing, but the world wants our wheat, is willing to pay cash for it, and I for one advocate growing wheat—clean wheat, No. 1 hard wheat—and giving these side lines whatever consideration each individual farmer's condition calls for.

Under Manitoba conditions it is imperative to summer-fallow, as our plowing season is usually cold and dry, and there is little or no seed germination until the next crop is in the ground. In doing so four points must be kept clearly in mind. The function of the summer-fallow should be: 1st, to clean the land; 2nd, to restore fertility; 3rd, to store up summer rains in the form of moisture for the use of next season's crop, and, 4th, to provide a seed-bed of the proper consistency as to compactness and mulch for a wheat crop. Many farmers summer-fallow with only one or two of the above objects in view, and fail to get the best results. Even Dr. Fletcher, the Dominion Botanist, tells an agricultural committee at Ottawa that we in the West summer-fallow for moisture alone. The problem with us farmers is how to make it perform the above four functions with the least possible amount of labor, consistent with the greatest efficiency in results. In summer-fallowing an average Red River valley farm, infested with thistles, wild oats and stink weed, it should be disked the previous fall during a dry spell, to mix the weed seeds with the surface soil. After spring work is done it should be plowed shallow and harrowed twice, then manured, and during the early part of July plowed as deep as it had ever been plowed before, and harrowed twice. When the thistles begin to appear above ground it should be disked singly and harrowed. This will leave the land in ridges, and when the thistles again appear it should be disked along the ridges to level the ground, and harrowed. These operations provide for the growth and destruction of five crops of weeds, the smothering of the thistles, the restoration of fertility, the storing of moisture, and, as the last plowing was done in the early part of July, followed by surface cultivation, the soil next spring will be found to be well packed. It is a great mistake to disk in the spring, if a mulch of loose soil can be formed with the drag-harrows, as the firmer the soil for a wheat crop the better.

Some summer-fallows yielded last season about forty bushels an acre; but I'll handicap the old-reliable, give him credit for only thirty, and compute the cost and returns from an acre summer-fallowed, and the same dirty acre consecutively cropped for two years.

The account for the fallow would stand much like this: Two plowings, \$2.70; three diskings, 75c; eight harrowings, \$1.20; manuring, \$3; seed and sowing, \$1.45; taxes, 25c; cutting and stooking, 75c; threshing, \$2.25; marketing, 75c; total, \$14.00. Thirty bushels at 70c, or \$21, less \$14, leaves \$7. This would mean a net cash gain of \$200 on a fallow of 25 acres, net of all above expenses, and a moderate return for labor. Add to this a prospective gain of six, \$2 profit for these crops, or \$120 on account of my seed being saved and a harvest saved. There is also a prospect of a high yield of mulch and ready home manure, which begins to pay nothing of the more important of the "weed that's a good crop," has not

Yield of a summer-fallow, the same dirty acre, would stand as follows: Two plowings, \$2.70; three diskings, 75c; seed and sowing, \$2.25; total, \$5.70. Thirty bushels at 70c, or \$21, less \$5.70, leaves \$15.30.

twine, 70c.; cutting and stooking, \$1.50; threshing, \$2; marketing, 50c.; total, \$11.00.

I estimate an average crop on land as dirty as I have summer-fallowed at 10 bushels an acre; and according to this year's record it is more likely to be less than more. This would give us twenty bushels, at 70c., or \$14, less \$11, leaves \$3. Reduce this by \$1 an acre for the two crops for dockage for weed seeds, and we have a net gain of \$2 an acre for two years, to say nothing of the dirty, gloomy prospect ahead of the farmer who wants to sell out and go ranching, or out West to take up a homestead. A. M. C.

How Clover was Grown at Maple Grove.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate": I am very pleased to give you what information I derived from my experience this year in growing clover.

In the first place, I got my seed from Fargo, North Dakota. I also got from the National Nitro-culture Company a small package of their red-clover nitro-culture. This I applied to the seed, as directed on the package. The seed was then sown with a barrow-seeder on a piece of land that was last year in wheat. This land was spring plowed fairly early this year and harrowed twice. Just before seeding it was again harrowed twice to knock out the small weeds that had sprouted. In all the cultivating, however, I was not satisfied. The land was heavy land, and owing to the very wet spring, it could not be worked down as well as it should have been.

On the 2nd of June the seed was sown at the rate of fifteen pounds to the acre. It came up rapidly and evenly, but there was, I regret to say, quite as rapid and even a growth of good healthy weeds. On the 20th of July the clover had reached a height of six or seven inches, and the weeds had, in most cases, overtopped it, so I put in the mower and cut the whole plot down. I ran the mower as high as I could, but it was impossible to save much of the clover. It soon started to grow again, however, and by the 14th of August a good many plants were in flower. Before the frost came it had pretty well flowered, and stood from eight inches to about sixteen inches in height.

I cannot say that I could see any particular benefit from the inoculation, although a good percentage of the plants had formed nodules. I believe that if land to be planted with clover seed were heavily manured with good manure with a goodly allowance of straw in it, that the results would have been equal if not better than the using of the nitro-culture. I may be mistaken in this, however, but I shall try that plan another year.

For this country, I think it is a mistake to grow clover on bare land, for several reasons. In the first place, on land that is to be benefited there are sure to be more or less weeds, and these will always get ahead of the clover. Of course, there is always the remedy of mowing, but it checks the clover too much. Another reason is that a man cannot afford to allow his land to lie idle when he can raise a crop of grain. While the clover may not make as quick a growth early in the season when a crop of grain is grown, still, if an early-maturing crop is used and taken off early, I think there should be ample time for a good growth of the clover before the winter sets in.

I should prefer one of the earlier varieties of barley, sown at the rate of about one and one-half bushels per acre, so that it would not be too thick, and I think for this purpose a variety of beardless barley that is grown in this district would be a good sort. I should prefer sowing the barley first, and then sowing the clover seed with a separate seeder. I have found the wheelbarrow seeder very satisfactory. I have not had experience with the grass seeder attachments, so I cannot speak for them. My own opinion is that, if sown along with the grain, the seed would be planted too deeply.

With regard to the seed formation in the clover grown this year, I think a fair percentage of the heads were pretty well matured when the frost came. I feel sure that if I had not cut the clover on account of the weeds early in the season that most of the plants would have borne seeds this year.

I am rather of the opinion that fifteen pounds of good seed is too much to sow on an acre. Of course, it is better to sow thickly, unless you are sure that you have good seed, but where you can rely on what you are sowing I fancy that probably one-half of what I sowed should be sufficient. E. R. JAMES.

Their Work Appreciated.

The efforts of the gentlemen named below before the tariff Commission, at Brandon, were favorably commended upon by the Portage Grain-growers recently. For Edward Brown, Portage; M. B. Jackson, Hargrave; R. C. Henders, Culross; Chas. Thomas, of Hartney; and F. W. Knowles, Emerson.

Some Reasons why Wheat Yields were Disappointing in 1905.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

There is a great difference in opinion as to why wheat yields were rather disappointing the past season. There are a number of reasons for the same, and amongst them, we may say that poor seed has had some effect, as it has not the same vitality in the early season to force on a strong, healthy plant. The same can be seen all through the growing season, and more especially in land that has not been well prepared for the seed. Some seasons, when the heads of wheat are forming, the weather is very dry, and the consequence is the heads form very short. It does not make any difference how much rain we get afterwards upon the length of the head, but it does upon the growth of the straw. Now, I believe if we farmed better a dry spell about the time the heads are forming would not have the same effect. What I mean by better farming is not to grow so much grain, but to seed more to grass and keep more stock. By this means we would keep more humus in the soil; and if we fallow at all, do so out of grass sod.

There was another reason why the wheat yield was short, and that was the result of the extreme heat that struck this country just about the time that the grain was nicely starting to ripen. A great many people have noticed that grain which appeared perfectly green was in two or three days dead ripe. Now, everybody knows that grain cannot fill properly if it ripens so fast as that. I think the greatest cause for the disappointing yield in this part was the violent hurri-



Well-selected Heads of Wheat.

cane that struck this locality just about as the wheat was ripe and only a few fields cut. What was cut and in stook was all knocked down, some piled up against fences and strewn over other people's fields. I think the loss from this alone would, in some cases, reach ten bushels per acre.

I have great faith in good seed, but I believe that good farming has more to do with large yields than the seed has. In order to keep up the yields of wheat, use all the manure available, and seed to grass liberally. The conditions that brought about the results of the past season were mostly uncontrollable and may not happen again for years, but what is controllable let us strive to rectify. W. SAUNDERSON.

Souris, Man.

Testimony that Bluestone Kills Smut.

An Old Country contemporary remarks as follows re bluestoning for smut:

The question of the particular dressing to be used for seed wheat has been again freely discussed. Sulphate of copper (bluestone) has hitherto been the most popular dressing, but its efficacy is now being questioned. The standard usually adopted was one pound of sulphate, dissolved in from two to two and a half gallons of water to six bushels of wheat. It is now contended in some quarters that such a dressing is too weak, and one pound of sulphate must be used for ten bushels of wheat, and that when so used the germinating power of the grain is injured. The proof of the pudding lies, however, in the eating, and not a sign of smut or bunt has ever been seen in wheat on certain farms, now in mind where wheat has been dressed with the standard solution for three generations. It

may be granted that the dressing would be insufficient if the seed were very badly smutted, but the farmer who knowingly sowed smutted seed—no matter what dressing he used—would richly merit any loss he sustained through smut in the crop. Formalin seems to be coming into favor as a dressing against smut and bunt, and is certainly a great improvement on some of the old specifics."

Winter Wheat Not Promising.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

From the present looks of the winter wheat in some parts of Southern Alberta, one would be inclined to think its cultivation was not quite beyond the experimental stage.

The writer has noticed several fields that show no appearance of being seeded at all, and was also informed of some cases where the seed had not yet germinated under ground.

What is likely to be the results of cases such as these next year? Some people claim if it does not sprout and take root this fall, it cannot ripen next year. There are good reasons for the present state of affairs, which I wish to outline.

Last year we had a fall especially suitable for the seeding and growth of winter wheat, no matter whether seeded early or late. It was above ground in a week's time, had lots of moisture, and made growth until nearly Christmas. The result was an excellent root system, followed this year by an immensely favorable spring. There lies the secret of the large average yield of about 30 bushels per acre on some 65,000 acres for 1905, notwithstanding the fact that a large part was seeded late in September, October, and in some cases even in November. Taking note of the 1905 crop still further, we have the quantity of seed per acre to consider. Some farmers seeded at the rate of one bushel per acre, the result was a stand too thick. Others seeded at the rate of 1/2 bushel per acre; result, too thick.

At an Institute meeting of the Macleod Agricultural Society last summer, this question was thoroughly threshed out, and the conclusion reached was that 1/2 bushel per acre was sufficient on new land and summer-fallow. As to time of seeding, it did not seem to show much difference, so far as appearance of the crop at that time went. The experience gained by the very favorable conditions above mentioned, I pointed out was not a safe one to go by, but it seems a good number of farmers thought it was, and have only seeded 1/2 a bushel, and then not till well on in September.

The weather has certainly been good growing weather, but the lack of sufficient moisture in the soil at the time of seeding has prevented germination and growth in the above cases. Probably expectations of fall rains may have been responsible for a little slipshod work in cultivation of the soil and proper preparation of the seed-bed. From the facts mentioned, I fear the yield per acre for 1906 will not be in comparison with 1905.

Looking back on the yields of 1904 and 1903, we find the conditions of the fall of 1902 was more favorable than that of 1903, so that I think explains the difference in the yields of about six bushels in favor of the crop of 1903. A good root system seems to be the first necessity for a heavy yield. There is no doubt we have an ideal winter-wheat country, but we must make it a fast and firm rule to seed early in August, and use only the best of seed, and not less than three pecks per acre. If it does happen to be too thick we can give it plenty of the harrows in the spring, which will do a world of good to both the soil and the crop.

Another point of great importance is, we must have sufficient wheat saved for the next year's seed, and not depend upon the harvest being early enough, so that we can get threshed, and use that grain for seed. Probably that has a lot to do with the late seeding in many cases. H. MACKINTOSH.

Macleod.

Burning Stubble.

I would be pleased to have some of the opinions of the older farmers of the western part of Saskatchewan as to burning stubble, and the reason why they burn or do not burn? W. P.

Ans.—We think stubble-burning is not so common now as in earlier days. When it is practiced it is in order to prevent it interfering with plowing, or to get it off the land so that a second crop can be sown without plowing, a practice very seldom followed. The advantage in leaving the stubble standing is that it holds the snow in winter, and when plowed down adds humus to the soil, which, when decaying, makes the land more friable. But it is often the case in dry climates, where the decay is slow, that the soil becomes too heavily charged with vegetable matter, such as stubble, and instead of humus acting to retain moisture, it makes the soil so open and porous that it dries out. In such cases it would not be advisable to keep on plowing down stubble, but rather to burn it. If burned in the fall, however, and the land not plowed, the loss of moisture through the snow blowing off might more than offset the drying effects of the stubble, so that, taking it generally, it is best not to burn stubble unless it is so long as to interfere with plowing and sowing.

Commercial Fertilizers for Pastures.

A correspondent asks what is the effect of the fertilizer known as Basic Slag upon pastures that have been pretty well grazed and the grass is thin? To this question an answer is given by an experienced English farmer:

This useful fertilizer does not appear to be so well known in this country as in England, where it is valued highly, particularly in the Midland Counties, where I had considerable experience of the benefits accruing from its use on land farmed by myself, and also by observation on many other farms in the county in which I lived, where it attracted so much favorable attention about ten years ago as to be very extensively used, with almost invariably good, and, in some cases, even wonderful results.

While it was used more or less in many parts of England, I believe I am correct in saying that it was chiefly so in the Midlands, the reason probably being the proximity of Birmingham, the chief source of supply, which enabled farmers of that part to obtain it at a cheaper rate than where a heavy freight rate was added to the manufacturer's charge.

The practice in vogue was to sow about 1,500 lbs. to the acre by hand in the fall, on pastures which had become poor from lack of growth of the sweeter clovers and grasses, due in some cases to having been overdone with sheep, but usually to an unthrifty condition of the turf. If the sowing was luckily followed by a nice steady rain, so much the better, as thereby the black dust composing the fertilizer would be well washed down to the roots of the grass. In all cases which came under my observation, where it was applied under the above conditions, the effect in the following year was remarkable. It seemed to have a particularly beneficial influence on the growth of the "White" or "Dutch" clovers, of which I have seen most luxuriant crops spring up on pastures which had previously shown scarcely a trace of them. If, however, the sowing was succeeded by a dry season, the effect was not so marked, and in some cases was almost unnoticeable, but in such cases the dressing appeared to act in the next season.

I cannot recollect any instance of its application in successive years. Experiments appeared to demonstrate that the above application applied once gave splendid results, and its effects were apparent for years. In fact, if subsequently treated fairly as regards ordinary means of renewing or maintaining fertility, there appeared no reason why such pastures should not maintain the richness of growth which was without doubt induced by the artificial fertilizer.

One peculiarity of slag-treated pastures should be mentioned. Stock turned into them the following season did not always appear to take kindly to the grass. Apparently it was too rank for them, but it made very fine hay. Turned on the following season, however, they would crop it greedily, and pare it down until the field was quite bare.

Undoubtedly, its chief merits are the great incentive it gives to the growth of Dutch clovers and the sweetening of rough pastures, thereby converting into valuable feeding grounds lands which would otherwise remain more or less waste as far as pasturing was concerned.

I might say from my own experience that it appeared to have a greater effect on stiff clay soils than when applied on lighter land. It may be that the more retentive soils contained latent properties which were released by the action of the Basic Slag, owing to the large amount of lime in its composition (vide Harington's Chemistry of the Farm). W. H. W.

We are inclined to think a thin coat of manure put on in the fall and winter and a chance given the grass to establish itself in the spring would be a more economical method of improving the pasture than by using commercial fertilizers. The trouble with most of the native prairie pastures, especially after they are fenced, is that they are cropped altogether too closely, the stock having the run of them summer and winter. No grass can stand such treatment unless there is an enormous run.

Draining Low Land.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Wet land, hard to drain by open drains, is frequently found in this Canada of ours, but when drained is very productive. In old Ontario scores of cellars have been drained by bored wells, some in villages, some in the country where the land is flat.

Why could not this system be applied to low, wet lands generally, and muskegs in particular? There is generally a layer of clay under the black ground and muck which holds the water, the thickness of which varies.

Take a square block of say twenty acres, more or less, and in the center dig a well about five or six feet deep. When dug, put ordinary road tile, any size, on end in center, and fill around them with sand, gravel or broken stone up to the top. Inside the tile bore with the auger or drill to whatever depth is required, driving a pipe to keep it open, the top of the pipe just coming to the bottom of the tile. Sometimes, below the clay, a seam of open sand or gravel is found that will take all the water that will settle into it, or, if it is rock, the seams that are in it will allow the water to pass away. If water should rise in the well do not fear; "water finds its own level."

Then cut your drains to suit your land, using open drains, or tile, or dig a ditch with a tile spade and fill it with coarse gravel or broken stone. ONTARIO FARMER.

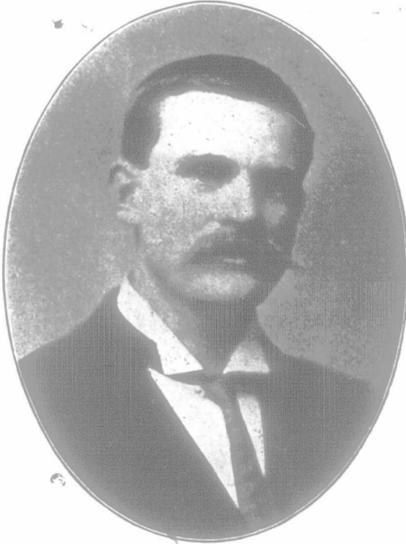
[Our friend from the East makes this suggestion, founded upon his experience. If any one has ever tried the plan we would like to know with what success. Some may find this plan feasible.]

Tips on the Seed to Sow.

Old seed is less likely to germinate than new; it is a mistake to use seed for cereals more than two years old, and mostly it should not be more than one. Old seed can generally be judged as such by reason of its becoming dull and shrivelled, losing both color and brightness. The tendency for seeds is to become weaker in vegetative powers as they age. The following table, compiled as the result of numerous experiments, is given:

Do not use seeds older than—	
Years.	Years.
Wheat..... 2	Swede..... 3 to 4
Oats..... 2	Mangel..... 3
Barley..... 1 to 2	Clover..... 2 to 3
Peas..... 4 to 5	Grasses..... 2 to 3
Turnips..... 3 to 4	Vegetables..... 1

There are great advantages from the use of large, plump seed, hence all small seed should be graded out, and should not be used for planting purposes. Large, plump seed is likely to be more healthy than small, and more likely to produce healthy plants. It can be sown more evenly because of its uniform size; it has a larger percentage of growth and fewer failures; plants from such seeds are larger and thriftier, and more resistant to disease, drouth and starvation. Crops from such seed have a more even growth, and are more economical to harvest and thresh. The yield per



Mr. H. M. Vasey, Ladner, B. C.

Owner first-prize herd Shorthorns, Dom. Exhibition, '05.

plant, both of grain and straw, is greater; the crop of grain has a higher market value, because it contains more large grains and fewer small ones; it is plumper and better-looking; it weighs more per bushel; and, finally, the continuous use of such seeds tends towards a general improvement in the quality of wheat. Moreover, small seed does not germinate so well. The "failures" in 200 seeds, planted with an average of twenty-eight varieties, showed:

Large seed.....	6.2
Medium seed.....	9.3
Small seed.....	17.

Large seed is usually weighty, though not always so. Weight is an important factor in the selection of seed for planting. Bushel for any seed should be known and should be acted up to. Judging the weight by hand is not at all satisfactory, although the practice is commonly followed. Seed giving light weight per bushel is poor, either in itself or from the large number of blanks therein. The matter of weight should, therefore, have careful attention in all seed selection.

The odor of the seed is a good guide for the presence of mould or lint. Musty seed is to be avoided at all times. —[Hawkesbury Agricultural College.]

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.

Seed Grain Fairs Launched.

A more opportune time for the inauguration of seed grain fairs by the local agricultural societies, under the auspices of the Seed Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, could not have been wished for. The falling off in the percentage of No. 1 hard wheat, the large amount of wheat going rejected for weeds, smut, etc., and other causes of deterioration in our world-famous crop, served to kindle a flame of seed improvement that should blaze its way like a prairie fire across the great Canadian cereal belt.

December 11th, at Carman, Manitoba, was the place and date of birth of this new movement in the West (Grenfell people have for some time held a successful seed fair on their own initiative), a movement which, we believe, will result in a greater production of a high quality of grain than ever before, with a result of such benefit to the West that it is incalculable. The annual meeting of the Carman Agricultural Society was made the occasion for the inception of this grand work, about one hundred interested farmers being present to view the exhibit, negotiate for improved seed, and listen to the discourses of Messrs. Bedford and Murray. As was to be expected, the keenest minds among the farmers were active in discussion, and the interest was maintained throughout. Exhibits of grain came from Portage la Prairie, and west of Brandon, including some hand-selected pedigreed seed. Judging was done by James Murray, B. S. A., of the Seed Division, the score-card being used, each man's score being placed on his exhibit, so that each knew wherein he failed to score. The short list in the wheat competition was soon drawn; any two-bushel samples of the kind of grains containing a wild oat were not in it!

The card below was used, and one can see at a glance how instructive such a method of judging can be made.

SCORE-CARD FOR SEED WHEAT.

Issued by Seed Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture.

	Possible score.	Actual score.
Purity from Weed Seeds:		
Determined by carefully examining the sample and noting the kinds and number of weed seeds present	20
Uniformity in Size and Shape:		
The kernels should be practically the same size and of similar shape. Small kernels are objectionable...	10
Freedom from Other Grains.....	10
Condition:		
Free from smut and mustiness, and from damaged or broken kernels...	15
Size and Plumpness of Kernels:		
Determined by noting the comparative weight and size of the kernels.....	15
Condition of Bran:		
Determined by examining the kernels in a small sample. If cracked or weathered the vitality is liable to injury.....	10
Weight:		
Standard weight, 60 lbs. per bushel, indicated by chondrometer.....	10
Color:		
Should be bright and clear—dark amber in preference to starchy.....	10
Total.....	100

The samples tested by the chondrometer (a brass machine seen at elevators) showed several of the samples to weigh 63, 63½, and even 65 pounds per bushel. W. Garnett, Carman, won, having a score of 91½, with wheat weighing 65 lbs. Thompson, Roden, was second—89½, 63½ lbs.—his wheat being pedigreed Red Fife, but had been sown on scrubby backetting, and contained too many white grains to get him into the king row. Peter Hay, Lintrathen, was third, with 89 and a 63-lb. sample. President McCuaig, Manitoba Grain-growers, was close behind, with some Minnesota 163, an improved strain of Red Fife, weighing 65 lbs., and a score of 87½. Andrew Graham also scored 85½, with a 63½-lb. sample, which, with another run through the fanning mill, might have been higher up. Other exhibitors were Isaac Campbell, Cunningham and Brown.

The competition for the great porridge-making cereal brought out some good stuff. A Scotchman, as was to be expected, won the prize, with a score of 92 for a sample weighing 42½ lbs. Wm. Dunn, Miami, had imported the seed, Tartar King, and had 303 bushels from three acres, thresher's tally. This white oat has a side habit, is very plump, its pedigree being

Black Tartarian, White Tartarian, White Canadian,

Tartar King.

Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, was second, with a score of 91, and a sample weighing 42 lbs.; C. A. Andrews, 320, with a score of 89, and a bushel weight of 43 lbs. The malt-makers' favorite was also slightly in evidence. W. A. Finch winning in barley with a score of 90, and a weight of 54 lbs.; James Shaw being second, with a score of 86, and bushel weight 53 lbs. Wellington Hardy showed some fine timothy seed, getting the red; second and third going to P. Campbell and W. H. Eford, respectively. In hay, Eford won.

Dairying.

Dairying Notes.

Milk powder is coming into favor as a convenient form of the condensed product. The process of eliminating the water is not expensive, and the germ free, easily-handled product simply needs mixing with water to restore it to its native form. Charges for handling this product should be small, especially for freight, and perhaps the day is coming when we shall use milk in much the same fashion as we now use sugar—take a small spoonful of the powder and stir it in your morning's cup of coffee.

Talk about adulteration and deception in the food products as ordinarily exposed for sale! The most approved and up-to-date scheme is to place a hair in each pound of oleomargarine placed on the market. These hairs must, in appearance at least, resemble the hair from a dairy cow—a Jersey cow preferred—and who would be bold enough to deny the identity of a pound of butter (?) from which he had extracted the hair of a Jersey cow?

Some of our towns are raising an emphatic protest against the quality of milk usually supplied. There can be no doubt that in many cases disease is directly traceable to the influence of impure milk. A careful inspection of city dairies may prove very valuable, but only the consciousness of the importance of cleanly methods and an honest effort of every dairyman to live and act up to the highest standards, can effectually stamp out the trouble of slovenly methods in the handling of dairy products. That reform is most effective which begins from the inside.

Here are some points from the commandments of A. H. Harris, a Nebraska dairyman. They may prove especially useful to some of our Southern Alberta farmers:

1. That sugar beets and sugar-beet tops make very good feed, but must be fed carefully or they will cause the milk to have a peculiar odor. Should not be fed heavy if cows are kept in the barn all the time, on account of the strong odor they cause. Tops make much better feed, if cured, but if fed very heavy it will take a long time to churn the cream.

2. I have learned that a calf given alfalfa hay as soon as it will eat it will make a better calf than on any other roughness I ever fed. I have raised as good calves on separated skim milk, oil cake and alfalfa hay as can be raised running with the cow. Oil cake and alfalfa hay are cheaper than butter-fat.

3. I have learned that it will take years to build up a very good dairy herd, and that we must be very careful in breeding and purchasing our herd. My plan in starting out would be to purchase good heifers, just a little before they come fresh. By careful selection and care one can build up a good herd in a few years.

The following paragraphs from the same authority are more generally applicable to Western Canada, or, in fact, to the Dominion as a whole:

"It is almost impossible to buy a No. 1 dairy cow; she is seldom, if ever, for sale, and if she is for sale, a friend or neighbor will get her. We cannot tell the value of a dairy cow until we have milked her through one period of lactation and used the scales and tester in determining the quantity and quality of her milk. She may have a perfectly-shaped body and udder, and yet be defective in some way. She may have the self-milking habit, a kicker, a breachy cow, or hold her milk and not let it come down as it should, or some other habit that would make her unprofitable cow. The safest way is to raise the dairy herd by careful selection of dam and sire, and using only the very best milk strain to be had."

High-scoring dairy products come from clean cows in clean quarters, and back of this must be the clean man, the clean farmer and buttermaker.

P. Burns & Co. quoted prices for live hogs from 4½c. to 4¾c. per pound. Toronto prices for the corresponding week were about \$1.00 a hundred higher, but when we compare prices of feed, what an immense advantage the Western farmer has over his Eastern brother. Barley on Alberta markets is quoted at 25c. to 35c., oats 20c. to 25c., wheat 65c., and feeding grades of these products can be bought away below these figures. At Ontario points No. 2 barley is quoted at 50c., oats at 35c., and wheat is hardly ever used for feed in the East. At these figures, could not bacon production be made a profitable side-line in conjunction with dairying in Western Canada, though our packers do unnecessarily depress prices. With considerable damaged grain on the farmers' hands at present, the pig should prove a money-maker on a great many farms.

"ALBERTA."

Raise the Average.

There can be no doubt about the fact that cows are capable of producing far more than the average milking cow of the day does produce. An Ayrshire is recorded which gave 13,456 pounds of milk in a year, or more than four gallons per day on the average of a cow's milking year. A Shorthorn gave 16,050 pounds between May 20 and April 7. Many Holstein cows have been recorded as yielding still larger quantities, while a record buttermaking cow, Baron's Progress, gave 3 pounds 5 ounces in a day. Upon the average of nine years, Shorthorn cows and heifers competing in the London milking trials gave 42½ pounds of milk per day, this milk containing 12.87 per cent. of solids, of which 3.71 per cent.



J. M. Steves, Steveston, B. C.

Owner of Holstein-Friesian cow, Janet of Lulu, winner of grand championship prize as best cow or heifer, any age or breed, at the Dominion Exhibition, New Westminster, B. C., 1905.

was fat. On one occasion a first-prize cow gave 130 pounds of milk in two days, this milk containing 3.63 per cent. of fat in the morning, and 4.34 per cent. in the evening. In order to succeed in milking or butter trials a cow must not only yield a large quantity of milk, but the milk must be rich in quality. A Holstein cow gave 159 pounds of milk in two days, or nearly eight gallons per day, while a deeper-milking Shorthorn gave 145 pounds; and yet neither animal was successful in winning a prize in competition, for the simple reason that both fell short in quality, the Dutch cow failing to produce milk which would pass the analyst's limit or standard, while the Shorthorn milk was so poor that 42½ pounds, or more than four gallons, were required to produce a single pound of butter. —[Farmers' Gazette (Irish).]

[Which all goes to prove that there is no best breed, and that a good dairy strain of cow is as much to be desired as great riches.]



Pumping Up Skimmed Milk at an Alberta Creamery.

Dairy Course at M. A. C.

The President of the Manitoba Agricultural College announces that arrangements have been completed for the holding of classes for instruction in dairying this winter. The course will begin on February 6th, and will last for eight weeks. It will include instruction and demonstrations in buttermaking, cheesemaking, milk testing, steam fitting and dairy machinery, and lectures upon dairy chemistry, dairy bacteriology, and breeding, feeding and management of dairy cattle.

Poultry.

Scratchings.

During these warm, sunny days hens should have an opportunity to go outside. Those who fail to accept are deadheads; they lack life and energy; they are good enough to kill.

It is the little things that count in poultry-keeping. Be weatherwise, shelter the fowls on cold, dreary days, but give them every chance to catch the sunshine.

Late moulters are late layers. A hen that carries the moulting period into November will not be apt to help the egg basket before the end of May.

Did you ever try the effect of a turnip or a cabbage suspended from the roof by a string and just out of reach of the fowls? They will fly up to this and soon pick it to pieces. It is an excellent way to give exercise. Try it.

Moisture collected on the walls is a bad sign. Moist walls are good conductors, and this dampness tends to equalize outside and inside temperatures, which is not always desirable when the thermometer registers 20 degrees below.

Kindness is just as important in handling poultry as in any other line of live stock. The poultryman must have a love for the fowls, and the fowls will learn to love him.

Purity for appearance sake, wouldn't you rather have a flock of pure-breds? They look better; they are more profitable; then why not be prepared to make a start during the coming summer. Pick out some breed that will suit your purpose, and write to some well-known breeder for prices. Don't wait until it is too late; orders for eggs are frequently booked a long time in advance.

A good business hen has a businesslike aspect. If you are selecting a pen of layers, don't pick out the bird with a slovenly walk; she will prove a slovenly performer.

Individuality counts for as much in poultry as in any other line of stock. There are good and bad in all breeds. Selection and care count for much. You can breed a good laying strain of almost any breed, and you can get poor layers with much less trouble, even among the best breeds.

Something on Poultry Foods.

By almost all poultrymen wheat is considered the best cereal food. For hatching hens it is ideal, and, save in extremely cold weather, it is the best single grain at the disposal of the Western farmer. Bran is also sometimes fed to fowls. It forms a large constituent of nearly all mashes, and some poultrymen claim that, fed dry, it adds variety to the bill of fare, and is much appreciated by the fowls. Writing on this point, in Commercial Poultry, T. E. Orr says:

"How feed it? Every way. We feed more of it dry than in any other way. In every pen is a box about 1½x2½ feet, and a foot deep. Into each of these we put from five to eight pounds of dry, fresh bran, and if you have not weighed it, you will find that eight pounds of bran is quite a bunch. If your hens are not accustomed to it, they may need a little coaxing to get them to jump into the box. Throw in a handful of wheat or corn and they will soon learn. They do not soil the bran by standing. You will be surprised to see how soon that box is empty. If there is a trifle of refuse or filth in the bottom of the box, throw it out and start afresh."

"This morning was 'bran' day with us. We distributed 200 pounds of it amongst our adult fowls—nearly thirty boxes—and in not more than three or four did we find more than two quarts of dirty bran to throw out."

"We use it in this same way for the growing chickens. The boxes for their use must be quite shallow. We have them standing around among the colony houses where all chickens can have access to them. If it rains on them it does little harm."

"Then, we use bran as a basis for all our soft foods or mashes. It gives bulk. Mixed with corn meal and chopped oats, equal parts—by weight, not bulk—and properly salted, and about five to fifteen per cent. of beef meal or granulated beef scrap added, and you have a wonderfully fine dish for them."

Another invaluable food for poultry is skim milk. It may be fed in almost any way. It can be given as a drink, or used in conjunction with the mash. Curdled milk, thickened with bran or with corn during the cold weather, is a dish highly relished by fowl of all kinds.

During the winter months, when the fowl are

deprived of access to grit and vegetable matter, ground bone is almost absolutely essential, or, in the absence of this, beef scraps, dried blood and beef heads will be greatly relished.

Onions form a good stimulating-food for poultry, and a pinch of pepper may be used in the food, but careful feeding, variety, exercise, and the thousand and one little things that the experienced poultryman is able to do for the comfort and health of his flock, always meet with reward.

Horticulture and Forestry.

Tree-growing in Alberta.

In reply to your query, "What trees are best for shelter and foliage, and can be grown west of Calgary, and how would you suggest setting them?" I would say that the trees I consider to be best for shelter purposes in this district are the native spruce and jack pine, which grow in abundance in the foothills, and from where considerable quantities of small seedlings of a suitable size for transplanting can be obtained. In regard to the planting and setting out of these, I cannot do better than refer to the suggestions published on page 1737 of your Nov. 29th issue.

Besides these evergreens, the Dakota cottonwood, willows and white birch would, I think, prove the best broad-leaf varieties; native green ash and maple might also be satisfactory. In many places maple has been found to be most disappointing, as it seems to suffer from the chinook winds. However, I have seen several cases where the maple has done very well, and I am disposed to think that, with proper cultivation and mixed with other varieties, it will prove of value in shelter-belts in West Alberta. The native tamarack, I do not think, can be recommended too highly; though it loses its leaves in the fall, it will still form a fair wind-break if planted close enough, at least as good as the ordinary broad-leaf varieties.

In setting out the plantation, I would recommend planting about three feet apart each way, and mixing the varieties.

Good deep cultivation of the ground before planting, and surface cultivation for three or four years after, is an absolute necessity.

If evergreens and broad-leaf seedlings are to be planted, I would advise setting merely two or three rows of the broad-leaf varieties on the outside of the belt and planting up the main belt with a mixture of spruce, pine and tamarack, the reason for this arrangement being that the conifers do not grow so rapidly for a time as the other varieties do, and if they were mixed together the broad-leaf kinds would soon overshadow and stop the growth of the conifers.

Wherever possible, I would recommend the planting of the native conifers as the permanent trees for a shelter-belt. The advantages they have for this purpose over the varieties usually set out are so evident that it is not necessary to enumerate them.

Cultivation before and cultivation after planting is, as before stated, the most important factor in successful tree-growing in the West.

NORMAN M. ROSS,
Asst. Supt. of Forestry.

Raspberries not Fruiting.

I have a patch of wild raspberries growing in my garden which have every appearance of being healthy, and are full of blossom (of course, I mean in the right season), but when the fruit ripens it is a failure, as there is only a small portion of the berries there—what I mean is, instead of full, plump berries, there is only a part of a berry. This has happened two seasons. Last fall I turned the bushes down the same as the tame ones, but there was no improvement this season, while the tame ones were well loaded with good plump fruit. Can you tell me cause or cure for this, and oblige.

A. M.,
Oxbow, Sask.

Ans.—It is a difficult undertaking to answer the question from the information given. As the plants appear quite healthy in other respects, the most likely cause of the trouble would seem to be that the blossoms are imperfectly pollenized. The trouble may arise, however, from injury to the delicate pistil from rain, frost, wind or insects. The berry will only fill out where the seeds have been perfectly formed. Anything which would injure the pistil, preventing the formation of seed, would give rise to the condition reported by Mr. A. M., and any one of the causes mentioned above may bring about this result. Only those portions of the berry where seeds were formed would fill out. There may be some weakness in the fruit-producing capabilities of the plants themselves. It is possible that these plants were procured from one clump, and that of a very poor bearing disposition. It is well known that some plants, or varieties of plants, have flowers which are not readily self-pollenized, and produce fruit sparingly unless

mixed with other varieties having strong pollen. In planting wild fruits for garden cultivation, selection should always be made of plants which are known to have been good fruit-producers in their natural state.

D. W. BUCHANAN.

St. Charles.

Berries in Alberta.

One of the inducements held out by the land guides to prospective settlers in Alberta was that wild berries of several kinds were very plentiful, and a trip over the country confirmed the would-be settler in that belief, for everywhere the wild strawberry vines and saskatoon bushes, and frequent patches of raspberry and gooseberry bushes, showed that the seed had been lavishly scattered at some time; but I had spent four years in this new land before I had picked a cup of berries of any kind, and I had worn out some shoe-leather searching for them. It did not help matters any to hear that an occasional other one had picked a few quarts of raspberries or strawberries.

It remained for the summer of 1905 to treat as to a profusion of saskatoons wherever the spring fires had not injured the bushes. They are a delicious and nutritious berry of the size of a cherry and black when ripe, closely allied to the blueberry, but not so juicy. If one does not like the flavor when cooked alone, a little rhubarb gives it the right tang, and rhubarb is the one fruit, or vegetable, that can be grown easily here, and can be used all summer and fall.

Though an occasional saskatoon year or wild strawberry year visits Alberta, I cannot say that it is a land of wild berries; but, allowing that every rule has exceptions, I would say, with one of the oldest settlers in these parts, "You must

of my garden. They all lived, and after the first year grew and began to run over the adjacent garden. I never found a berry on the wild patch, and at last hoed them out. The Turner berries, which had formed a wide, dense row, were set full of green berries when the ground froze in the fall, and, of course, the leaves and canes were all green and fresh. I saw something was wrong, so thought I would experiment a little. In the spring I transplanted a few vines, and cut some of them back half way. The ones I cut back bore well that year. The others seemed to put all their strength in trying to revivify their partially winter-killed tops, and had none left for berries. Still, I was not satisfied, for those long, fine canes should bear more fruit than half canes; so in the fall of 1904 I layed a few of the canes down and covered them with clods of dirt. All so covered bore finely the past summer, and in good season. I had often seen it recommended, but imagined it too difficult for the ordinary gardener. I believe the principle is that, in our cool summers and not too dry autumns, the new growth of cane keeps growing and does not ripen up, so as to resist the hard freezing and thawing of early spring.

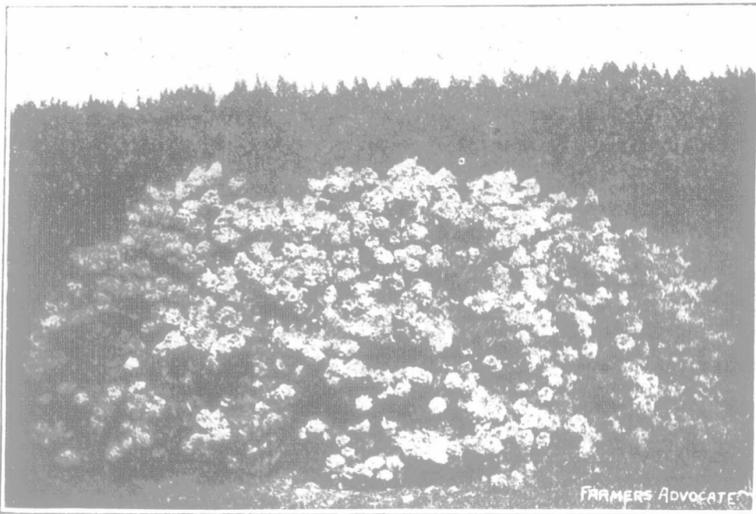
These, then, are the few simple rules to be followed, and while they entail some work, the pleasure of having fresh fruit for the table should amply repay the effort:

1. Set the vines at least three feet apart, and in rows five or six feet apart, so that the sun can get at them and assure an early setting of fruit.

2. Keep the rows thin and hoe out all runners, unless desired for a new patch, or to give to a neighbor.

3. Late in the fall bend each hill of canes over and cover the tops with clods of earth. I say

clods, because I found one woman to whom I explained the operation was planning to cover them with nice, finely-pulverized soil. Such a task as she would have had, only one who has tried it can appreciate. Others have asked me why it wouldn't be as well to cover the canes with straw or manure. Just try one hill and you will see that with any such material you would probably have to pile on stones to weight the canes down. While it looks like a lot of work to cover the canes, it is really not so difficult—better managed



Hydrangea (Paniculata Grandiflora).

go to B. C. to find wild berries, there are none in Alberta."

So, to the settler comes the question the above-mentioned old settler—he had been in Alberta 15 years—asked me: "Do you really think tame berries can be raised here?" And I answered him, not from supposition, but from experiment: "I have no doubt they can be."

My experiments have been with strawberries and raspberries, and in a very small way. My garden is situated on a rather bleak hill-top, and has no shelter. I know there are others in Alberta who have made more practical demonstrations in berry-raising, but the practical raiser seldom spends time to write out the results of his labor for his fellow mortals; that remains for us small experimenters to do.

The greatest drawback to strawberry-raising here is the almost impossibility of procuring fresh plants. If one sends to an Eastern or Manitoba nursery for them, the plants not only cost nearly their weight in coin, but are woefully dried up when they get here. Such was my experience; but the few plants that survived bore well for four summers, and in 1905 hung full of berries when the hail beat them into the ground. The vines have not made many runners here, and it is much slower getting enough plants for a patch than in some places. Strawberries have always been, and doubtless always will be a difficult berry for the average farmer to raise, but I am assured it can be raised here with no more difficulty than elsewhere.

The raspberry, on the other hand, has been a very easy berry to grow, but requiring a little more care here to get a uniform crop than in some places. In 1902 I procured one dozen Turner raspberry plants from the same nursery, and they in newly-turned sod. I also went to the woods and got some wild raspberries and did a crop

by two, one to hold the canes, and the other to spade the clods over them; and it may be made part of the cultivation, for a patch so handled will be far easier to cultivate and keep clean. Begin at one end of the row and do not to break them, bend the canes over parallel with the row, and lay a large clod across the leafy portion to hold them down; then throw on more soil to cover the tips. It is not material whether the lower portion of the cane is covered well or not. Bend the next hill of canes toward this one, and so on the length of the row. The clods can be taken from a furrow turned between the rows. It is an easy matter to rake the clods from the canes during the early spring gardening, and the canes will gradually straighten themselves and begin their summer's work weeks before the canes that were uncovered recover from their more-dead-than-alive appearance.

To make a success of raising berries here, one must keep the ground between the rows cultivated as one would potatoes, and keep it free from runners, for the Turner and some others of the hardy sorts are prolific runners. From a dozen plants in 1902 I have set all the plants I want, and last spring gave to neighbors over twelve dozen plants, and expect to give away as many more in the spring.

If any old experienced berry-raiser chances to bend these words, I can imagine him smiling at my simple and explicit directions, but let him remember that I am not writing them for him, but for the commonplace farmer and gardener whom I meet every day, and who has not had time in his or her busy life to study berry-raising.

ALAR.

Events of the World.



Earl Carrington.

President of the British Board of Agriculture in the Campbell-Bannerman Cabinet.

Charles Robert Wynn-Carrington was born on May 16th, 1843. He was educated at Cambridge, became Captain of the Royal Body Guard in 1881, Governor of New South Wales from 1885 to 1890, returning home to become Lord Chamberlain of the Royal Household. He now occupies the position of President of the Board of Agriculture in Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's Cabinet. His landed possessions extend over 23,000 acres.

Canadian.

The surplus from the Canadian Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, Ont., this year amounts to \$37,000, the largest in the history of the exhibition.

The Imperial Government of Japan is preparing an archaeological display for the museum of the Ontario Education Department.

The mining convention, held in Toronto, passed resolutions opposing a royalty or any special tax on the mining industry, and advocating a general mining law.

W. W. Dean, Senior Judge of Victoria County, Ont., died at his home in Lindsay, December 11th. He was a member of the Board of Regents of Victoria University.

A nugget, containing two hundred pounds of almost pure silver, has been found at Cobalt, near Giroux Lake. Two smaller nuggets, of thirty pounds each, were found beside it.

Dr. Kilpatrick, late of Manitoba College, gave an address before the Canadian Club, Toronto, in which he said that one great foe to education is denominationalism, and that an educational system contrived in the interests of any denomination is a profound political and organic mistake. Men are to be educated Methodists, Anglicans and Presbyterians, but not educated to be Methodists, Anglicans or Presbyterians.

British and Foreign.

The Washerwomen's Union, of Chicago, has decreed that its members shall ride to and from their work in their employers' carriages.

After an interval of twenty years, Lord Aberdeen has been sworn in as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland for the second time.

Prince Arthur of Connaught, who is at present on his way to Japan to bestow a decoration on the Emperor, will return from there by way of Canada. The exact date of his arrival is not yet known.

The huge wheat and oil-seed areas of the Punjab district of India are suffering from prolonged drouth, and great anxiety is felt for the fate of the crops.

Out of the nineteen members of the new British Cabinet, eight are of Scottish descent, and four others represent Scotch constituencies.

At a recent auction sale in England, the anvil used by John Bunyan, and inscribed with his name, sold for £255. At the same sale a first edition of Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing," brought £1,670, and a first edition of his "Midsummer Night's Dream" brought £480.

Three of the Chinese who were found guilty of the

murders of the five American missionaries in China were beheaded, fifteen others received terms of imprisonment, and search is being made for others who took part in the violence.

The Brazilian Chamber of Commerce has devoted the sum of £400,000 as a prize to the discoverer of a really enduring method of curing cancer. An international committee is to be formed of six judges, chosen from London, Paris, Rome and Rio Janeiro.

Doings Among the Nations.

TURKEY.

The Sultan, considering discretion the better part of valor, has yielded to the demands of the Powers for the financial control of Macedonia.

RUSSIA.

No ray of hope illumines the darkness of Russia's night of horror. The situation changes only for the worse. Atrocities of the most terrible description are of hourly occurrence, and no section of the vast country is unaffected, but at present the greatest trouble is in the Baltic Provinces. The killing of a German nobleman in Riga has alarmed the foreign residents, who fear a general massacre. The mob has seized the city, and has set up a provisional government, and are being joined by many of the Czar's troops.

Field Notes.

Dr. J. O. Orr, Manager of the Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, has had his salary increased from \$3,000 to \$5,000 per year.

The present season has been a record one in the sugar industry at Raymond, Alberta. The output from one plant alone will total 4,800,000 pounds.

The Carman Grain-growers appreciated Andrew Graham's masterly presentation of the farmers' case to the Tariff Commission at Winnipeg recently, by resolution at their annual meeting.

Up to November 18th, Yorkton district farmers had marketed more wheat by 100,000 bushels than any other single point in the country. Their total was 700,000 bushels. Regina was the second on the list.

The homestead entries for November were 3,481, or 824 more than for November last year. Over 300 of this increase was at Regina, 200 at Battleford, 100 at Red Deer, and 100 at Edmonton. Alameda and Yorkton also show increases, and Calgary a small decrease.

The Calgary Colonization Company, Limited, purpose establishing an experimental farm on a portion of the Hull ranch, near Langdon, to demonstrate that the large block of land they own in that locality is productive. This ranch was bought by them a few months ago. It contains 38,000 acres, and about 1,000 of this will be under grains, grasses and vegetables next spring for the aforementioned purpose.

Canadian apples are finding favor in France, where they are preferred to apples from the United States. A letter from Bodin & Sons, fruit dealers, France, to the Chief of the Fruit Branch, Department of Agriculture, says in part: "We are much better satisfied than two years ago, and if your packers will pay as much attention to packing XX fruit as they pay to the XXX fruit, there is no doubt that your apples will meet with a greater demand than those of the United States, which do not reach us in such good condition."

The Tariff Commission at Brandon.

The wisdom of the Commission in acceding to the request of the farmers that they postpone their sitting until now was abundantly proved by the gathering of farmers at Brandon to meet Messrs. Fielding, Paterson and Brodeur, respectively Ministers of Finance, Customs and Inland Revenue in the Dominion Government.

The Ministers could not fail to be impressed with the earnestness of the farmers present, and also with the fair-minded and logical manner in which they presented their case. If some spoke at length, no sign of impatience was evidenced by the distinguished jurors, whose urbanity and open mind won golden opinions from those present. All shades of politics were present, and while at the preliminary convention the Grain-growers skated on rather thin ice, they read the danger sign and avoided the danger spot.

President McCuaig briefly welcomed the Commission, and introduced the various speakers, Mr. Scallion, of Virden, leading, with a concise speech which bore evidence of a thorough acquaintance with his subject. He stated that no farmers in the world produce as much wealth per capita as those of Western Canada, but that in the distribution of that wealth the farmer does not get his fair share, and in presenting figures to back up his contention, among other things showed that if a satisfactory financial showing was to be made an injustice had to be done the women of the farm, inasmuch as they got no wages, and without whose help no farmer can be successful. The manufacturers, with a capital of 147 millions, paid in wages and raw material 380 millions to have an output of 181 millions, or a return of 22½ per cent. on their investments; his figures being obtained from the bluebooks. He also pointed out that while the manufacturers prated of the value of the home markets to the farmer, they had to find an out-

side market for an output of 101 millions. A good point was made when he pleaded with the Commission for a SQUARE DEAL FOR THE FARMERS, and showed how, that although the capital invested in farming operations was greater than in manufacturing, the manufacturers had free raw material to the extent of 40 millions; the farmers only 8 millions.

Secretary McKenzie referred to the good effect of the Manitoba Grain Act, and stated that the matter of decrease or increase of the tariff is a direct issue between the farmers and the manufacturers, and he held that the principle should be held to, of "the greatest good to the greatest number," and therefore the tariff should be revised along the lines laid down in the resolutions from the Grain-growers to the Commission. A telling statement was that, although 19 out of 20 farmers did not farm as well as they knew how, 9 out of 10 could not for lack of capital. All governments held to the principle that interest and dividends should be paid on the manufacturers' capital, a reasonable position, but, unfortunately, it was too frequently overlooked that the farmers were entitled to the same consideration. The only thing the manufacturers have not the monopoly of is brains and education, and those things that go to make up true manhood; and as a result of high tariff, ambitious boys go to the cities. In reply to a question from Mr. Fielding, "if farmers were so badly off how was it they got purchasers for their land?" Miller (Killarney) brought down the house by stating that "all the fools were not dead yet!"

THE MANUFACTURERS ADMIT THE CONSUMER PAYS THE DUTY.

Mr. McKenzie stated that in the asking by manufacturers that their raw material be placed on the free list, they admit that the consumer pays the duty! The speaker, however, propounded ~~the~~ economic heresy, viz., that workmen (manufacturers large and small) who turned raw material into the finished article were not producers in the same sense as farmers, to which statement Minister Fielding properly took exception. The effect of years of injustice, by reason of high tariff and transportation charges, has burned as a hot iron into the soul of the farmer who has pioneered in this country and there is a shadow of an excuse for slight exaggeration, yet none the less he—the farmer—is not the only producer in the country, nor the only one to be considered in revising a tariff, and when such an acknowledged economic heresy was uttered it rather weakened the Secretary's otherwise strong array of facts and arguments. A truism was uttered when Mr. McKenzie stated that protection in the form of a high tariff permits in an understanding being arrived at between manufacturers. He then read the resolutions, which were quite in line with those presented by the Live-stock men at the Winnipeg sitting of the Commission, as follows: (1) That we are resolutely opposed to any increases in the customs tariff as asked for by certain manufacturers; (2) We urge that the present free list be extended, by adding thereto dressed lumber, fence wire, cement and gasoline, and that the duty on agricultural implements, cotton and woollen goods and fruit be very materially reduced; (3) That the preference on all British goods be restored to 33-1-3 per cent.; (4) That we are willing to have all agricultural products placed on the free list.

W. G. Rogers, Carberry, presented his part of the argument in a pleasing and effective manner, and drew the attention of the Commission to the fact that a protective high tariff is hard on the womenkind; that protection fosters the growth of combines, and referred to the fact that Canadian binders are sold in other countries, notably Australia, at lower price than such can be bought in Canada. He also stated that a \$58 mower, if bought in pieces, at the rate a farmer pays for repairs, costs \$210; that he had checked the figures from a price-list, and that a binder (\$150) bought the same way would cost \$1,600.

Mr. Fielding explained the dumping clause, designed to prevent the slaughter of the Canadian markets by a trade war in other countries; this clause insisting that dutiable articles must not come in at a lower valuation than the fair ordinary selling price of that article in the country in which it is made. That clause so far has only been exercised to save Canadian manufacturers; it could probably have been made useful in preventing the dumping of inferior cattle on the ranges, in the shape of Mexicans.

Ed. Brown, the big retailer of farmers' necessities in Portage la Prairie, at the request of the Grain-growers, presented the case forcibly and effectively, re implements and lumber. His close business acquaintance with the farmers, and a thorough knowledge of the restrictive conditions under which they struggle for a livelihood, rendered his address peculiarly telling, he being to some extent a looker-on, and, therefore, without bias, left sentiment to others and relied entirely on a business presentation of his case, although he was unable to disguise the fact, when challenged by the lumber manufacturers, that his sympathies were entirely, and reasonably so, with the farmers. Among other things, Mr. Brown drew attention to the value of competition in keeping up the quality of goods; he also stated that the average increase in the price of lumber in the last decade (10 years) was 28½ per cent.

The meeting was enlivened by bursts of humor and flashes of wit from the members of the Commission and the farmers, Mr. Scallion referring to the fact that when the manufacturers took a European trip they did not travel in the steerage.

R. C. Heiders illustrated his points by some

descriptive word-pictures, which he dubbed cartoons. He said that as a Canadian he felt humiliated to think that a concern claiming to be the largest implement manufacturing institution under the British flag had to ask for a continuance of high tariff as a means of protection. Protection, he said, was largely responsible for the trek citywards of farmers and their children.

Mr. Wilson, in a short but earnest speech, stated that the manufacturers were endeavoring to turn nature upside down, by selling shingles from B. C. (in spite of a 1,000 miles longer haul) cheaper in Ontario than in Manitoba. He could buy rather better cedar B. C. shingles 75c. cheaper in Mitchell, Ont., than in Pilot Mound, Man. He struck out on a new line of reasoning in advocating free lumber, by hinting at an old method—if we remember correctly, first pointed out by the patriarch Moses as "despoiling the Egyptians"—to save Canadian forest resources for the future by purchasing of lumber needs in the U. S. Although a novel suggestion, it only goes to show that Mr. Wilson is a student of Holy Writ, and that there is nothing new under the sun.

LUMBER NOW SOLD IS STUNTED IN THE MAKING.

T. W. Knowles, of Emerson, showed a thorough grasp of his brief, and made a telling demonstration with his samples of dimension stuff and shiplap. He showed samples of lumber bought 12 years ago which was up to the standard measurement, whereas now 2x4 stuff was really only 1½ by 3½; as a consequence the life of the lumber was lessened nearly one-half. Twenty years, said the speaker, is the average life of a pine floor, but by this iniquitous method of sawing, the life was shortened, and while a farmer paid for 1,000 feet he really got only 800 feet. He cited stable flooring for horses also, and showed that this method of cheating by the lumber manufacturer cost the farmer dear. Later in the sitting Mr. D. C. Cameron explained (!) this fact, by saying that in order to meet the same thing in American lumber, the Canadian manufacturer imitated them, which elicited the comment that because the American lumber manufacturer was dishonest, the Canadian thought he had to be. A pertinent question was then put, "Did not the weights and measures act apply to such a fraudulent practice?" and it was also remarked that the farmer has to give 60 pounds to the bushel of wheat, and that there should be one law for both farmer and manufacturer.

It was also shown by Mr. Knowles that, as the result of a tariff on threshing machines, an injury was inflicted upon the farmer by the Government, intended to help him. The farmer had to pay more for his threshing than he should, thereby increasing the cost of production of the article, thus handicapping him in his competition with Russia, Argentina and India on the British market. He also stated that

FARMERS KEEP OUT OF BANKRUPTCY BY THE UNPAID LABOR OF THEIR CHILDREN!

Cement should go on the free list, and thus aid in remedying the lumber problem; the life of a timber foundation, exposed to weathering, was seven years; a cement one practically indestructible.

M. B. Jackson, of Hamiota, was also heard, and in a pleasing way presented quite fluently a review of the situation with regard to the effect of the workings of the tariff upon the farmers' industry, and during the session put several awkward questions to the representatives of the lumbermen. D. E. Sprague was subjected to a galling fire of queries, and showed considerable adroitness in dodging leading questions, but if there is one thing farmers are noted for it is directness—and they would not be denied. Fortunately, there were two manufacturers there, so that they were able to play "a pass game," which in a semi-judicial enquiry is more valuable than individual work; the same as in such sports as hockey, lacrosse, etc.

J. H. Metcalfe, of Portage la Prairie, presented facts and figures in relation to the binder-twine industry, insisting that it be kept as now, on the free list.

John Williams, of Melita, spoke briefly on the relation of the farmers to the woollen industry, and also gave evidence as to the relative value of commodities on either side of the international boundary.

FARMERS ARE NOT SATISFIED, BUT WANT LOWER TARIFF.

Andrew Graham also spoke here, but as he was the principal representative of the stockmen at Winnipeg, no further reference need be made. The tenor of the remarks of all the speakers was a perfect refutation of the manufacturers' statements that the farmers are satisfied with the tariff, that they have no grievances, or that they are being stirred up by a few agitators, the "old guard" of now defunct institutions—the latter a statement made to one of the Ministers in the Commercial Club, Winnipeg.

Both lumbermen denied the existence of a combine, and struck a cross-my-heart attitude, while they also had occasional lapses of memory, but after repeated challenging of their statements and production of proof, either of ignorance on their part or misstatement of fact, ADMITTED the corn, that THERE WAS A LUMBER COMBINE. They were subjected to a severe cross examination by the farmers, and were in danger of being down for the count only for the helping hand extended once or twice by the Commission. It must be hard to retain one's urbanity when presenting a case in direct opposition to one's hearers; the Winnipeg man got ruffled once and retorted "that the farmers would laugh at anything." The two, however, presented a bold front, are rather likeable men of the masculine

business type so typical of Canada, were well groomed, and if they could be persuaded to let the Government treat the farmers as handsomely as they, the lumbermen, are, the dove of peace would hover over the land.

International Show Awards.

At the International Live-stock Show at Chicago last week, Canada loomed large in the classes in which her sons competed, as is indicated by the following necessarily incomplete record, the judging being unfinished at the time of this writing. In the agricultural college students' judging competition, the Ontario College, Guelph, team won the highest award, capturing the massive bronze trophy offered by the Union Stockyards Company, their total score in judging horses, cattle, sheep and swine being 4,154.30, while the Ohio team, which was second, made a score of 4,068.33.

In the Clydesdale stallion competition for the championship, the tug of war was between the following three horses: N. P. Clarke's (Minnesota) Pleasant Prince, Graham Bros.' (Claremont, Ont.) Toronto champion, Refiner, 3 years old, and Alex. Galbraith & Sons' Brandon, Man.) two-year-old, Lord Shapely; the championship, after much suspense and guessing on the part of an expectant assembly, going to the Ontario horse, the Manitoba colt being reserve.

The championship for the best Shorthorn steer, in a strong class of ten entries, went to Trout Creek Wanderer, a white two-year-old, bred by Capt. T. E. Robson, Iderton, Ont., shown at Chicago last year by W. D. Platt, Hamilton, and this year by the Indiana Agricultural College.

Ontario sheep-breeders practically swept the board in half a dozen breed and fat classes, including the championships and grand championships; and the champion Berkshire barrow was shown by W. H. Durham, Toronto, Ont.

The grand championship for the best beef animal in the show was the grade Angus two-year-old, Black Rock, shown by Iowa Agricultural College, and the reserve was the Hereford yearling, General Manager, by Perfection. In the carload competition the sweepstakes load were Aberdeen-Angus two-year-olds, which averaged 1,524 pounds, and were sold to Swift & Co., at \$8.65 per cwt. The official weight of the grand champion, Black Rock, was 1,650 lbs. He is a short two-year-old. He was sold by auction for 25 cents per pound. Herefords are reported to have taken seven out of a possible nine championships in car lots by ages. A fuller report will appear in our next issue.

Alberta Seed Fairs.

Seed fairs will be held at the following points in Alberta this year: Macgrath, Lethbridge, Olds, Innisfail, Red Deer and Fort Saskatchewan. The dates have not yet been fixed, but the prize lists have in some cases been announced, and the money offered is very generous. Lethbridge offers the following prizes:

Winter wheat, any hard variety.....	\$10	\$6	\$3
Winter wheat, any soft variety.....	5	3	1
Spring wheat, any hard variety.....	10	6	3
Oats.....	10	6	3
Barley, six-rowed.....	7	4	2
Barley, two-rowed.....	7	4	2
Brome grass seed.....	5	2	1
Rye grass seed.....	6	3	2
Timothy.....	6	3	2
Flax.....	5	2	1
Alfalfa.....	6	3	2
Red clover.....	6	3	2

Best collection of seed—Diploma by the Dominion Seed-growers' Association.

Prospering Under the Present Tariff.

In reference to Canadian cotton manufacturers which are seeking to obtain increased tariff protection, it is worthy of attention that the Montreal Cotton Mills Co. and the Dominion Textile Co., which latter includes the Dominion Cotton Co., the Merchants Cotton Co., the Montmorency Co. and the Colonial Bleaching Co., have declared dividends for the past year, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum. When it is considered that trade conditions were not then as favorable as they now promise to be, this is not a bad indication of the profit which is obtainable under the present tariff. In addition to paying dividends at the rate shown before the cotton companies have paid interest on bonds, appropriated large sums for improvements and repairs which were charged not to capital account but to operating expenses; they have also written off large sums for depreciation, and set aside a guarantee fund to provide for bad debts. A full and detailed statement of the earnings and operating expenses would show that they have in reality little to complain of.—[The Shareholder, Montreal.

The West Hostile to Tariff Increases.

By the time the Finance Minister gets back to Ottawa he will be left in no state of doubt as to the sort of tariff revision that would please the settlers of Manitoba and the two prairie provinces. The farmers' case is being well handled, and every point in it presented with the kind of emphasis that a shrewd politician like Mr. Fielding is not at all likely to misunderstand. The Westerner has served notice on Ottawa that he simply will not stand a higher scale of protection than the Eastern manufacturer now practices.—[Montreal Witness.

The Ontario Winter Fair.

The Ontario Winter Fair at Guelph, Dec. 11th to 15th, was again very successful, the exhibits being numerous, the attendance of visitors larger than ever, and the lectures and discussions of unusual interest. The Winter Fair has filled a long felt want, in providing a purely agricultural function, where, free from ulterior attractions, farmers and their sons may leisurely study approved types of meat-producing animals, seeing them alive and in the dressed carcass condition.

The cattle division showed more uniformity of type and quality than on any former occasion, and the grand champion beef beast, the white two-year-old Shorthorn steer shown by James Rennie & Son, Blackwater, was the smoothest and most evenly-fleshed champion ever seen at Guelph. The reserve to the champion was a roan two-year-old Shorthorn grade steer, shown by James Rennie, Greenbank, a very thick, meaty, good quality steer, of excellent type, but a little overdone, and less firm and smooth than the champion.

Israel Groff, Alma, showed a grand white yearling Shorthorn steer, that won first in his class, and W. R. Elliot & Sons, an extra good steer calf under a year, awarded first honors. A typical Hereford yearling steer, shown by R. I. Penhall, Ravenswood, was first in his class. He was exceedingly level, well fleshed and smooth. A capital two-year-old Aberdeen-Angus heifer, shown by James Bowman, Guelph, was first in her class; her flesh was of the best quality and smoothly distributed, but she would have stood more fitting. Only females were shown in the Galloway class, and they in only breeding condition, but of excellent type. They were from the local herd of Col. D. McCrae.

A grand lot of grade steers and heifers were shown in all the sections of that class, Shorthorn grades largely predominating, and winning "off the first prizes" for single animals. But for the best three export steers, a trio of grade Aberdeen-Angus steers, shown by John Brown & Sons, were declared the winners in a strong class, a trio of Shorthorn grades being second.

The swine exhibit was quite equal in type and quality to that of any former year, the Yorkshires largely predominating, and in the competition for best two hogs suitable for export bacon, pure-breeds, in a class of sixteen entries, the Yorkshires won all the prizes, J. E. Brethour's entry being placed first, and that of Jas. Wilson & Sons, Fergus, second. In the Berkshire class, in which were some excellent animals of the lengthy, smooth type, Douglas Thompson, Woodstock, won the bulk of the best prizes for sows, and Snell & Lyons, Snelgrove, for barrows. Tamworths made an excellent showing, the principal winners being D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell, and A. C. Hallman, Breslau. There were some good, lengthy, smooth-shouldered Chester Whites, shown by W. E. Wright, D. De Courcey, and others.

The sheep division was never better at a Guelph show, the entries being numerous in all breeds, crosses and grades, and the quality of a very high standard, most of the entries being also booked for the Chicago International the following week, where Canadian sheep have again made a splendid prizewinning record.

In the dairy department of the show a grand lot of Holstein and Ayrshire cows competed in the two-days milking test, other breeds and grades being fewer and feebler than usual. The champion cow by performance, and a model in dairy conformation, was the Holstein, Adelaide Brook's De Kol, six years old, owned by Geo. Rice, Tillsonburg, her record of milk yield in the two days being 126.51 pounds, testing 3.5 per cent. fat. The second winner was the Ayrshire cow, Annie Laurie of Norwich, owned by H. & J. McKee, whose milk yield was 109.88 lbs., testing 4.1 per cent. fat.

In the dressed carcass competition for pure-bred cattle, the first prize went to James Bowman, for an Aberdeen-Angus carcass, and in grades the first went to H. McDougal, for an Aberdeen-Angus grade.

In the dressed carcass competition in hogs, J. E. Brethour was first and Jas. Wilson & Sons second, both Yorkshires. The carcass competition in sheep was for each breed separately, and a separate class for grades and crosses, there being no sweepstakes or first prize open to all comers.

Undeserving Objects of Charity.

A Minnedosa correspondent, Mr. Ed. Williamson, writes us that semi-respectable tramps are all too plentiful, and that they should be treated as grafters, and made to do some work before being given a meal. He had a call from one of these parasites just before dinner one day. The intruder asked himself in, and intimated that he would share the midday meal. The farmer, being indisposed for the day, suggested that as there would be a half hour before noon, that the tramp employ the time with the axe, whereupon the transient guest made off to the next neighbors. Our correspondent thinks it is well to ask something of the tramp rather than that he ask something of himself. The indiscriminate charity of the country is all too lavish, and is being taken advantage of by too many lazy abbe-bodied men. They are found on the country roads and upon trains to such an extent that they have come to be a positive nuisance.

Interest in the Provincial Agricultural College.

Many applications and inquiries are being received at the Manitoba Agricultural College as to courses, fees, etc. The prospects for a big attendance once the doors are opened are good. The Pilot School only will give courses this winter.

Manitoba Breeders Advise Amendments to Horse-breeders' Lien Act.

At an executive meeting of the Horse-breeders' Association recently, the executive of that body, following out the instructions given them by resolution at the last annual meeting of the Manitoba Horse-breeders' Association, carefully drafted amendments to the old Lien Act, bringing it more into line with the one that has worked so successfully in Alberta and Saskatchewan, and which has received encomiums from the U. S., being adopted over there by the State of Wisconsin. The new draft as seen by us is even superior to those mentioned above, and there seems little ground on which to criticize or improve, an opinion with which the executive evidently agrees, the element of protection to the farmer entering into it quite markedly. A committee was appointed, headed by S. Benson, to secure the aid of energetic legislators to see that the amended act is placed on the statutes at the next session of the Manitoba Legislature. The amended act, as submitted to the executive and approved by them, and seen by us, we can conscientiously recommend to the farmers of Manitoba as a just piece of legislation; doing injury to none and a help to horse-breeding. Get your local representative to promise his aid. We understand that the Member for Beautiful Plains is to be asked to father the amended act.

A somewhat similar act (ordinance) was in force in the Northwest Territories (Alberta and Saskatchewan), and has worked most satisfactorily there, nearly one thousand stallions being enrolled. It has also been instrumental in preventing farmers being defrauded by bogus pedigrees, and as such deserves every farmer's hearty support.

The question of short-pedigreed imported stallions was also discussed, it being stated that whereas the Canadian Studbook regulations call for five top crosses for stallions and four for mares, stallions are imported as pure-bred—and, therefore, free of duty—without more than two dams registered, or, as it was wittily put by a well-known Scotch horseman of the Wheat City, "they're orphans on the dam side."

Other questions debated were as to the division of grants to shows by breed associations, and the location of annual meetings, whether such should be held elsewhere than in Winnipeg or Brandon?

Portage and Lakeside Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Portage la Prairie Agricultural Society was held on December 11th.

A lengthy discussion on the merits of a summer and fall show took place, but eventually it was decided to stick to the summer show for the coming year, and to hold it the week before the Winnipeg Exhibition. The financial report was very favorable. It showed a balance on hand of \$127.67, with a total asset balance of \$9,627.67.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Edward Muir; First Vice-President, Thomas Wallace; Second Vice-President, James Bray; Secretary-Treasurer, Capt. Sheppard. Directors—W. P. Smith, John Wishart, Robert Brydon, A. L. Hamilton, Robert McCowan.

In the evening the sixth annual dinner of the society was held, and at which about one hundred guests sat down. The toast-list was a long one, and was ably responded to. This feature is found to be a most popular one, both with the farmers and business men, and affords an excellent opportunity to cultivate that happy faculty of after-dinner speaking occasions for which are all too few in connection with country life.

We Want Plans of Buildings.

We would like every reader of the "Farmer's Advocate" to realize that he has the privilege of giving expression to his best thoughts through these columns. We would like everyone to realize that their neighbors appreciate their opinions, and are glad to see them in print. During this winter we would like those of our readers who have built houses or barns whose plans are generally approved in the neighborhood, to make drawings of them, giving dimension of rooms or stalls, and to make some comment on the general plan and construction of the building, and to send them to us for the guidance of others. We especially invite comment upon buildings, as it must be apparent to many that in building one invariably makes some mistake which his neighbor has learned to avoid, and which if he were building again would be corrected. Let us have your plans; they will be taken care of and returned if requested. Where possible send photographs of buildings with plans.

How High Tariff Works.

The Weekly Columbian, December 12th, says, "High tariff aids Canada," and cites the fact that as the result of such tariff, manufacturers are driven from the U. S. to Canada. If we admit such to be correct, it is a strong argument against a high tariff for Canada, for if the manufacturer is driven from one country by high tariffs, what is to hinder him being driven from other countries by the same cause? The only deduction is that high tariffs, beyond revenue needs, are unhealthy, both for the farmer and manufacturer, for producers and consumers alike.

Mail Service Complained About.

The Portage Liberal complains about the mail service, and we judge by the complaint with some reason.

Smithfield Champions.

At the Smithfield fat-stock show, in London, England, the first week in December, the two-year-old Aberdeen-Angus heifer, Burn Bellona, shown by Col. C. McInroy, won the championship plate for the best beast in the show. Her weight, at 2 years 10 months 3 weeks, was 1,950 lbs. The reserve was the King's two-year-old Shorthorn heifer, Madeline, whose weight at 2 years and 11 months was 1,896 lbs. For the best beast not exceeding two years old, Mr. R. W. Hudson's cross-bred heifer (Aberdeen-Angus and Dexter cross) won. The champion plate for the best beast went to Col. McInroy's A-A. heifer, Burn Bellona, and the King's challenge cup for best beast bred by exhibitor was won by the same heifer. The championship for the best carcass in the cattle classes went to a cross-bred heifer, shown by Mr. J. Douglas Fletcher.

The championship for best pen of long-wooled sheep went to S. E. Dean & Sons' Lincolns, and for short-wooled sheep to H. M. the King's Southdowns. In the sheep carcass competition, Suffolks shown by H. Grant won first, and the reserve went to a pen of cross-bred Suffolk and Cheviot sheep. For the best pen of two pigs, any breed, Berkshires shown by the Middlesex County Asylum won, and for the best single pig, H. R. H. Prince Christian won with a Berkshire. In the carcass competition also a Berkshire won. Mr. N. Benjafield, with Berkshires, won the breed cup for pen of blacks or small whites. Mr. A. Hiscock won for Large Whites, and Mr. R. Ibbotson for Tamworths.

Provincial Fair Mooted for Regina.

At the annual meeting of the Regina Agricultural Society the following officers were elected: President, H. F. Mytton; First Vice-President, J. Black; Second Vice-President, G. Spring-Rice. Directors—D. A. Macdonald, A. T. Hunter, Rev. Mr. Hill, Dr. Graham, P. Cooper and R. Sinton, Regina; T. A. Matchett, Balgonie; A. McLaren, Cottonwood; James Traynor, Tregarva; Sydney Armstrong, Lumsden; James Badley, Pense; Alex. Brown, Rose Plain; Neil Martin, Wascana; S. Beach, Sherwood.

In moving the adoption of the annual report, President Mytton dealt retrospectively with the agricultural interests, and urged that the finger-post now points to larger things, and it has become immediately necessary to prepare for an annual exhibition commensurate with the status, growth, importance and responsibility of the association interests and the city. The society was fortunate last year in having a good exhibition for a small financial outlay, but next season a larger burden will rest upon the management, and the present state of development must be maintained. The R. A. S. has valuable property in the city, and suitable buildings are required, and must be provided.

The above society is fortunate in its officers, especially in its President, who believes in business principles being observed, and equal rights to all people.

Reluctant to Join the G. G.'s.

Referring to the farmers who hang back from joining their own particular organization, the Grain-growers, the Portage la Prairie Liberal says:

"The Grain-growers is formed on strict business lines, and is in reality a solid, sound business proposition, with neither religious nor political propensities or sentiments that will arouse antagonism. In these associations the farmers meet on common ground, to strive for their common rights. Notwithstanding this, there are farmers who stand aloof, refusing to be identified with the movement. It is indeed a hard proposition, to protect a man against himself."

Grain-growers Endorse Seed Trains.

At a session of the delegates of the Manitoba Grain-growers' Association at Brandon, on December 5th, it was moved by Mr. Shanks, Rapid City, seconded by Mr. Wright, Roland: "That we appreciate the offer of the railways and of the Seed Branch of the Department of Agriculture and the Experimental Farms, to provide a seed-grain train for the education of the farmers in the selection of seed grain, and we pledge ourselves to second their efforts, by advertising the arrival of the train as widely as possible, and doing all in our power to secure as large an attendance as we possibly can."

Old Favorites Re-elected.

The City of New Westminster civic elections again returned that war-horse, Manager Keary, of the R. A. & I. Society, to the mayor's chair. The above society also gave its President, T. J. Trapp, to the school board for 1906, where, as trustee, he can pass on the length of gad the dominies may use.

Markets.

Chicago.

Cattle—Common to prime steers, \$3 to \$6.75; stockers and feeders, \$2.15 to \$4.25. Hogs—Choice heavy, \$5.05 to \$5.15; good heavy, \$4.95 to \$5.05; butchers' weights, \$5.05 to \$5.15; good heavy, mixed, \$5 to \$5.05; packing, \$4.90 to \$5. Sheep—\$4 to \$5.75; yearlings, \$5.75 to \$6.50; lambs, \$7 to \$7.60.

British Cattle Market.

Cattle—10c. to 12½c. per pound; refrigerator, 9c. to 9½c. Sheep, 10½c. to 12c.

Winnipeg.

Thompson, Sons & Co. say: The background of the general situation of the breadstuffs trade over the world shows strong and healthy, but the immediate position has features in it which make for easiness, and unless very unfavorable weather for the harvesting of the Argentine crop becomes prevalent, or the Russian exports very quickly show a large falling off, there will probably be little change in prices in the near future. For a considerable time now there has been a large demand everywhere for wheat and flour, but although world's requirements are greatly increased compared to what they were, it can scarcely be expected that the recent active demand would continue to the same extent. There has been no wide speculative trading in wheat for some months; the trade has been legitimate from the farmer to the dealer, miller and exporter, and all have been buying freely on the strength of exhausted stocks, large consumption, and the assumption that while this year's world's crops are the largest on record, the wheat will be all needed, and there will be only a small surplus left at the beginning of another season. The movement of the new crop since August has, however, been so heavy, and the world's shipments so large, that it is matter for wonder that the large demand has kept up so long as it has, and it need be no surprise if this demand should begin to flag to some extent, especially as it is nearly midwinter, and the holiday season also has a quieting effect on trade. In the American markets the influence of the Armour & Co. operations has not been so noticeable, although credit is given to this house for supporting the market on weak places and preventing bear traders from becoming more aggressive on the selling side. There is practically no change in prices on the week. We mention above that the immediate situation has features of easiness about it which are causing a quieter feeling. One of these is the amount of the visible stocks in America as compared with last year. At the present time the United States winter-wheat crop is making a good showing, except in California; this also in a small measure tends to easiness in the markets. The monthly Government report, issued on the 11th inst., gives the condition of winter wheat at 94.1, as against 82.9 at same date last year, and the acreage is given at 31,341,000 acres, against 31,136,000 acres under crop same date last year. The indicated yield by present condition and acreage of the U. S. winter wheat crop is given as 499,314,000 bushels, which, of course, would be very large if it materialized. The Argentine crop is now in process of harvesting, probably 40% being already cut. The weather has only been partially favorable recently, there having been rains and hail storms, and grave apprehension is felt that the weather may continue so, as great damage might result. There is no change in the crop situation in Europe or India during the week.

Manitoba wheat is quiet and firm. Lake navigation has closed, and prices are down to all-rail basis. Shipments from the country have fallen off to about 30% of their previous volume, and the moderate quantity now moving helps to keep prices strong. Prices are: No. 1 northern, Wednesday, 75½c.; Tuesday, 75¼c.; last year, 94¼c.; No. 2 northern, Wednesday, 73c.; Tuesday, 72½c.; No. 3 northern, Wednesday, 71c.; Tuesday, 71c.; last year, 83¼c.

COARSE GRAINS AND FEED.

Oats—No. 1 white, 32¼c. per bushel; No. 2 white, 31¼c. Barley—Malting grades, 40c.; No. 3, 37¼c.; No. 4, 34c. to 35c. Feed—Millfeed, bran, \$13; shorts, \$15 per ton; ground feed, oat chop, \$23; barley chop, \$18; mixed barley and oats, \$25 per ton. Hay—Cars on track, Winnipeg, per ton, \$6 to \$6.50; loose loads, \$7 per ton. Flour—Ogilvie's Royal Household, \$2.55; Glenora patent, \$2.35; Lake of the Woods Milling Company's Five Roses, \$2.55; Patents, \$2.35; Medora, \$1.75. Vegetables—Potatoes, per bushel, farmers' loads, 60c.; carrots, per bushel, 60c.; beets, per bushel, 50c.; turnips, per bushel, 50c.; parsnips, per bushel, \$1.20; onions, per bushel, \$1.50. Apples—Per barrel, Ontario, \$4.25 to \$4.50; snow apples, per barrel, \$5. Butter—Creamery bricks, Winnipeg, 27c. per pound; in boxes, 24c. to 25c.; in storage, 23c. to 24c. Dairy, tubs, choicest, Winnipeg, 20c.; second grades, round lots, 17c. to 18c. Eggs—Fresh gathered, 24c. to 25c. per dozen. Cheese—Manitoba, 13c. to 13½c. per pound; Ontario, 13½c. Poultry—Chicken, spring, per pound, 11c.; turkeys, 16c. to 18c.; geese, 12c.; ducks, 12½c.; fowl (drawn), 10c. to 12½c.

LIVE STOCK.

Butchers' cattle, weighed off cars, Winnipeg, 2½c.; hogs, weighed off cars, Winnipeg, 150 to 250 lbs., 6c. per lb.; hogs, 250 to 300 lbs., 5c. per lb.; lambs, 6½c. per lb.; sheep, 6¼c. per lb.

Toronto.

Export Cattle—Choice, \$4.60 to \$4.90; good, \$4 to \$4.50; others, \$3.75 to \$4; bulls, \$3.50 to \$4; cows, \$2.75 to \$3.50. Feeders—Short-keep, \$3.60 to \$4; good, \$3.40 to \$3.65; medium, \$2.50 to \$3.30. Sheep—Export ewes, \$4 to \$4.30. Lambs—Ewes and wethers, \$5.85 to \$6.10; bucks, \$5.50 to \$5.75. Hogs—Selects, \$6.15; lights and fats, \$5.90.



Life, Literature and Education.



John Milton.

John Milton was born in London on the 9th of December, 1608. His grandfather was an ardent Catholic who had disowned his son, the poet's father, for becoming a Protestant. This elder John Milton then became a lawyer in London, and labored strongly and well at his accustomed work. The younger Milton inherited from his father that stern, unbending religious nature which had resulted in the father's disinheritorship, but also from him came some of the gaiety, the intellectual culture and the love of music which the poet possessed. The boy's education was most carefully looked after by his father, who advised him to add Italian and French to the Greek, Latin and Hebrew which he learned at school, and who took care that his son should have also a knowledge of English literature. He went to Cambridge, and was designed for the church, but the corruption of the episcopacy of the time was so great that Milton refused to become a priest whose ministry could only be bought "with servitude and forswearing."

He left Cambridge and went to the new home his father had found at Horton, a little village in the neighborhood of Windsor, and there devoted himself to his studies and writing. During his college life, when in his twenty-first year, he had written his noble "Hymn on the Nativity," than which we have no nobler poem on the birth of Christ in the English language. During the six years he lived in Horton he wrote a great deal, "L'Allegro," "Il Penseroso," "Arcades," "Comus," and "Lycidas," being the chief works of that period. In April, 1638, he left home and travelled for fifteen months in France and Italy, where he enjoyed the society of the choicest wits and met many of the celebrities of the day, including Galileo, whom he visited in the prison at Florence.

In 1643 he married Mary Powell, the daughter of a cavalier, of Oxfordshire. The marriage was not an ideal one, though he treated both his wife and her parents with great generosity. They went to London, where he wrote many pamphlets on

religious, social and moral topics, one of them, "Areopagitica," a speech for the liberty of unlicensed printing, being considered the noblest of his prose works. In 1649, owing to his knowledge of Latin, he was appointed foreign or Latin Secretary to Cromwell's council of state. It fell to his lot to send the letters to the Duke of Savoy, expressing English indignation at the massacre of the Vaudois Protestants, and his own horror of the deed is expressed in a sonnet which begins:

"Avenge, O Lord, thy slaughtered saints, whose bones
Lie scattered on the Alpine Mountains cold;
Even them who kept thy truth so pure
Of old;
When all our fathers worshipped stocks
and stones."

But for ten years his eyesight had been failing, and in 1652 he became totally blind. His daughters read and wrote for him, and so he was able still to express the thoughts that surged through his great mind in his comparative isolation from his fellows. The Restoration of the Stuarts in 1660 deprived him of his office of secretary, but gave him more time for the consideration of the epic poem which he had resolved to attempt. The result was "Paradise Lost," the grandest epic of our language, and one in which the whole powers of its author were expressed.

Beside being an expression of the poet, this epic has a wider scope. It is the expression of the Puritanism of England, displaying the highest and best of the Puritan mind of that day in its nobleness of conception, in its purity and strength. But not only does it picture to us the high and noble qualities of Puritanism, but its defects are set before us also, the lack of that fine large sympathy with humanity as a whole which marked them as a people, the repression of all outward signs of emotion or tenderness. The story is "of man's first disobedience, and the fruit of that forbidden tree whose mortal taste brought death into the world and all our woe," and the genius of the man is shown in the splendor and melody which Milton evolved from the meagre outlines supplied by Hebrew history. The problem of it is the problem over which many a Puritan spent hours of anguished thought, of sin and redemption, and Milton's "Satan" is but a composite of the many forms of evil so passionately hated by the true Puritan.

Four years after "Paradise Lost" was published, "Paradise Regained" and "Samson Agonistes" were written, but great as these works were, their greatness was totally eclipsed by their predecessor, and did not receive the attention that was really due to their merits.

Evening in Paradise, from "Paradise Lost."

"Now came still Evening on, and Twilight gray
Had in her sober livery all things clad,
Silence accompanied; for beast and bird,
They to their grassy couch, these to their nests,
Were hunk, all but the wakeful nightingale;

She all night long her amorous descant sung:
Silence was pleased. Now glowed the firmament
With living sapphires; Hesperus, that led
The starry hosts, rode brightest; till the moon,
Rising in clouded majesty, at length
Apparent queen, unveiled her peerless light,
And o'er the dark her silver mantle threw:
When Adam thus to Eve: Fair consort,
The hour
Of night, and all things now retired to rest,
Mind us of like repose; since God hath set
Labor and rest, as day and night, to men
Successive, and the timely dew of sleep,
Now falling with soft slumbrous weight,
inclines
Our eyelids.
To whom thus Eve, with perfect beauty adorned:
My author and disposer, what thou biddest
Unargued I obey. So God ordains:
God is thy law, thou mine: to know no more
Is woman's happiest knowledge and her praise.
With thee conversing I forget all time,
All seasons and their change; all please alike.
Sweet is the breath of Morn, her rising sweet,
With charm of earliest birds; pleasant the Sun
When first on this delightful land he spreads
His orient beams, on herb, tree, fruit, and flower,
Glistening with dew; and sweet the coming-on
Of grateful Evening mild; then silent Night,
With this her solemn bird, and this fair Moon,
And these the gems of Heaven, her starry train:
But neither breath of Moon, when she ascends
With charm of earliest birds; nor rising Sun
On this delightful land; nor herb, fruit, flower,
Glistening with dew; nor fragrance after showers;
Nor grateful Evening mild; nor silent Night,
With this her solemn bird; nor walk by Moon
Or Glittering starlight, without thee is sweet.

Thus at their shady lodge arrived, both stood,
Both turned, and under open sky adored
The God that made both Sky, Air, Earth, and Heaven,
Which they beheld, the Moon's resplendent globe,
And starry Pole: Thou also madest Night,
Maker Omnipotent; and Thou the Day,
Which we, in our appointed work employed,
Have finished, happy in our mutual help
And mutual love, the crown of all our bliss,
Ordained by thee, and this delicious place,
For us to live, where Thy abundance wants
Partakers, and what falls to the ground.

But Thou hast promised from us two a race
To fill the Earth, who shall with us extol
Thy goodness infinite, both when we wake,
And when we seek, as now, Thy gift of sleep."



Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman.

The new Prime Minister of Great Britain and First Lord of the Treasury.

The new Premier, the second son of Sir James Campbell, of Forfarshire, was born Sept. 7th, 1836. He added the surname of his mother to his name, when, in 1872, he succeeded to property under the will of his uncle, Henry Bannerman. Sir Henry was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, taking his degree in 1858. His parliamentary career began in 1868, when he was elected for Stirling, a strongly Liberal district. He has held many offices under the Government: Financial Secretary of War, Chief Secretary for Ireland, Secretary of State for War, and since 1893 has been the leader of Liberal Opposition in the House of Commons. Sir Henry has made no attempt to achieve fame as a speaker in Parliament. He is no orator, but he has worked and thought, and when the time for speech was ripe, his utterances were wise and earnest. Unflinching courage and unadorned common sense are his chief characteristics.

The Inter-church Federation.

Of all the wonderful conferences which have been held in America, the Federal Congress of Churches, which has recently been held in New York City, is the most wonderful. A meeting of five hundred representatives, appointed by the national bodies of the principal Protestant denominations and representing about eighteen million communicants, is an affair of no slight importance. The object of this impressive gathering has been to formulate a plan of federation which shall be practicable. The business of the representatives will then be to refer this plan to their respective denominations to be discussed in their separate denominational conventions. The last of these denominations will have met and had an opportunity to discuss the matter in 1918, after which the

first Federal Council of American Protestants can be organized.

Nineteen centuries of a divided Christianity has failed to bring but a small percentage of the world's inhabitants to a knowledge of Christ, and the conviction has grown that the division of forces and of interests has proved a great loss of strength and usefulness. The day of religious debates, of hair-splitting arguments, of expounding and defending doctrine, is passing, and in its place has come a desire to do more and say less, to preach the gospel of peace and goodwill in its Biblical simplicity, and to set aside as far as possible sectarian differences.

This desire to clasp hands and do something has been shown for many years in various Christian organizations. The absurdity of impressing doctrinal differences on little children led to the great union Sunday-school organization, all studying the same lessons on the same days, and striving together to teach and help the young. Then the young people received the same spirit of fellowship, and Christian youth in all America forgot denominational differences in Christian Endeavor. The Christian Associations for young men and young women carry out the same idea, and have extended their activities all over the world.

The missionary has done much to bring about this congress. The heathen mind could not comprehend doctrinal Christianity, but could understand the Bible story of the One who died for the lost, and so the missionary forgot he was a Presbyterian or a Methodist or a Baptist, and joined with his neighbor missionary to fight idolatry with the simple gospel; and so the missionaries abroad began to ask the boards at home for union in their work, with the result that in India, in China and Japan, colleges and seminaries are being consolidated, and the territory is marked out to prevent unnecessary overlapping.

For the present, at least, definite organic union may not be possible, except in the consolidation of two or more denominations whose doctrines and beliefs are most alike. But the aim is for unity, rather than uniformity; for such a fellowship that, though each body may preserve to a great extent its form of church government and observance of rites and ceremonies, yet there shall be a spiritual union which shall work as one grand whole for the conversion of the world.

The proposal is that a Federation Council of Protestant churches be formed to meet every four years, the first meeting to be held on December 1st, 1908. Each denomination is to have four members in the Council, and one additional for every 50,000 of its members. This Council is to act as an advisory board, and to interfere in no way with the individual denominations.

The object of the Council is to be united action on social and moral questions, the giving of spiritual counsel, the promoting of Christian fellowship, the bringing of the Christian bodies of America into harmonious service for Christ and the world, and the securing of a larger influence for the church as a whole in all matters pertaining to the moral and social condition of the people, so as to promote the application of the law of Christ in every relation of human life.

A small church was sadly in want of general repairs, and a meeting was being held to raise funds for that purpose. The minister having said that to do the work \$500 would be required, a very wealthy—and equally stingy—member of the congregation rose and said he would give a dollar. Just as he sat down a lump of plaster fell from the ceiling and hit him upon the head, whereupon he rose hastily and called out that he had made a mistake—he would give fifty dollars. That was too much for an enthusiast present, who, forgetful of everything, called out fervently, "O Lord, hit him again!"



Lord Elgin.

Colonial Secretary in the new British Cabinet.

To Canadians, the appointment of the Earl of Elgin to the position of Secretary for the colonies in the new British Cabinet should bring undisguised satisfaction. The name is familiar to us in this country, for his father was Governor-General of Canada in 1847, and "Lord Elgin's administration" had a most important influence on Canadian history. Another reason for Canadian interest in this appointment is that the present Earl is by birth a Canadian, having been born in Montreal, May 16th, 1849. In a speech made by Winston Churchill, Lord Elgin's under secretary, he said that the principles which would govern their colonial policy would be free trade, self-government and peace.



The Sultan of Turkey.

Since the attention of the world is at present fixed upon Turkey, a short description of the ruler of that dark land may be in place.

Abd-ul-Hamid II. was born Sept. 22nd, 1842, and came to the throne in 1876 as a successor to his brother, Murad V., who became insane. It is said that the present Sultan had no desire to become a sovereign, but being forced to take his brother's place, he has certainly ruled with a strong and cruel hand. His position in Europe is unique. He is the only ruler the majority of whose subjects are not nominally Christian; almost all of his 36,000,000 people in Turkey are Mohammedan. Besides his actual subjects, there are nearly 175,000,000 Mohammedans throughout the world who look to him as the living head of their faith. A strange working out of inscrutable decree it is that has placed the palace of the head of that fierce and bloodthirsty religion in the capital city of the first Christian empire. Little did the great Constantine think when he founded Constantinople and made it the center of the new Christianity that its streets would one day run with the blood of the followers of Christ!

The man himself is not pleasant to look upon, even if there were no terrible associations connected with a sight of him. He is old for his

years; suspicion and hatred, rather than age, have left their marks upon him. His figure, once lithe and supple, is bowed and his frame shrunken, while from out his sallow face peer his restless, gloomy, unhappy eyes. Behind that face there is strong character, but sadly and terribly misdirected. He is proud, astute, cunning; he knows when to fight and when to yield. When he wishes he can display a most fascinating manner—"a good deal of a beast with the outward semblance of a charming man," is the way some one has described him—and it is his greatest delight to use that fascination and charm to hoodwink and evade his enemies when they decree punishment for his many crimes against humanity. Just at the present time he is shrewdly asking the powers why they are insisting on radical reforms in Turkey when Russia is in a much more awful state of chaos, and has hinted that continued interference may result in wholesale slaughter of the Turkish Christians.

He is a tireless worker. Considering the character of the man and the uses to which he puts his energy, that is not a recommendation—a less energetic man would do less harm. The most autocratic of rulers, every transaction connected with his dominion goes through his own hands, and he is his own Foreign Minister. He rises at four in the morning, bathes, sips a cup of coffee, and then to his desk until noon, when, after the noonday prayers in the mosque adjoining his palace, a light lunch is served to him. This is followed by a short siesta, then work again occupies him till late afternoon.

Since coming to the throne he has learned to speak five languages, but beyond the study of these, serious literature has no charm for him, the most sensational fiction, chiefly French, being what his intellectual palate craves. He is known to be passionately fond of music, though a poor performer, and has a theatre in his palace where the best musicians play to an invisible audience, for no lights are allowed in the auditorium. Revolver-shooting is a favorite recreation, and he is said to be one of the best shots with this weapon in Europe. He is extremely fond of animals; horses, two hundred in number, are in his stables, one, a cream-colored Arab, a gift of the Czar; tame deer come into his apartments, and the palace is full of singing birds.

The Sultan has shown a peculiar interest in the modern discoveries and inventions of science along certain lines, the more wonderful in that the science of medicine and the art of healing have received much aid from him to whom so many wounds, so much suffering and death is due. Fountains of cool well-water have been erected in many parts of the city of Constantinople at the expense of his private purse. Asylums, lazarets and hospitals, through his endowments, are rendered practically free, one for afflicted children especially receiving his notice. He has also established a leper hospital on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, the first medical school in the country, and sends representatives to every medical congress.

Altogether, this Abd-ul-Hamid—this killer of Christians, this lover of children and animals, this man who builds hospitals and trains doctors to heal the wounds he himself inflicts—makes a curious study in human nature. There is nothing else like him in this wide world, and well, indeed, for the world that this is so.

Abraham Lincoln's Maxims.

The following were Abraham Lincoln's maxims for longevity: "Do not worry; eat three square meals a day; say your prayers; think of your wife, be courteous to your creditors; keep your digestion good; steer clear of biliousness; exercise; go slow and easy; maybe there are other things that your special case requires to make you happy, but, my friend, these, I reckon, will give you a good life."

The Canadian West is Forming a Type.

The Telegram reports, as follows, Professor Osborne's (Wesley College, Winnipeg) impressions, as given at the Wesley Church Club:

"Gradually the practice of sizing people up had grown upon him until it was approaching a passion. The other night he was at a banquet where there was but one American, and before that individual even spoke he had formed correct conclusions as to his nationality. He had the clean-shaven, fat-checked, smug look that was fast becoming a characteristic of that people.

"He told of a few of the impressions that he had gathered on a train carrying harvesters from the East, and he declared that in a single day he heard more profanity than he had listened to in all the time he had been in the West. It was a common saying that Westerners were reckless, but he was sure that in the rank and file of the country there was not half the swearing that characterized the people from the East. It was awful. In common conversation the men would use the most vile oaths.

He was again struck by the chewing propensities of the Easterners. The car floor reeked with the filth of tobacco juice. He did not think it was indulged in nearly so much by Westerners. It was a peculiar thing that the chewing of tobacco was one of the very first habits to be dropped by any one who began to feel the touch of refinement. The less cultured the people the more the habit prevailed.

"For more than a week he stayed with a farmer, and while there he was impressed with the contrast between farm life in the West and that in the Eastern Provinces. There was not the well-filled woodshed, implement house, and coziness generally that characterizes the farmhouse of the Easterner. Then, too, there was a sense of something lacking in the Western farm. The Ontario farm, with its well-defined limits, gave an idea of proprietorship that was altogether lacking in the vast stretches here, separated only by wire fences. The Eastern farmer paid more attention to the way things were done. He was more conservative, perhaps, but in his farm, where he knew every field by name, he took more satisfaction than the tiller of the West.

WEST FORMING A TYPE.

"The West was fast developing a type that was bound to become characteristic of it. The average Westerner was free and easy. He earned money easily, and spent it with corresponding carelessness. The Western type was bound to be distinctive from the Eastern in the fundamentals, but he urged that some of the incidentals characteristic of the East might well be copied here.

"The Western ministers, too, were contrasted with those of the East. They were less pious, talked less of spiritual things in their everyday conversation, and emphasized less the devotional side of life. He did not want to be understood as saying that they were not as good as their brothers of the East; they merely emphasized another faculty which was developed by environments. They talked more of building churches, establishing missions and extending the circuit. They gave full fling to their administrative faculties as necessity demanded.

The sponge when used for bathing purposes is hard to keep thoroughly clean, and is liable to sour. The sponge may be thoroughly cleansed and sweetened by rubbing through it the juice of a lemon; wash and rinse in warm water.

November Short-story Competition.

1st. Edith Armor, Nanton, Alberta;
2nd. Mary A. Potter, Montgomery, Sask.,
N.-W. T.; 3rd. Leslie C. Wade, Surrey
Centre, B. C. Honorable mentions:
Reita Bambridge, Mary Smakeman, Amy
Johnston, Lulu Medcalf, Emily Winstone,
Hattie Frazer, Norah Doffs, Wilber Potter,
Maud Winstone, Margaret Wells (Eng.),
B. Downes (Eng.), Mabel Suddaby, Hattie
L. Sleep, Winnie Mann, Effie Nelson,
Velma Beaman, Wm. Stainton, Nellie
Gray, Janet McNab, "A Temiskaming
Lassie," Norman Wardlaw, Lena Oswald,
Fawcett Eaton, Mary Morris, Hilda
Baldwin, Herbert Bull, Clara Greenwood,
William Carr (Eng.), Rachel Carr (Eng.).

The Club's Baby.

The twins were having their first attack of cave-digging fever. Their pasture was the finest place in the neighborhood for digging a cave, because of a slight elevation—an abandoned railroad bed running through it.

All the boys who knew John, and were cave-diggers, agreed to have the cave in his pasture. Then came the hitch.

John said Jean had to be "in it" also.

She wanted to dig a cave, and being twins, they had always done things together.

The boys said that girls should not dig caves; that if Jean came in, her friends, sisters to some of them, would insist on joining also; that they would all be in the way, and would not dig, and so on.

But John was adamant. If Jean wanted to dig a cave with him, dig she should.

The war waged for two days; Jean's girl friends became aroused. As predicted, they insisted on digging.

Jean was of a peaceful disposition, and fruitful in expedients.

After surveying the spot chosen for the cave, and a lengthy though wholly amicable discussion with John, she evolved a plan: The boys should form the Boys' Cave Club, and should dig their cave at the chosen spot in the embankment, facing west. The girls should form the Girls' Cave Club, and dig their cave on the other side of the embankment facing east, and at the same place. If they all dug through into one big cave, so much the better.

After the two days' strain, the plan was received by all parties with enthusiasm. The boys dug before school, after school, and between sessions. The girls dug for an hour, and with the exception of Jean and Elizabeth made little progress, and became disgusted with life. The ground was a sort of gumbo, and very hard.

Grumbling began, and that the boys might not hear them, they retired to the apple-tree playhouse.

"My hands are all blisters."

"Well, I just hate digging!"

"If it wasn't for those disgusting boys, I'd never go near the old thing again!"

"What's a cave, anyway?"

It was plain that the love of cave-digging was not deeply imbedded in their souls.

"Still," said Jean, "if we could beat the boys, after all they said, and have ours done first, and the best and biggest, it would be worth a farm."

"That's so, but we can't."

"You tell a way to do it, Jean," coaxed the girls. And by the next day Jean did "tell a way." The plan was received with suppressed exclamations of surprise and triumph, and they did not dig that day.

"Aren't you going to dig any more?" grinned the oldest boy.

"Our work is going to be done before breakfast after this," was the reply.

"Ho! That's a good one," giggled the boy.

That evening the Girls' Club went in a body to the little house by the creek, where Jim lived.

They all knew Jim as a rather shiftless fellow, who did "day's work" for people, and earned a very inadequate living for his family.

His wife was an over-tired young thing, trying, vainly, to make both ends meet, and



to take care of her three noisy little boys and her one little girl baby. The baby was a good little thing (a year old), and received about as little attention as a baby could. Jim was fond of all his children; but Lorella was the light of his life.

"Jim," said Jean, "we want you to do something for us."

"Well, now," laughed Jim, good-naturedly, "who'd a' thought it?"

"It's work, Jim."

"I need pay when I work," said Jim.

"Well, we want to pay."

Jim was holding Lorella, as he sat on the step; and Jim's wife, dish-towel in hand, was looking out at the door.

"What's the work?"

"We want you in the mornings, early, before those horrid boys are up, to dig our cave for us—all nice—and better than the boys can dig."

"And how much will you pay?" drawled Jim, his eyes twinkling.

"We'll pay this for a year, beginning now; we'll be godmothers, not fairy ones, but like that to your girl; we'll see that she has all the playthings she needs, and we will each give her a present to show we love her, and she will have lots of fun out of it. Will you, Jim?"

"It's all we can pay," as Jim did not answer.

"Jim, you say yes this minute," spoke up his wife, with some show of spirit.

"I'd be proud to have Lorella have such nice friends. Just proud."

"Deed, and I'll do it," said Jim, heartily. "I'd rather Lorella'd nice friends like you little girls than any pay I could think of. I'll dig to-morrow."

When the boys went around to their cave the next morning, before school, they could scarcely believe their eyes. The girls cave was excavated much more deeply and accurately than their own.

"Well, they can dig!" ejaculated one boy.

"My, I wish we'd let 'em dig ours," sighed a lazy boy.

"Oh, you!" laughed John, "You're the one that talked loudest against them. Our cave would have been about done with all that extra digging on it."

"It's queer how much they've improved in digging since they began," said the oldest boy, suspiciously. "Now, that's ship-shape."

"Oh, Jean can do anything," remarked John, placidly.

The twins had no secrets from each other, but John, the most loyal boy in the world, was not likely to tell what he knew on that subject.

Jim dug so well that in three mornings the cave was beautifully finished—flat floor, square, even sides, and with all the excavated earth banked up to make the sides higher.

That was the extent of Jim's contract, but when he went home from a job of work the afternoon of the third day, and saw Lorella delightfully happy, with Jean and some of the other little girls playing with her, he was seized with a desire to add a few extra touches to show his appreciation; for Lorella was a different looking baby. She was as sweet and clean and curled as a baby could be, and she was chattering to a fascinating little pair of red shoes and stockings on her little feet; and the clean, white slip she wore was a present.

She was sitting enthroned in a very respectable baby carriage (a relic of the twin's babyhood), bestowed by the mother; and in the carriage was a linen scrapbook full of bright pictures, while a colored ball dangled by a string within reach.

"I yum, and I snum!" muttered Jim, and he gazed in admiration. The poor little mother, still with dish-towel in her hand, stood in the doorway, radiant with pride. Lorella was making up to her just for years of weary days and nights.

"What you girls going to do now with your cave?" demanded some of the boys, rather jealously that night.

"Oh, you'll see" was the non-committal rejoinder, though what was to be seen they did not know.

Their own surprise was acute the next morning to find that their cave had a roof made from light saplings and thatch, and that a low, substantial bench of a primitive type ran around three sides of their cave. The fourth side was open to the east. Jean, too delighted for words, ran for her own little play-table, and that, placed in the middle with a pitcher of wild flowers on it, gave such a festive air to the scene that the girls squealed with joy.

A delegation of boys came up, armed with their picks and shovels, and when they saw this complete creation in the line of caves, a consummation, so far as known, never heretofore reached by cave-diggers in any part of the town, they stood aghast.

"Well, we were the biggest geese not to let those girls dig ours," was the regretful remarks of the lazy boy, and assenting sighs followed from the others.

"Say, how'd you girls do it so quick?" urged the oldest boy. "Oh, just smartness," answered Jean.

That cave proved to be a delightful retreat on many a hot afternoon, and many a little bib and apron and doll dress were sewed there for Lorella.

The little godmothers' interest in Lorella was steadfast and kindly. Lorella learned many a pretty way and saying from her friends. Lorella's mother found courage for numerous improvements in her household methods, because of Lorella's prosperity, and Jim said: "That cave and them smart little girls is the finest combination for me and Lorella we ever did strike!"—From the Union Gospel News.

EDITH ARMOR (age 12 years).
Nanton, Alta., Can.

How Tom Got His Manners.

(Copied from the Northern Messenger.)

Tom's father was a rich man, and Tom lived in a large house in the country. He had a pony and many other pets, and wore very fine clothes. Tom was very proud of all the fine things his father's money bought. He began to think that being rich was better than being good. He grew very rude, and was cross to the servants. Once he kicked Towser, but the dog growled, and Tom was afraid to kick him again.

One day, when Tom was playing in the yard, he saw a boy standing by the gate. He was ragged and dirty, his hat was torn, and his feet were bare; but he had a pleasant face. In one hand he carried a basket of wild flowers.

"Go away from here," said Tom, running to the gate. "We do not want any ragged boys around."

"Please give me a drink," said the boy. "If you are rich you can spare me a glass of water."

"We can't spare you anything," said Tom. "If you don't go away, I will set the dog on you."

The boy laughed, and walked away, swinging the basket in his hand.

"I think I will get some flowers, too," said Tom to himself. He went out of the gate leading into a meadow where there were plenty.

Tom saw some fine large ones growing just over a ditch. He thought he could leap over it very easily. He gave a run and a big jump. The ditch was wider than he thought, and instead of going over it, he came down in it.

The mud was very thick and soft, and Tom sank down in it to his waist. He was very much frightened, and began to scream for help; but he had not much hope that help would come, for he was a long way from any house.

He screamed until he was tired. He began to think he would have to spend the night in the ditch, when he heard steps on the grass. Looking up, he saw the ragged boy he had driven from the gate a short time before.

"Please help me out," said Tom, crying. "I will give you a shilling."

"I don't want your shilling," said the other boy. "I'm going down flat on the grass. I'll help you both for nothing to Tom, and down you get of the ditch."

Tom was covered with mud; his hat was gone, and one shoe was lost in the ditch. He looked very miserable.

"Who is dirty, now?" asked the boy.

"I am," said poor Tom; "but I thank you very much for helping me out of the mire; and I am very sorry I sent you away from the gate."

"The next time I come, perhaps you will treat me better," said the boy. "I am not rich, but I am stronger than you are, and I think I have better manners."

"I think so, too," said Tom.

The next day, when Tom saw the boy going by the gate, he called him in, showed him his rabbits, doves, and ducks, and gave him a ride on his pony.

"You have good manners, now," said the boy.

"Yes," said Tom. "I found them in the ditch."

MARY A. POTTER (age 16).
Montgomery, Sask., N.-W. T., Can.

Joe's First Bear.

(Original.)

Near the village of S—, on the edge of the woods, there lived a family by the name of Weston.

One day, as Joe, the eldest boy, a sturdy lad of fourteen summers, was cutting wood he heard a disturbance in the pippen, and, going over, saw a huge bear making off with one of the pigs. Now, Joe had often been out hunting with his father, so without a thought of danger he rushed into the house, seized the rifle and three cartridges, and started after it.

He soon came up with it, and fired, but only broke its leg. The second shot broke its back, but did not kill it outright, and the third missed fire. Joe now became excited, and, seeing the bear still crawling away, rushed up and struck it over the head with the butt of the rifle. The bear, now mad with pain, seized him by the leg and commenced crunching it up. Joe now lost consciousness, and when he came to, he was lying on a bed, with the doctor standing beside him.

Mr. Weston, hearing the shots, hurried to the spot, to find the bear dead, with its paws on his unconscious son's chest who was terribly mangled.

Joe has become a great hunter since then, but he never forgot his first bear.

LESLIE C. WADE (age 15).
Surrey Centre, B. C.

Jerome K. Jerome.

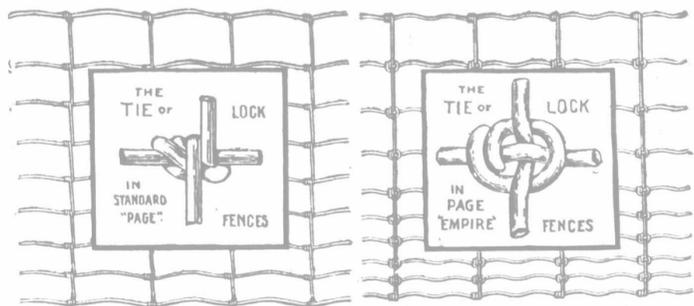
Jerome K. Jerome, the English author and editor who is making a tour of Western Canada, is a son of Rev. Jerome Clapp Jerome, and was born at Walsall, England, in 1859. He was educated at the Philological School, and has had experience along many lines of life. He began as a clerk, rose to the teaching profession, then became an actor. Leaving the stage, he went into journalism, in which presently he became (with Robert Barr, the Canadian novelist) the editor of the "Idler," a magazine of British wit and humor; editor, also, of the magazine, "To-Day."

His first book, "On the Stage and Off," published in 1888, recounts some of his varied experiences on the stage. This was followed in 1889 by the books by which he is best known to the Canadian public, and which give the reader the best idea of his humor—"Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow," and "Three Men in a Boat." His newest books are, "Miss Hobbs," "Paul Kever," and "Tea-Table Talk."

Mr. Jerome is somewhat more athletic and energetic in his recreations than we usually consider characteristic of a literary man, his favorite forms of recreation being riding, driving, cycling and boating.

I could not keep house without the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine."
(MRS.) ADA COLLINS.

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Enthusiasm for the Person of Christ.

Then Paul answered, . . . I am ready not to be bound only, but also to die at Jerusalem for the Name of the Lord Jesus.—Acts xxi: 13.

"There were strange soul-depths, restless, vast, and broad, Unfathomed as the sea; An infinite craving for some infinite stilling; But now Thy perfect love is perfect filling! Lord Jesus, my Lord, my God, Thou, Thou art enough for me!"

This is a restless age, and people are not content to dream their lives away. It is a great mistake to think that those who make no outward profession of religion are not interested in it and its claims. Though we believe in a professedly Christian country, our faith is on trial for its very existence; it is being tested and examined to see whether it is indeed the elixir of life, the philosopher's stone that can turn everything to gold, and bring brightness and gladness into the darkest life. Plenty of practical, clear-headed men and women are like the Greeks of old—saying to the disciples of Christ: "Sirs, we would see Jesus." As the Jews looked eagerly for the promised Messiah, so many a man to-day is searching for a divine Leader, a mighty Master, at whose feet he may pour out all his treasures of love and devotion. It has been forcibly pointed out that the restlessness which destroys the peace of one who has lost his hold on faith, is a "sure proof that scepticism is a malady, not a normal state." When doubt and unbelief bring painful restlessness to the soul of man, is it any wonder that he is driven to seek eagerly for some relief?

Christians may disagree about many things, and may often find it necessary to change or modify their cherished opinions before the remorseless facts of science, but—as Van Dyke says—those who in all ages have uplifted souls with mighty power are alike in one thing. Their central message, the core of their preaching, is the piercing, moving, personal gospel of Jesus of Nazareth, the Son of God and Saviour of mankind. This, in its simplest form; this, in its clearest expression; this presentation of a Person to persons in order that they may first know, and then love and trust and follow Him—this is pre-eminently the gospel for an age of doubt."

Our only hold on things or ideas is through our own personality, but if no one else has had a like experience, we may doubt the truth of our own sensations. That is the reason we find a delight in exchanging ideas with a kindred spirit—we see our own thoughts reflected in his. When person really touches person, when the personal experience of one spirit is also the personal experience of another, there is a new joy in living. And that is the secret bond of union between souls who feel the very life of Christ thrilling in their veins. They know, by personal experience, the joy of communion with Him, a joy which cannot be explained to one who has never felt it, and which need not be explained to one who has. The secret of the Lord is no secret to those who know Him—it is an ever-fresh spring of joy, constraining them to loving service, not a slavish fear of punishment nor a selfish hope of reward. The only reward they really care much about is His smile and approving "Well done, good and faithful servant!" Those who only look on from the outside may think that such a reward is hardly sufficient return for lifelong service, but a very different opinion is held by those

who are drawn irresistibly by the attractive Personality of the Altogether Lovely One. Christ is the Heart and Life of Christianity. From first to last, He preached Himself, and all really helpful Christian preachers have, like S. Paul, proclaimed one central message—Christ crucified, yet alive for evermore. This is the beginning and the end and the heart of their preaching. They cannot help themselves, necessity is laid upon them, for out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh. When the Master speaks, the disciple is constrained to follow, though, like Abraham, he may be forced to leave home and country. Like S. Paul he will press on undauntedly and triumphantly, deliberately turning his back on worldly success if necessary, pressing on towards his Jerusalem though he may feel sure that difficulties and dangers await him there. The attractive power of Christ's Personality which draws him on is as continuous, as invisible and as mighty as the force of gravitation. His friends may think him mad and try hard to prevent him from "throwing his life away," but obstacles only add oil to the fire which burns within him—the fire of undying love for his Lord and Master.

Remove the personal, loving, ever-present Christ from Christianity and all its charm vanishes. It would still teach men to refuse the evil and choose the good, but enthusiasm would die out of the souls of men as the light fades when the sun goes down. Men who only reverence Jesus of Nazareth as a great leader—only one of many great world-teachers—preach that kind of lifeless Christianity. They teach Christ's doctrines, but do not present Him as a living Person who is in constant, quickening contact with each soul. Their writings, interesting though they may be, make one feel sorry for the writers who have missed the only soul-fellowship which can really satisfy a hungry heart. Turn from such moralists to Browning or Tennyson, and you step out at once from shadow into sunlight. Jesus of Nazareth is constantly kindling and keeping alive an enthusiastic personal devotion in the hearts of countless men, women and children who have never seen Him—an enthusiasm which burns on steadily, century after century, with ever-increasing splendor. Let those who deny that He is still alive explain that marvellous Fact—if they can! It is unique in the history of our race. Could a man, dead for nearly 2,000 years, rule so royally over the souls and bodies of the noblest and most unselfish of every age? NO! JESUS LIVES! and is ever pressing close to His Heart the heart of each individual disciple, pouring in the strengthening oil of the Holy Spirit and the new wine of a high enthusiasm which must find room for service.

"God Himself is the heart's desire of those who delight in Him; and the blessedness of longing fixed on Him is that it ever fulfils itself. They who want God have Him. . . . The sunshine flows into the opened eye, the breath of life into the expanding lung—so surely, so immediately the fullness of God fills the waiting, wishing soul. To delight in God is to possess our delight. Heart! lift up thy gates; open and raise the narrow, low portals, and the King of Glory will stoop to enter."

I don't believe anyone was ever argued into a belief in Christ. Christianity is love, and you cannot force a man to love God by bringing overwhelming proofs to bear on him. He who will not hear Moses and the prophets would not be convinced though one rose from the dead. Love is alive and must grow, building its body of proof around it as it goes on. The proofs it clings to may not be facts, science may shatter them, but a real Christian has a hold on a Personal Saviour which no scientist or higher critic can shake. He may have to give up his cherished idea that the Bible is an infallible book with no mistakes in it, but love stands as full of life as ever. A real Christian is saturated with Christ, and God is continually breathing into

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him the breath of life. He may disobey his Master or even deny Him, but give Him up altogether?—No! Love is not so easy to kill. To whom else can we go? He only has the words of eternal life. Love is immortal, and can soon build up a new body of proof to walk in, if the old one is destroyed, as the soul builds itself a body to live in. Even if no proof could be found it could live on without a body, if need be—as S. Thomas still loved his Lord though faith and hope were crushed.

“Love is a great thing.
 A blessing very good,
 The only thing that makes all burdens light,
 Bearing evenly what is uneven,
 Carrying a weight, not feeling it,
 Turning all bitterness to a sweet savour.
 The noble love of Jesus drives men on to do great deeds,
 And always rouses them to long for what is better.”
 HOPE.



Winter Exercise.

Dear Chatterers,—Haven't we had a beautiful fall? Such abundance of sunshine, and so few of those “melancholy days, the saddest of the year,” of which Bryant sings—just ideal weather for long walks. Yet so few people have the walking habit well developed, and I believe country people are poorer walkers than those in the city. In the early days, for the majority of the people who settled in Canada, walking was compulsory, but increased prosperity has brought the ever-ready horse and buggy, or cutter, and we've forgotten how to walk. Surely this is one of the disadvantages of prosperity, for there is nothing so good for a person as a brisk walk; it is better than any doctor's tonic, and is a sure cure for the blues. “I like a walk in nice weather when the sidewalk is clean,” draws some lazy soul when you urge her to come out for a run. But what difference need the weather make? Equipped with a short, warm skirt, waterproof footgear, jacket not too heavy, and a cap or small hat held in place by a veil, the pedestrian finds a windy day a real delight, and experiences not a bit of discomfort in paddling round in the rain taking a complexion treatment. And, anyway, the weather is never half so bad in reality as it looks from the window of a cosy room with a bright fire and the newest book.

I know a group of girls who have developed the walking habit this fall. They are all girls whose work keeps them shut into offices or stores from eight to six for six days in the week. But, regularly on Sunday afternoons after dinner—church clothes exchanged for walking skirts and heavy boots—the brigade go off for a tramp of five, six or seven miles, not always on cement walks, but away outside the city limits, choosing a new direction each time, and coming home fresh and rosy, feeling alive all over, and with such a tremendous appetite for supper that the raising of their board bills is being considered. How heavy-eyed and mopey the people look who have slept or read all afternoon and have not got a breath of fresh air!

But many of those who have walked and enjoyed it during the autumn will stop now on account of the cold. How foolish!—for this is just the time of year when you get little or no fresh air unless you do go outside for it. In the summer doors and windows stand open day and night, and you could hardly breathe impure air if you wanted to; but when the cold weather comes on, double windows and storm-doors successfully keep out the supply of frosty oxygen. Sometimes, of course, the snow is very deep and the roads unbroken, then snowshoes are the one desirable possession (that is a hint for Santa Claus). Walking for miles in the frosty air, over fences, across fields, skirting a

piece of standing timber to keep out of the wind, climbing up to the top of a hill for an outlook on the great white world all round, then down to the valley and home again with a new lease of life. Do you know Arthur Weir's Canadian Snowshoe Song?

“Hilloo, hilloo, hilloo, hilloo?
 Gather, gather ye men in white;
 The wind blows keenly, the moon is bright,
 The sparkling snow lies firm and white:
 Tie on the shoes, no time to lose,
 We must be over the hill to-night.”

“Hilloo, hilloo, hilloo, hilloo!
 Swiftly in single file we go,
 The city is soon left far below:
 Its countless lights like diamonds glow,
 And as we climb we hear the chime
 Of church-bells stealing o'er the snow.”

“Hilloo, hilloo, hilloo, hilloo!
 We laugh to scorn the angry blast,
 The mountain top is gained and past,
 Descent begins, 'tis ever fast,—
 A short quick run, and toil is done,
 We reach the welcome inn at last.”

“Hilloo, hilloo, hilloo, hilloo!
 The moon is sinking out of sight,
 Across the sky dark clouds take flight,
 And dimly looms the mountain height,
 Tie on the shoes, no time to lose,
 We must be home again to-night.”

DAME DURDEN.

Recipes.

Fruit Crowns.—Sift together 2 cups some good flour, with two level teaspoons baking powder and $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt. Rub in 2 tablespoons butter and mix with cold milk into a soft dough that can be rolled out. Roll out $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick and cut into 4-inch squares. Fold over each corner of the squares to the center, and fill in the little slits with any kind of rich preserve with the juice left out. Quince sliced fine, candied cherries, chopped raisins or mincemeat will prove suitable. Before baking, brush over with the beaten white of an egg. Cook in a quick oven.

Muffins.—One pint of sweet milk with the phill off, 1 heaping tablespoon of butter melted, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ small cup sugar, 2 beaten eggs, 3 cups any good flour, 3 level teaspoons baking powder. Mix eggs, butter and sugar; add the milk. Stir in the flour and baking powder and salt which have been sifted together. Have your gem pans hot and well greased. Bake in a quick oven. This quantity will be sufficient for five or six people.

A clergyman in Richmond, Va., tells this story at his own expense: “One Sunday I was accosted by a quaint old woman, housekeeper in the employ of a dear friend of mine. ‘I want to tell you, sir,’ said the old woman, ‘how much I enjoy going to church on the days that you preach.’ Expressing my appreciation of the compliment, I said that I was much gratified to hear it, adding that I feared I was not as popular a minister as others in the city, and I finally asked: ‘And what particular reason have you for enjoyment when I preach?’ ‘Oh, sir,’ she answered, with appalling candor, ‘I get such a good seat then.’”

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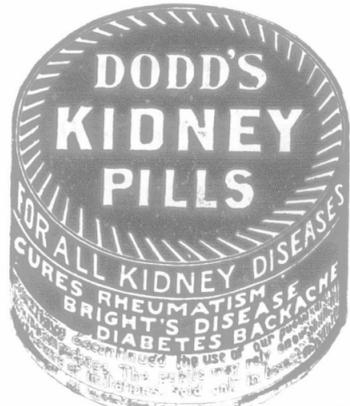
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Broned beef Balls.—With a knife, scrape from a piece of raw round steak as much as possible of the soft part of the meat. Dust with a very little salt, and form into balls in the palm of the hand, but applying no more pressure than absolutely necessary. Cook for two minutes on a hot omelet pan, shaking the balls about so they will not stick.



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CHAPTER IV.—Continued.

"Capital!" said the old man, rubbing his hands delightedly. "He's the right sort, whatever."

"And if you keep Thomas home a day or a week, you will have to write to the master about it," continued Hughie.

"And what for, pray?" said the old man, hastily. "May I not keep—but— Yes, that's a very fine rule, too. It will keep the boys from the woods, I am thinking."

"But think of big Murdie Cameron holding up his hand to ask leave to speak to Bob Fraser!"

"And why not indeed? If he's not too big to be in school, he's not too big for that. Man alive! you should have seen the master in my school days lay the lads over the forms and warm their backs to them."

"As big as Murdie?"
"Ay, and bigger. And what's more, he would send for them to their homes, and bring them strapped to a wheelbarrow. You was a master for you!"

Hughie snorted. "Huh! I tell you what, we wouldn't stand that. And we won't stand this man, either."

"And what will you be doing now, Hughie?" quizzed the old man.

"Well," said Hughie, reddening at the sarcasm, "I will not do much, but the big boys will just carry him out."

"And who will be daring to do that, Hughie?"

"Well, Murdie, and Bob Fraser, and Curly Ross, and Don, and— and Thomas, there," added Hughie, fearing to hurt Thomas' feelings by leaving him out.

"Ay," said the old man, shutting his lips tight on his pipestem and puffing with a smacking noise, "let me catch Thomas at that!"

"And I would help, too," said Hughie, valiantly, fearing he had exposed his friend, and wishing to share his danger.

"Well, your father would be seeing to that," said the old man with great satisfaction, feeling that Hughie's discipline might be safely left in the minister's hands.

There was a pause of a few moments, and then a quiet voice inquired gently, "He will be a very big man, Hughie, I suppose."

"Oh, just ordinary," said Hughie, innocently turning to Mrs. Finch.

"Oh, then, they will not be requiring you and Thomas, I am thinking, to carry him out." At which Hughie and Billy Jack and Jessac laughed aloud, but Thomas and his father only looked stolidly into the fire.

"Come, Thomas," said his mother, "take your fiddle a bit. Hughie will like a tune." There was no need of any further discussing the new master.

But Thomas was very shy about his fiddle, and besides he was not in a mood for it; his father's words had rasped him. It took the united persuasion of Billy Jack and Jessac and Hughie to get the fiddle into Thomas' hands, but after a few tuning scrapes all shyness and moodiness vanished, and soon the reels and strathspeys were dropping from Thomas' flying fingers in a way that set Hughie's blood tingling. But when the fiddler struck into Money Musk, Billy Jack signed Jessac to him, and whispering to her, set her out on the middle of the floor.

"Aw, I don't like to," said Jessac, twisting her apron into her mouth.

"Come away, Jessac," said her mother, quietly, "do your best." And Jessac, laying aside shyness, went at her Highland reel with the same serious earnestness she gave to her tidying or knitting. Daintily

she tripped the twenty-four steps of that intricate, ancient dance of the Celt people, whirling, balancing, poising, snapping her fingers, and twinkling her feet in the true Highland style, till once more her father's face smoothed out its wrinkles, and beamed like a harvest moon. Hughie gazed, uncertain whether to allow himself to admire Jessac's performance, or to regard it with a boy's scorn, as she was only a girl. And yet he could not escape the fascination of the swift, rhythmic movement of the neat, twinkling feet.

"Well done, Jessac, lass," said her father, proudly. "But what would the minister be saying at such frivolity?" he added, glancing at Hughie.

"Huh! he can do it himself well enough," said Hughie, "and I tell you what, I only wish I could do it."

"I'll show you," said Jessac, shyly, but for the first time in his life Hughie's courage failed, and though he would have given much to have been able to make his feet twinkle through the mazes of the Highland reel, he could not bring himself to accept teaching from Jessac. If it had only been Thomas or Billy Jack who had offered, he would soon enough have been on the floor. For a moment he hesitated, then with a sudden inspiration, he cried, "All right. Do it again. I'll watch." But the mother said quietly, "I think that will do, Jessac. And I am afraid your father will be going with cold hands if you don't hurry with those mitts." And Jessac put up her lip with the true girl's grimace and went away for her knitting, to Hughie's disappointment and relief.

Soon Billy Jack took down the tin lantern, pierced with holes into curious patterns, through which the candle-light rayed forth, and went out to bed the horses. In spite of protests from all the family, Hughie set forth with him, carrying the lantern and feeling very much the farmer, while Billy Jack took two pails of boiled oats and barley, with a mixture of flax-seed, which was supposed to give to the Finch's team their famous and superior gloss. When they returned from the stable they found in the kitchen Thomas, who was rubbing a composition of tallow and beeswax into his boots to make them waterproof, and the mother, who was going about setting the table for the breakfast.

"Too bad you have to go to bed, mother," said Billy Jack, struggling with his boot-jack. "You might just go on getting the breakfast, and what a fine start that would give you for the day."

"You hurry, William John, to bed with that poor lad. What would his mother say? He must be fairly exhausted."

"I'm not a bit tired," said Hughie, brightly, his face radiant with the delight of his new experiences.

"You will need all your sleep, my boy," said the mother, kindly, "for we rise early here. But," she added, "you will lie till the boys are through with their work, and Thomas will waken you for your breakfast."

"Indeed, no! I'm going to get up," announced Hughie.

"But, Hughie," said Billy Jack, seriously, "if you and Thomas are going to carry out that man to-morrow, you will need a mighty lot of sleep to-night."

(Continued on next page.)

Why Should We Praise?

Lord, we are thankful for the air,
For breath of life, for water fair,
For morning burst, for noonday light,
For alternation of the night,
For place in Thy infinity—
Lord, we are thankful unto Thee!

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Then why not send him the Farmer's Advocate for 1906 for a Christmas present? It will be a gift that he and his whole family will be sure to enjoy. Think about this, and send in your friend's name as soon as possible. You will be pleased, as well as your friend, with your choice of a Christmas gift.

Glengarry School Days.

(Continued from page 1941.)

"Hush, William John," said the mother to the eldest son, "you mustn't tease Hughie. And it's no good to be saying such things, even in fun, to boys like Thomas and Hughie."

"That's true, mother, for they're rather fierce already."

"Indeed, they are not that. And I am sure they will do nothing that will shame their parents."

To this Hughie made no reply. It was no easy matter to harmonize the thought of his parents with the exploit of ejecting the master from the school, so he only said good night, and went off with the silent Thomas to bed. But in the visions of his head which haunted him the night long, racing horses and little girls with tossing curls and twinkling feet were strangely mingled with wild conflicts with the new master; and it seemed to him that he had hardly dropped off to sleep, when he was awake again to see Thomas standing beside him with a candle in his hand, announcing that breakfast was ready.

"Have you been out to the stable?" he eagerly inquired, and Thomas nodded. In great disappointment and a little shamefacedly he made his appearance at the breakfast-table.

It seemed to Hughie as if it must still be the night before, for it was quite dark outside. He had never had breakfast by candle-light before in his life, and he felt as if it all were still a part of his dreams, until he found himself sitting beside Billy Jack on a load of saw-logs, waving good-bye to the group at the door, the old man, whose face in the gray morning light had resumed its wonted severe look, the quiet, little dark-faced woman, smiling kindly at him and bidding him come again, and the little maid at her side with the dark ringlets, who glanced at him from behind the shelter of her mother's skirts, with shy boldness.

As Hughie was saying his good-byes, he was thinking most of the twinkling feet and the tossing curls, and so he added to his farewells, "Good-bye, Jessac. I'm going to learn that reel from you some day," and then, turning about, he straightway forgot all about her and her reel, for Billy Jack's horses were pawing to be off, and rolling their solemn bells, while their breath rose in white clouds above their heads, wreathing their manes in hoary rime.

"Git-ep, lads," said Billy Jack, hauling his lines taut and flourishing his whip. The bays straightened their backs, hung for a few moments on their tugs, for the load had frozen fast during the night, and then moved off at a smart trot, the bells solemnly booming out, and the sleighs creaking over the frosty snow.

"Man!" said Hughie, enthusiastically, "I wish I could draw logs all winter."

"It's not too bad a job on a day like this," assented Billy Jack. And indeed, any one might envy him the work on such a morning. Over the treetops the rays of the sun were beginning to shoot their rosy darts up into the sky, and to flood the clearing with light that sparkled and shimmered upon the frost particles, glittering upon the glorifying snow and trees, and even the stumps and fences. Around the clearing stood the forest, dark and still except for the frost reports that now and then rang out like pistol shots. To Hughie, the early morning invested the forest with a new beauty and a new wonder. The dim light of the dawn-day deepened the silence, so that involuntarily he hushed his voice in speaking, and the deep-toned roll of the sleigh-bells seemed to smite upon

that dim, solemn, quiet with startling blows. On either side the balsams and spruces, with their mantles of snow, stood like white-swathed sentinels on guard—silent, motionless, alert. Hughie looked to see them move as the team drove past.

As they left the more open butter-nut ridge and descended into the depths of the big pine swamp, the dim light faded into deeper gloom, and Hughie felt as if he were in church, and an awe gathered upon him.

"It's awful still," he said to Billy Jack in a low tone, and Billy Jack, catching the look in the boy's face, checked the light word upon his lips, and gazed around into the deep forest glooms with new eyes. The mystery and wonder of the forest had never struck him before. It had hitherto been to him a place for hunting or for getting big saw-logs. But to-day he saw it with Hughie's eyes, and felt the majesty of its beauty and silence. For a long time they drove without a word.

"Say, it's mighty fine, isn't it?" he said, adopting Hughie's low tone. "Splendid!" exclaimed Hughie. "My! I could just hug those big trees. They look at me like—like your mother, don't they, or mine?" But this was beyond Billy Jack.

"Like my mother?"

"Yes, you know, quiet and—and—kind—and nice."

"Yes," said Thomas, breaking in for the first time, "that's just it. They do look, sure enough, like my mother and yours. They have both got that look."

"Git-ep!" said Billy Jack to his team. "These fellows'll be ketchin' something bad if we don't get into the open soon. Shouldn't wonder if they've got 'em already, making out their mothers like an old white pine. Git-ep, I say!"

"Oh, pshaw!" said Hughie, "you know what I mean."

"Not much I don't. But it don't matter so long as you're feelin' all right. This swamp's rather bad for the groojums."

"What?" Hughie's eyes began to open wide as he glanced into the forest.

"The groojums. Never heard of them things? They ketch a fellow in places like this when it's gettin' on towards midnight, and about daylight it's almost as bad."

"What are they like?" asked Hughie, upon whom the spell of the forest lay.

"Oh, mighty queer. Always crawl up on your back, and ye can't help twistin' round."

Hughie glanced at Thomas, and was at once relieved.

"Oh, pshaw! Billy Jack, you can't fool me. I know you."

"I guess you're safe enough now. They don't bother you much in the clearing," said Billy Jack, encouragingly.

"Oh, fiddle! I'm not afraid."

"Nobody is in the open, and especially in the daytime."

"Oh, I don't care for your old groojums."

"Guess you care more for your new boss yonder, eh?" said Billy Jack, nodding toward the school-house, which now came into view.

"Oh," said Hughie with a groan, "I just hate going to-day."

"You'll be all right when you get there," said Billy Jack, cheerfully. "It's like goin' in swimmin'."

Soon they were at the cross-roads.

"Good-bye, Billy-Jack," said Hughie, feeling as if he had been on a long, long visit. "I've had an awfully good time, and I'd like to go back with you."

"Wish you would," said Billy Jack, heartily. "Come again soon. And don't carry out the master to-day. It looks like a storm; he might get cold."

"He had better mind out, then," cried Hughie after Billy Jack, and set off with Thomas for the school. But neither Hughie nor Thomas had any idea of the thrilling experiences awaiting them in the Twentieth School before the week was done.

(To be continued.)

Time Card of the Agricultural Limited.

ITINERARY SEED-GRAIN SPECIAL.

Date. Station. Arrive. Depart.

Mon., Jan. 8—Brandon15.00 16.30

Tues., Jan. 9—Cupar10.00 11.00

Balcarres12.15 13.45

Abernethy14.00 15.00

Lemberg15.20 16.20

Wed., Jan. 10—Neudorf10.00 11.00

Esterhazy12.30 14.00

Tantallon14.40 15.40

Rocanville16.10 17.10

Thurs., Jan. 11—Kemnay10.00 11.00

Alexander11.15 12.15

Griswold12.40 13.40

Oak Lake14.00 15.00

Virden15.30 16.30

Fri., Jan. 12—Hargrave10.00 11.00

Elkhorn11.25 12.25

Fleming13.00 14.00

Moosomin14.20 15.20

Sat., Jan. 13—Wapella10.00 11.00

Whitewood11.40 12.40

Broadview13.15 14.15

Grenfell14.55 16.00

Mon., Jan. 15—Wolesley10.00 11.00

Sintaluta11.25 12.25

Indian Head13.00 14.00

Qu'Appelle14.30 15.30

Balgonie16.00 17.00

Tues., Jan. 16—Regina10.00 11.00

Condie11.46 12.45

Lumsden13.15 14.15

Craik16.15 17.15

Wed., Jan. 17—Davidson10.00 11.00

Hanley12.15 13.15

Dundurn13.45 14.45

Saskatoon15.45 16.45

Thurs., Jan. 18—Prince Albert10.00 11.00

Rosthern12.45 14.00

Home14.20 15.20

Osler15.45 16.45

Fri., Jan. 19—Langham8.40 9.40

Radisson10.30 11.30

N. Battleford13.00 14.30

Lloydminster17.30 19.00

Sat., Jan. 20—Vigersville9.00 10.05

Fort Saskatchewan13.30 14.30

Edmonton15.15 16.30

Mon., Jan. 22—Strathcona10.00 11.00

Leduc11.40 12.40

Wetaskiwin13.40 14.40

Ponoka15.40 16.40

Tues., Jan. 23—Lacombe10.00 11.00

Red Deer11.45 12.45

Calgary16.50 18.00

Wed., Jan. 24—Okotoks10.00 11.00

High River11.30 12.30

Nanton13.15 14.15

Stavelly14.45 15.45

Thurs., Jan. 25—Clareholm10.00 11.00

Leavings11.30 12.30

Macleod13.00 14.00

Pincher Creek15.00 16.00

Fri., Jan. 26—Cardston10.00 11.20

Magrath13.00 14.15

Raymond14.45 15.45

Lethbridge17.00 18.00

Sat., Jan. 27—Caron10.00 11.00

Boharm11.20 12.20

Moose Jaw12.40 14.00

Pasqua14.15 15.15

Pense15.50 16.50

Mon., Jan. 29—Kronau10.00 11.00

Francis12.15 13.15

Fillmore14.15 15.15

Heward15.55 17.00

Tues., Jan. 30—Stroughton10.00 11.00

Forget11.25 12.25

Kisbie12.45 13.45

Arcole14.05 15.05

Wed., Jan. 31—Carlisle10.00 11.00

Manor11.20 12.20

Antler13.30 14.30

Reston15.05 16.05

Pipestone16.25 17.25

Thurs., Feb. 1—Methven Jct. 8.30 9.40

Ninette11.00 12.00

Minto12.40 14.00

Elgin14.30 15.30

Hartney16.10 17.10

Fri., Feb. 2—Melita10.00 11.00

Elva11.20 12.20

Gainsboro12.55 14.00

Carievale14.20 15.20

Carnduff15.40 16.40

Sat., Feb. 3—Glen Ewen10.00 11.00

Oxbow11.20 12.20

Alameda12.40 13.40

Frobisher14.00 15.00

Estevan16.00 17.00

Date. Station. Arrive. Depart.

Mon., Feb. 5—Portal10.00 11.00

Macoun12.30 13.30

Weyburn14.45 15.45

McTaggart15.05 16.05

Yellowgrass16.25 17.25

Tues., Feb. 6—Milestone10.00 11.00

Roleau11.50 12.50

Drinkwater13.20 14.20

Moose Jaw15.05 16.00

Wed., Feb. 7—Medora10.00 11.00

Waskada12.15 13.15

Dalney13.30 14.30

Lyleton15.15 16.15

Thurs., Feb. 8—Deloraine10.00 11.00

Whitewater11.30 12.30

Boissevain13.05 14.05

Ninga14.25 15.25

Killarney15.50 16.50

Fri., Feb. 9—Holmfild10.00 11.00

Cartwright11.20 12.20

Mather12.40 13.40

Clearwater14.00 15.00

Crystal City15.10 16.10

Sat., Feb. 10—Pilot Mound10.00 11.00

La Riviere11.30 12.30

Manitou13.00 14.00

Darlingford14.25 15.25

Morden16.10 17.10

Mon., Feb. 12—Winkler10.00 11.00

Plum Coulee11.20 12.20

Rosenfeld12.50 13.50

Altona14.10 15.10

Gretna15.30 16.30

Tues., Feb. 13—Niverville10.00 11.00

Otterburne11.20 12.20

Dominion City13.20 14.20

Erasmopolis14.45 15.45

C. N. R.

Wed., Feb. 14—Sanford9.00 10.00

Sperling10.40 11.40

Carman12.20 14.10

Baldur16.20 17.20

Thurs., Feb. 15—Swan Lake 8.15 9.15

Somerset9.30 10.30

Miami11.20 12.30

Roland13.10 14.10

Morris15.15 16.15

C. P. R.

Fri., Feb. 16—Elm Creek10.00 11.00

Rathwell12.00 13.00

Treherne13.20 14.20

Holland14.45 15.45

Sat., Feb. 17—Cypress River10.00 11.00

Glenboro11.25 12.25

Nesbitt13.25 14.25

Carroll14.45 15.45

Mon., Feb. 19—Napinka10.00 11.00

Lauder11.25 12.25

Souris13.35 14.35

Beresford14.55 15.55

Tues., Feb. 20—Douglas10.00 11.00

Carberry11.35 12.35

Sidney13.00 14.00

Austin14.20 15.20

Wed., Feb. 21—Burnside10.00 11.00

Portage la Prairie11.30 12.30

High Bluff12.45 13.45

Rosser14.45 15.45

Thurs., Feb. 22—Lenore10.00 11.00

Kenton11.20 12.20

Bradwardine12.45 13.45

Pioneer Days.

An Interview with an Old Manitoba Settler. Mr. G. M. Yeomans, of Alexander, Tells of Early joys and sorrows.

I came to Manitoba in the early spring of 1878 with my family, and about forty in our party. We took boat at Owen Sound for Duluth, and rail from Duluth to Moorehead. A 30,000-pound box-car for this short run cost me \$220.

Our women and children went from Moorehead to Winnipeg by boat, and the men with teams, etc., drove down the Red River trail to Winnipeg. At Winnipeg our stock was herded, and our camping ground was on Colony Creek, about where the City Hall and market now stands. We were four weeks getting from Owen Sound to Winnipeg, and four more moving out to Rat Creek, where I settled, and the moving of less than a car lot cost me one thousand dollars.

I took up my homestead on Rat Creek (Burnside), and put in three glorious years fighting mosquitoes and grasshoppers, and the best of it is, and was, and ever shall be, we came out on top. I was the first farmer to ship wheat over the C. P. R. from west of Rat Creek. It was two cars for a mill at St. Boniface, in, I think, 1881.

My children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren are all real natives of Manitoba, and look it—healthy as badgers. In this country, the most tender kids grow up for roughing and get it.

For my first load of lumber (green poplar) I had to go twenty miles, and was late in getting back, and having to pass through a damp thicket of bush, my team got mad with mosquitoes and smashed out my wagon tongue. I went back and borrowed a wagon, and in the delay getting changed in that mosquito nest, my team got frantic and ran me on a big stump and broke another wagon tongue. Two tongues broken, but it did not loosen mine. I simply set my teeth into it and crowded some language, which was more forcible than polite, back behind my larynx, and pinched myself to be sure I was not in some horrible nightmare.

I got my shanty up, and then had to hustle, early and late, to get breaking done for next season's crop, and was often too tired to rest. One night I awoke to find my wife keeping the mosquitoes off me to let me sleep. She had done that before and often, but knew I must get that plowing done, besides, she said, "I can get a nap through the day." The green lumber shrinking opened cracks in our shanty through which the mosquitoes would pour, and, although Mrs. Y. would spend most of the afternoons, in stopping those cracks with grass, often droves of cattle would come up in the night with clouds of mosquitoes and tear the grass out of seams in our shanty, and, then, good-bye to sleep for the rest of the night, and most of the time (a long time) would be spent in bitter tears from smoke, and wishing for heaven or morning.

I think we went through purgatory those first few years in pioneering, and after we got used to roughing, and better protected, we took considerable delight in seeing others go through the same process, especially the swell "tender-foot"; we helping them through their Godforsaken plight, if we were not in the same fix ourselves, and if we were, misery enjoyed the company.

It was not always safe to crack jokes on seeing men like Gov. Morris in difficulty, blessing mosquitoes, and eating pemican at a camp fire, but it was hard to resist a sly wink and smile.

Once Professor Macoun and Mr. Tupper struck our place looking like two tramps, driving a played-out shagginappi pony in a dilapidated buckboard. My wife knew them, and knew by their looks what was wanted, and wanted quickly. She showed them the stable and horse feed, but there was no man about to get their horse in. Mrs. Y. is an expert at filling in a void, and while Prof. Macoun and his mate were laying a foundation with the common necessities, Mrs. Y. was busy changing part of a good old fruit cake into a fresh-steamed-up plum pudding. This was a surprise for them, and gave everything before it a tinge of pleasant romance.

Governor Laird and party, on their first trip to Battleford, camped on my farm for a night. The ladies, and there were a number of them, were a beautifully-robed lot of city women, timid, anx-

ious, expectant, but cheerful under the new order of things. When their tents were all up, and lighted, it was a lovely little city in the wilderness for a night. I gave them fresh straw to carpet their tents a foot deep. Things looked comfortable and cosy, and, after supper was over, the beds were spread down. Mrs. Scott, the most timid of the ladies, was one of the first to be escorted to her boudoir, but a repulsive lizzard was there first, and showed up badly on the white sheets and pillows. "No more sleeping in tents for me," was the declaration of Mrs. Scott.

VISITING THE EXHIBITION.

I must tell you of one of the many pleasure trips I and my wife had in pioneer days. One of the early big "Provincial" exhibitions was held in Winnipeg, October 4th to 9th, about 1878 or 1879. A few of the Rat Creek settlers decided to indulge in a rest and take that exhibition in. I, among the others, loaded up, and Mr. Kenneth McKenzie, who at that time was the biggest pioneer farmer in the Northwest, led the procession with his team as far as Poplar Point (about half way to Winnipeg).

After lunch, in some way, I got on the lead with my team.

Soon after leaving Poplar Point a snow-storm came up, and on reaching Baie St. Paul I saw a fresh track crossing the Baie. I called back to Mr. McKenzie to know if it was safe to cross the Baie. He answered, "Yes, go straight ahead." I was a little dubious, but a saving of four miles of bad road was worth risking a little for, so I struck across. I soon saw that I had made a mistake, and when too late remembered that a strong north-west wind was backing up the water of Long Lake into the Baie.

The water got deeper, and the mud softer, until we got to the middle of the Baie, two miles from either side. Here our horses tired out and mired, Mr. McKenzie's and mine about the same time. Mr. McKenzie saw my dilemma, and, although nearly as bad himself, called out for me to take it cool and his load of men would soon be there to help me. I soon got cool, for I had to jump out into about two feet of ice-cold water and snow to keep my horses' heads up to prevent drowning.

The lady passengers were directed to

wrap up and sit still in the wagons. After two hours' pushing and pulling, we got our teams on footing and in shape for a fresh start. By this time our horses' tails and mane were frozen masses of ice and snow; but a sharp drive of three miles brought us to the hotel, where we were well provided with a change of clothing and a good hot supper, which ended our troubles for the day, and all hands were cracking jokes before bedtime.

Late at night, I told Mr. McKenzie I would strike for home about daylight, but the way he brought down his foot made me change my mind suddenly. He said no living man that started with him ever turned back, and if snow came fifteen feet deep, we would make jumpers and go on and see some of that exhibition. We did go through (on wheels) and saw the show—a good show, a show and snow to remember.

If I had time, I would tell you about two years' big fight with grasshoppers, and how fighting brought us through every time. But, you see, I am on my golden wedding tour, and have no time for long stories.



Four Generations in the Yeomans Family.



At a Manitoba Pioneer's Golden Wedding. Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Yeomans are the Happy Couple.

WEAK TIRED WOMEN

How many women there are that get no refreshment from sleep. They wake in the morning and feel tired than when they went to bed. They have a dizzy sensation in the head, the heart palpitates; they are irritable and nervous, weak and worn out, and the lightest household duties during the day seem to be a drag and a burden.

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

are the very remedy that weak, nervous, tired out, sickly women need to restore them the blessings of good health.

They give sound, restful sleep, tone up the nerves, strengthen the heart, and make rich blood. Mrs. C. McDonald, Portage la Prairie, Man., writes: "I was troubled with shortness of breath, palpitation of the heart and weak spells. I got four boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and after taking them I was completely cured."

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



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

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

FOR SALE—Twenty Yorkshire pigs; fifteen Bronze turkeys; twenty Pekin ducks; ten highly-bred Jersey heifers. Prices right. J. E. Frith, Frithonia Farm, Moosomin, Sask.

FOR SALE—20,000 acres of fruit and farming land in the Okanagan and Similkameen Valleys. For full particulars write, Winkler & Mohr, Penticton, B.C.

FOR SALE—960 acres of land in the Okanagan Valley; six miles from Armstrong, nine miles from Vernon; suitable for fruit, wheat and cattle. Price, \$12,000. Apply J. M. Wright, Armstrong, B.C.

FOR SALE—Shorthorns: My Lord Stanley-bred stock bull; some choicely-bred cows and a few heifers. Prizewinners at large local fairs. Thos. Jasper, Harding, Man.

FOR SALE—Good, clean, improved American oaks, in car lots or smaller quantities. Write for samples and prices. Harry Stillborn, Pleasant Forks, Sask.

FOR SALE—Half-section, first-class wheat farm, 180 acres under cultivation, all new land, well fenced, no buildings. Three miles from Binscarth station; four elevators; three churches; good school. Price \$18 per acre, \$2,500 cash down, and balance on easy terms. Apply, Box 212, Binscarth.

FOR SALE—Five Improved Yorkshire sows, five months of age. These are the long bacon type, and I will clear them out at \$20.00 each. Geo. Hamilton, Neepawa, Man.

HIGH CLASS Scotch Collies for sale. Choice young puppies and brood bitches; \$15 up. King Edward Collie Kennels, 7 Concord Ave., Toronto, Ont.

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.

MILK WANTED—The Dairy Department of the Manitoba Agricultural College is prepared to contract with farmers on liberal terms for the purchase of milk and cream, beginning Feb. 1st, 1906. For particulars address W. J. Carson, Professor of Dairying, Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Man.

SCHOOL Boys and Girls wanted to solicit subscriptions for popular priced magazine. Can easily make \$3 or \$4 weekly. Canadian Woman, London, Ontario.

STRAYED from Indian Head, on Nov. 21st, one sorrel gelding, white stripe on face, white stockings hind legs, about 1150 lbs., branded on left shoulder. One tall brown mare (in foal), right ear slit, about 1200 lbs., indistinct brand. One blocky bay colt, 3 or 4 years old, about 1100 lbs., indistinct brand. Last seen going southwest. Any information leading to recovery will be rewarded. S. R. Edwards, Indian Head, Sask.

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

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

WANTED TO RENT—An improved quarter-section in Saskatchewan, with house, out-buildings and good water. State terms and conditions. Herbert Parks, Amherstburg P.O., Essex County, Ontario.

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

WANTED—Position as farm manager by thoroughly experienced married man, in Manitoba or Northwest. Good references. Reply, stating wages, to Box 3, Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg.

GOSSIP.

CANADIAN AYRSHIRE RECORD, VOL. 14 IS NOW OUT.

Recently to hand is the Canadian Ayrshire Herdbook, Vol. 14, published by the Registrar from its offices in Ottawa. The book contains registration from 17855 to 19608, also a list of transfers of animals, members of the association, record of annual meeting held in Montreal, Feb. 10th, 1905. Among the resolutions is one authorizing the taking of 50c. for each member to hand over to the Dominion (really Ontario) Cattle Breeders' Association—an indefensible hypothecation of the society's funds, although done by the majority. The association does not seem anxious to extend the breed, if the report of the officials elected is correct. A few vice-presidents are doled out to the West, and \$100 to a Dominion fair at Winnipeg. The rules governing Advanced Registry are also included in the volume, and the scale of points for the breed as drawn up in the office of the Live-stock Commissioner.

Norfolk Agricultural Society reported a surplus and will increase the live-stock prizes at the annual exhibition. This society seems to be fortunate in its directors and secretary, which, together with the fine stock of the district, ensures a good show. President Barron presided. Mr. W. I. Smale, Secretary-Treasurer, presented the annual financial statement, which was very gratifying and showed a surplus of \$240.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President—M. Collins; Vice-Presidents—A. Denstadt and C. Rasmussen; Secretary and Manager of the annual fair—W. I. Smale; Directors—J. G. Barron, W. Hope, P. Robertson, W. Bailey, A. Denstadt, M. Collins, J. Gorrell, E. H. Cope, J. L. Oliver, and C. Rasmussen.

A resolution was passed to increase the prizes for horses and cattle at the annual fair to equal those of Winnipeg and Brandon.

THE COW'S TEARS.

A lady complained to her milkman of the quality of milk he sold her, and received the following explanation:

"You see, mum, they don't get enough grass feed this time o' year. Why, them cows o' mine are just as sorry about it as I am. I often see 'em cryin'—regular cryin', mum—because they feel as how their milk don't do 'em credit. Don't you believe it, mum?"

"Oh, yes, I believe it," responded his customer; "but I wish in future you'd see that they don't drop their tears into our can."—[Live-stock World.]

Lost, Strayed, Impounded.

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

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

LOST.

GLEICHEN, Alta.—Lost, one dark bay mare, three white feet, stripe on face, one ear slit a little, branded HL, monogram, on left thigh. Address Jesse L. Smith.

SOURIS, Man.—Five dollars reward for information leading to the recovery of roan horse, broncho, branded o. u. on shoulder. Wearing halter and rope. Strayed from 26, 8, 21, W. C. D. Gibson.

LIDFORD, Man.—Five dollars' reward will be given for information which will lead to the recovery of the following band of horses: One two-year-old gelding, dark brown, general-purpose; one two-year-old gelding, bay, with white stripe on face and white hind feet, heavy draft; one yearling gelding, dark brown, with white star on face and white hind foot, heavy; one yearling mare, light bay, with white stripe on face, and white hind foot, general-purpose. Apply, Alex. Brown, Lidford, or R. S. Rannie, Binscarth, Man.

GLADSTONE, Man.—Lost, strayed or stolen from the premises of the undersigned: One bay horse with white feet and slight stripe on face; one brown horse with white feet; one light bay, slightly roached back; one bay horse with white feet, white spot on nose, brown stripe down back, all branded reversed E, bar, O, with bar under, on right shoulder. Twenty-five dollars reward for return of

the horses to Gladstone, or \$10 for information leading to their recovery. Geo. M. Weaver.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

GRAIN-GROWERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

Can anyone belong to the Canadian Grain-growers' Association? If so, what steps are necessary in order to become a member? E. C.

Ans.—Yes, write Secretary Jno. Miller, Indian Head, Sask. For the Seed-growers' Association, write Jas. Murray, B. S. A., 48 Merchants Bank, Winnipeg.

TURNIPS FOR SHEEP ALFALFA.

1. I read that ewes in lamb should not be fed turnips in any quantity during the winter. What harm is liable to happen, and how much per head could be fed safely to ewes running out on grass most days?

2. If turnips are grown next year on land in turnips this season, and affected in patches with aphid, would the turnips be liable to be still more infested with the fly, and are Swedes and yellows equally liable?

3. Would alfalfa be a success on black peaty soil if well drained? J. R. D. B. C.

Ans.—1. The advice applies more particularly to sheep feeders in the colder climates. In England, as much as ten to twelve pounds per day is fed to each ewe, but in colder climates from four to six pounds is considered enough. When fed in excess, the large quantities of water they contain and their bulk tends to reduce the temperature of the animal, and acts unfavorably upon the general health. It has been noticed that flocks fed heavily upon turnips in winter are most liable to abortion, the reason assigned being that the fetus is affected by the presence of a mass of cold matter in the stomach, and this mass causes an irritation which results in the death and expulsion of the young. It is generally conceded that it is because of the low temperature of turnips in winter which causes the injury, if any is done, not any inherent constituent of the roots themselves. In the case of our correspondent, whose sheep are getting mostly succulent food, the amount to be fed would depend largely upon the nature of the grass. If it is short, then the turnips could be fed more liberally than if the flock were getting all the grass they required.

2. We do not think there would be any appreciable difference, as the aphid has little regard for distances. The fly always prefers the smoother surface of the Swedes.

3. Yes, but as it is an especially deep-rooted plant, it is more suitable for rolling lands where the roots have to go down deeply for moisture. The black peaty soil is more suitable for red clover, and we think we would prefer this variety as it would yield a good crop the first year after sowing, while alfalfa often requires a season to establish itself, and is not so easily renewed.

Legal.

WHO OWNS THE SLABS?

A has a portable sawmill which B hires to do some work. C draws logs to B's place, and pays so much per thousand for cutting. C sends his man after a load of slabs cut from his logs, but B refuses to let them go unless he pays \$1 per load.

1. Can he do this?
2. How would you advise C to proceed against him? H. H. Man.

Ans.—The price of sawing logs is often fixed at different figures, depending upon whether or not the owner of the logs leaves the slabs at the mill. In this case, it would appear as though the owner had been charged the minimum price for cutting, the mill owner assuming that the slabs would be left; or it may be the custom of the mill owner to retain all the slabs and to fix his rate accordingly. It should have been understood before the logs were cut who was to own the slabs, but since the misunderstanding has arisen, we would advise that the matter be submitted to the arbitration of three men agreed upon by the two interested parties. Unless there were quite a quantity of slabs, it would not be worth while taking the matter to court.

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Bronchitis is a pretty bad disease if you don't cure it, but it does not do much damage when promptly treated with Psychine. Psychine is a specific for all affections of the throat, lungs and bronchial tubes. You can't have both Bronchitis and Psychine in your system at the same time. Better have the

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Lady Dulver used to tell an amusing story of an ingorant but pretentious grande dame of the Victorian period. The conversation turned on literature one day, and this lady, who aimed at forming a salon, got rather out of her depth. "Who is this Dean Swift they are talking about?" she whispered at last to Lady Dulver. "I should like to invite him to one of my receptions." "Alas, madam," answered Lady Dulver, "the Dean did something that has shut him out of society." "Dear me! What was that?" "Well, about a hundred years ago, he died."

THE STORY OF A SUCCESSFUL MAN

He Found His Lost Health in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

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Welland, Ont., Dec. 25.—(Special).—There is no better known or more highly-respected man in Welland than Mr. J. J. Yokom. Born and brought up in the neighboring township of Crowland, by his own industry and sterling honesty he has grown to be one of Welland's leading merchants. Consequently when Mr. Yokom comes out with a statement that he was cured of a serious illness by Dodd's Kidney Pills, everybody knows it must be so.

"For a year or more I had Kidney Trouble in all its worst symptoms," says Mr. Yokom. "My head was bad, I had no appetite, and I lost weight fast. At times I was entirely incapacitated. I doctored with a physician of vast experience, but got no good results."

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The Christian Scientists are right enough when they claim that the mind influences the body.

Worry, excessive mental toil and strong emotions consume nervous energy at an enormous rate.

Rest of mind and body is essential for the restoration of an exhausted nervous system.

But the mind is dependent on the brain, and the brain in turn is a bundle of nerve cells, which are nourished and sustained by pure, rich blood.

These elements of nature which go to form new rich blood and revitalize wasted and depleted nerve cells are found in splendid proportions in Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

By using this great food cure you supply the material substances from which are found brain and nerve force.

By all means have a cheerful, hopeful mind, but do not depend on this to make you strong and well or you will be terribly disappointed when it is forever too late.

It may take weeks or even months to thoroughly restore your health with Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, but you can be absolutely certain that every dose of this great food cure is at least of some benefit to you.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

HORSE-HAIR WATCH-CHAIN.

A reader wishes to know how to make a horse-hair watch chain. We do not know, and can scarcely conceive how the information could be given on paper any more than how to milk cows—it's an art that has to be learned.

TREATING A HIDE.

Could you give me a recipe by which I can get the hair off a hide I have, without doing the hide damage? I want to use it to braid ropes out of, but cannot do so with the hair on. M. M. Alta.

Ans.—Where tanning is done on a large scale, different processes are employed. On a small scale, the skin is given an application of limewash and folded up, left in a warm place until there is a slight smell of putrefaction, when it is taken out and the hair scraped off. It is not a pleasant job, and we would recommend selling the hide and buying the finished leather.

TANNING SKIN—WIND-SUCKING.

Would you please let me know in your paper the best way to tan wolf and deer skins? What is the best cure for a horse that sucks wind? G. W. Man.

Ans.—Our advice is to send large skins of this kind to a tannery. The work of scraping, cleaning and tanning is not at all pleasant, and different skins require different treatment. The following treatment may be given at home, the success of it depending largely upon the amount of rubbing and scraping that is given the flesh side: For making rugs, the treatment of skins with alum and salt, or "tawning," as it is called, is more often resorted to than is the process of tanning.

As explained before, the skin is thrown across a bench, and the adhering flesh and fatty tissue either cut or scrapped away with a sharp knife. The flesh side of the hide may next be treated for a week or two with bran mash, which, by a process of fermentation, softens the inner integument, and allows it to be removed. This may prove useful in softening the inner membrane of tough skins, and afterwards allows it to be separated with the knife.

The object of this treatment is to remove all material that may afterwards tend to putrefy. Next treat the skin with the preservative made of 2 1/2 lbs. of alum and 1 lb. of salt in 1 gallon of water. Take a portion of the solution, being made slightly warm, and rub well into the skin with a brush. The skin should be allowed to remain damp for a few days, then pinned down, tightly-stretched, on a board, and placed in the sunlight to dry. For tanning skins, it matters very little what proportions of material are used. Half fill a copper or earthenware vessel with oak bark chips, and fill up with boiling water; keep simmering for a few hours, then strain. Place the skin in the infusion as soon as it becomes tepid, and allow it to remain for at least three weeks; remove, shake well, peg on a board, and allow to dry. The length of time required in tanning a skin depends upon its thickness and upon the strength of the solution. With a strong solution, the time is lessened; but it is not advisable to use a strong infusion at first, or the skin may be only superficially tanned. Treatment as above described, three weeks is a fair time to give it.

2. Buckle a wide strap around his neck at the smallest point, just tight enough so that he can swallow. Keep it on all the time. It is sometimes recommended by Capt. Hayes to feed considerable soft feed; also to feed off the floor rather than from a manger.

Legal.

RULE OF SALE.

What is the rule, or custom, or law, with regard to transfer of deeds, titles, etc., of farm property when sold? Does the purchaser, or seller pay transfer expenses? V. C. Man.

Ans.—Ordinarily the seller delivers over to the purchaser a clear title to the property sold; but if there is not a clear title, and there is expense in tracing it, there should be some understanding when the sale is made as to who pays the expense of establishing it. When a sale is

made in good faith, it supposes the giving of a clear title by the vendor and at his expense.

HOMESTEAD.

Would you please say, through the medium of your paper, whether a woman with two sons can take up a homestead, as well as one each for the two lads, who are grown up (one married, the other single)? H. W.

Ans.—Yes, the head of a family can take up a homestead, also any male over eighteen years of age.

WIDOW'S SHARE.

What is the law of inheritance in B. C.? Does a wife inherit all her husband's property if he died without a will, they having no children, or does she get nothing, or only one-third, the said property being livery stable and town lots? E. B. L. B. C.

Ans.—Where the husband dies without leaving a will and leaving a widow and no children or legal representative of them, one moiety goes to the wife, and the balance shall be distributed equally among the next of kin of the intestate who are in equal degree and those who legally represent them.

HOMESTEAD PATENT.

I took up a homestead in October, 1903, and had the time extended to August, 1904. When can I prove up? Sask. A. O.

Ans.—You should give notice of application for patent six months previous to August, 1907, or two and a half years from the time you actually went on your homestead, but you could not get your patent until the end of the third year of residence.

SECURING HOMESTEAD PATENT.

I commenced April 1st, 1904, as a homesteader, and I think I have fulfilled my duties so far now by living continuously on the place. Can I apply for my patent after the first six months of 1906, or from April 1st, 1906? W. P. B. Sask.

Ans.—You could not in the regular way get your patent in 1906; you must spend a part of third year on your claim. You should give notice in April, 1907, that you intend applying for patent the following fall; or if you are living upon your place, and have the required amount of land under cultivation (30 acres), you might probably get your patent at the end of June, 1907, in which case you would need to give notice in January that you intended making application for it. If this should be considered irregular, do not fail to give notice again six months before harvest, so that the requirements with regard to residence and cultivation may have been fulfilled.

MACHINERY TOO EXPENSIVE.

A company held my mother's notes for the amount of \$140, in the years 1893 and 1895. She paid \$90 of this, the company taking a renewal in the shape of a joint note from her and myself in 1896 for the remaining \$50; she dying in 1898. I bought a binder in 1899 from the same company, and kept paying, as I thought, on the said binder, but they kept applying the money on these old notes of my mother's, which they should have returned to us on renewal until they were all paid over again with interest at ten per cent. I have these old notes and the renewal all stamped with the company's stamp paid in 1902. Can I compel them to refund money, the manager admitting it was a mistake in the collection department? R. J. R.

Ans.—The implement company would be compelled to refund you the money overpaid. See a solicitor at once, and have proper proceedings taken to get your money back.



The Feeding End

is the investment end. If the food makes its proper amount of flesh, then the cost is well invested. If a large part of the food is wasted through poor digestion or non-assimilation, then feeding becomes an expense rather than an investment.

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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. casks; 25 lb. pail 25¢. Smaller quantities at slight advance. Duty paid.

A tablespoonful per day for the average hog. Less than a penny a day for horse, cow or steer. If your dealer cannot supply you, we will. DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A. Also Manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-co-a and Instant Louse Killer.

Waiting

for something to turn up is a poor policy. Better get busy. Thorough preparation is the key to success. We can give you a business training that will prepare you for a good position and future advancement. Write us and ask for Catalogue "K." Address the

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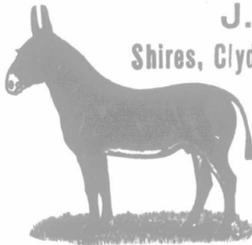
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My latest importation includes 45 head of Shire stallions and fillies, Clyde stallions and fillies, Hackney and Percheron stallions and Spanish Jacks, many of them prizewinners in England, Scotland and France. This is a gilt-edged lot and the best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

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CAUSTIC BALSAM.
A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Removes all bunches from Horses. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Send for descriptive circulars.
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Know it by the lump and the limp—a hard, bony growth on the inner side of the hock joint, usually low down and a little forward of the center of the leg—a quick hitch with the sound leg, and a stiff movement of the lame leg, bearing the weight on the toe, most noticeable in starting.
New cases, old and bad cases, the very worst cases, cases where firing has failed, are cured by
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Guaranteed to cure the lameness for good—may or may not take off the lump. Easily used by anybody, and a single 45-minute application usually does the work—occasionally two required. Write for Free Horse Book before ordering. It gives all the particulars, and tells you what to do for other kinds of blemishes.
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Young stock for sale. Prices reasonable. Correspondence solicited. Visitors met.

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A score of choice young bulls of A1 breeding; also some good breeding females, all ages. Inspection and correspondence invited.
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Grand young bulls, cows, heifers, and
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All the best families represented. Some fine young bulls for sale from both imported and home-bred cows. Prices reasonable. m
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For sale. My herd has always been FIRST on the ring where shown. Have on hand a number of young things of both sexes.

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A few Clydesdale Fillies for sale.
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Four bull calves, fit for service in 1906, sired by Alberta Prince -40190-, champion at the Calgary Spring Sale, 1905. Herd now headed by Nonpareil Victor -45240-, sired by Nonpareil Archer (imp.) dam, Primrose, also imported. Address:

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GOSSIP.

FAT-STOCK SHOW FOR ALBERTA.
Breeders and feeders in Alberta will be pleased to learn that another fat-stock show will be held under the joint auspices of the Alberta Department of Agriculture and the Live-stock Associations. The prize list has been revised somewhat, and a fuller classification provided for fat animals of pure breeding, but in all other respects it is the same as that of last year. The prize money offered is quite large, and should be an inducement to feeders to put up animals to fatten. Prizes are offered for pure-bred Shorthorns, Herefords, Polled-Angus, and Galloways, of all ages, as well as a wide classification for all ages of grade steers, heifers, and cows. Liberal prizes are offered for both sheep and swine. The carcass competitions, which were very interesting last year, are being continued with larger prizes for cattle, sheep, and swine. The show will be held at Calgary at the time of the annual bull sale in May, and the prize list will be issued shortly. Full particulars can be had from the Secretary of the Live-stock Associations, Calgary, or the Department of Agriculture, Edmonton.

FOOTBALL IN 1906.

A vast concourse of spectators assembled on the Blackheath ground yesterday afternoon to witness the final match for the International Rugby Football Cup between Great Britain and Russia. The excursions which have been running from St. Petersburg, Paris, Berlin and most of the other important European centers during the last week have all been well patronized, and it is estimated that fully a quarter of a million people passed through the turnstiles between ten and two. . . . Fully half the crowd were able to catch an occasional glimpse of the game, while the remainder could easily gather from the shouts and excited gesticulations of those in front which team was getting the better of the day. . . . Russia was playing exactly the same side that defeated Montenegro last week, while Great Britain, with fourteen New Zealanders and one Welshman, had their strongest possible combination in the field. Mr. Roosevelt, of the United States, had kindly consented to referee, while Count Witte and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman discharged the important duties of linesman for their respective sides. Although a good deal of feeling was displayed in the course of the game, we are glad to state that there was no repetition of the distressing scenes that characterized last year's final, when the whole Japanese fifteen committed "harakiri" on the ground after losing the match.
The visitors arrived on the scene at 2.30, but, owing to several unforeseen difficulties, the kick-off was postponed to a quarter to 3. In the first place, it was found that all the boots provided by the Russian Government for the Muscovite fifteen had worn out on the way up from the station, and fully a quarter of an hour was wasted in providing substitutes. Then, after the two teams had actually lined up, a further hindrance was caused by the discovery that the Russians were playing sixteen men. The British captain promptly appealed to the referee, and Mr. Roosevelt ordered the extra player to leave the field, the Russian skipper's explanation that one of his men was lame, and the additional man was going to run for him not being considered satisfactory. . . . A slight unpleasantness at the close of the game marred what was otherwise a most successful match, the Russian players absolutely refusing to stop when Mr. Roosevelt blew the whistle for time. Despite the fact that the score in Great Britain's favor stood at 26 goals and 10 tries to nil, the Muscovite captain declined to admit that his men had been defeated, while Count Witte actually went so far as to propose that Great Britain should give up the points which she had scored and let the game be declared a draw. Mr. Roosevelt, however, firmly declined to listen to any suggestions, and announced that if the ground was not cleared in a quarter of an hour, he would deliver an address on "the strenuous life and the responsibilities of marriage." This threat had the desired effect, for ten minutes later the huge enclosure was practically deserted.—[Punch.

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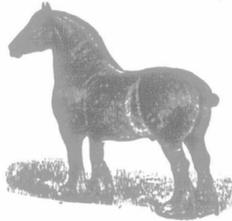
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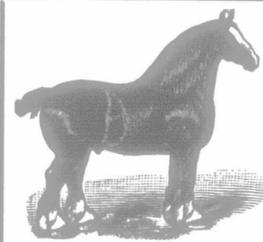
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From such noted champions as Baron's Pride, Hiawatha, Marcellus, Macgregor, Lord Lothian, etc. Stables at Regina, Sask. Inspection invited. For fuller particulars and prices, write

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NEW IMPORTATION OF Clydesdale Stallions

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

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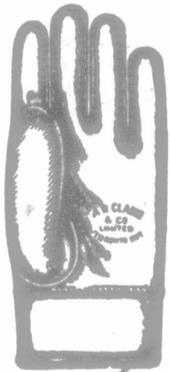
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JOHN G. BARRON, Carberry, C.P.R., Fairview Siding, C.N.R.

HAWTHORN BANK STOCK FARM GLYDESDALES, HACKNEYS & SHORTHORNS

A new importation just arrived. I can show you a larger selection of strictly high-class stallions than any importer in the country. Twenty-four stallions and a few mares on hand to select from, sons and daughters of such noted sires as Hiawatha Marcellus, Baronson, Moncrief Marquis, Lord Stewart, Hillhead Chief, etc. I have the pick of the two-year-old colts from the Bridgebank Stud, the late home of Hiawatha, and the present domain of the two champions, Marcellus and Hiawatha Godolphin. In the lot are: Baron Cochrane, brother to Baron Stirling, last year's Chicago champion; Baron Graham, out of the sister of Marcellus; Baron Wales, out of the great Prince o' Wales mare, Swallow.

In SHORTHORNS, I am offering the best selection I ever had on hand, from calves up to two years, and quite a few of them just newly imported.

If you are in need of a Clydesdale, Hackney or Shorthorn, write, or come and see me. A FEW RELIABLE SALESMEN WANTED.

JOHN GRAHAM, Carberry, Man.

America's Leading Horse Importers



Another sweeping victory at the

OHIO STATE FAIR

Our **Percheron and French Coach** stallions won every **First Prize** and every **Championship**.

McLAUGHLIN BROS.,

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

SHIP US YOUR Hides, Fur, Tallow, Pelts, Wool, Ginseng and Seneca. Buy Guns, Traps, Decoy, etc of us Write for price list catalogue and shipping Tags. Mention this Paper.



WE GIVE more information on Hides, Furs, etc. than any other house in the world and pay Highest Cash Prices day received. NORTHWESTERN HIDE & FUR CO. 210 1ST ST. ST. PAUL, MINN.

GOSSIP.

BIG SALE OF HEREFORDS.

A large sale of pure-bred cattle was recently negotiated by Mr. George Williamson, of Brandon, when he sold privately to Mr. Ibbotson, of Beresford, Man., Mr. Ed. Hanna's, Griswold, herd of Herefords, consisting of sixty-five head and a bunch of grade cattle. The price realized was \$85 per head for the pure-breds. The breeding fraternity will regret Mr. Hanna's retirement from the rank, but welcome Mr. Ibbotson, who by his enterprise in launching so heavily in cattle-breeding in face of the dull markets, gives evidence of the foresight and business acumen which always makes for success. The foundation stock of this herd was mostly selected from Mr. J. E. Marples' (Deleau) Whiteface, while the herd bull was purchased this fall from Fenton Bros., of Solsgirth, and was sired by their Gold Prince, one of A. P. Naive's Shadland strain.

TREATING GRAIN FOR SMUT.

Mr. Murray at the Carman Seed Fair recommended formalin as the best preventive of smut in oats, and they should be immersed in a solution of one pound formalin to 50 gallons of water, which was sufficient dip for 50 bushels of oats. After immersion, cover the seed so as to keep in the fumes of the formalin. Formalin will injure the vitality of wheat if allowed to be too long between treatment and sowing. Many of the failures in bluestoning were the result of improper preparation. Put the bluestone in the bottom of a barrel of water, and it will not dissolve. To dissolve it quickly and thoroughly, put the bluestone in an old sack, and hang it just below the surface of the water only. It is not necessary to use hot water. Use about one pound of bluestone to five bushels of wheat.

PROFESSOR SHAW INDORSES STOCK FOOD.

In a recent issue of the Orange Judd Farmer, American Agriculturist and New England Homestead, Professor Thomas Shaw says, "When the animal doesn't digest its food, which is indicated in the droppings, or when it doesn't respond sufficiently in appearance or in production, though given a sufficiency of food, in such cases a mild tonic would be helpful in effecting improvement."

Dr. Hess Stock Food, manufactured by Dr. Hess & Clark, Ashland, Ohio, meets just these requirements. It contains tonics for the digestion, iron for the blood, nitrates to eliminate poisonous waste material from the system and laxatives to regulate the bowels. These ingredients are also indorsed by every medical writer in America.

Now, if the digestion is stimulated, the appearance improved and the production of the animal increased by the addition of the above mentioned ingredients, it is undoubtedly a wise investment to use Dr. Hess Stock Food.

It costs less than a penny a day to feed Dr. Hess Stock Food to a horse, cow or steer, and but three cents per month for the average hog. Consider the small amount of additional increase in weight of milk that is necessary to cover the cost of the Stock Food, and remember it is sold on a written guarantee.

Mr. R. O. Hoath, proprietor Maple Grove Farm, Alva, Ont., says: "I sincerely thank you for asking me to give Dr. Hess Stock Food a trial. I have used it for over a year with great satisfaction. It improves the stock more than any food I have ever used, and I have used all kinds on the market. I consider Dr. Hess Stock Food not only the best, but the cheapest, and feed it to my horses with their oats with excellent results. One of them every spring was subject to scratches; his legs would swell up four times their usual size. Dr. Hess Stock Food not only cured him completely, but gave him an excellent coat. Have also had good results from feeding it to a brood mare before and after foaling. In winter, I feed it to my milk cows. Cows about to calve don't require medicine if given Dr. Hess Stock Food. Have been a dairy farmer all my life, and I can honestly say I have never used anything equal to Dr. Hess Stock Food. Since I commenced feeding it to brood sows, have not had any trouble at pigging time. I consider it a money-saver and a money-maker. The last 100 lbs. I got from you will soon be gone."

How Is Your Cold?

Every place you go you hear the same question asked.

Do you know that there is nothing so dangerous as a neglected cold?

Do you know that a neglected cold will turn into Chronic Bronchitis, Pneumonia, disgusting Catarrh and the most deadly of all, the "White Plague," Consumption.

Many a life history would read different if, on the first appearance of a cough, it had been remedied with

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup

This wonderful cough and cold medicine contains all those very pine principles which make the pine woods so valuable in the treatment of lung affections.

Combined with this are Wild Cherry Bark and the soothing, healing and expectorant properties of other pectoral herbs and barks.

For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Pain in the Chest, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness or any affection of the Throat or Lungs. You will find a sure cure in Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

Mrs. C. N. Loomer, Berwick, N.S., writes: "I have used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup for coughs and colds, and have always found it to give instant relief. I also recommended it to one of my neighbors and she was more than pleased with the results."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup 25 cts. per bottle at all dealers. Put up in yellow wrapper, and three pine trees the trade mark. Refuse substitutes. There is only one Norway Pine Syrup and that one is Dr. Wood's.

Boiling Onions.—To keep onions white after boiling do not cook too long, nor in an iron pot. Cooked in an enameled vessel, and removed as soon as boiled, they will be white and appetizing to look at.

BLACK LEG VACCINE FREE CUTTER'S BLACK LEG VACCINE "CALIFORNIA STOCKMEN'S FAVORITE"

Powder, String or Pill Form (Sells for \$1 PER PACKAGE OF TEN DOSES) To introduce, we will send one package and our booklet on Black Leg and Anthrax Free to each stockman who sends 6 cents postage and the names and addresses of twenty cattlemen; state form of vaccine wanted. Address, THE CUTTER LABORATORY DEPT. 3, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

The State Fair Prizewinning Bull

Gold Prince 88168 at head of herd.

Cows selected from the leading herds in the U.S.A., the Anxiety blood predominating.

BULLS FOR SALE

All ages, all sizes, all prices and all O.K.

FENTON BROS.,

Carlton Hereford Farm.

SOLSGIRTH - MANITOBA.

SNAPS IN SHORTHORNS.

Bulls from six months to two years. Can supply several Winnipeg prizewinning Tamworth sows and one-year-old boar. Also Pekin ducks and White Brahma cockerels.

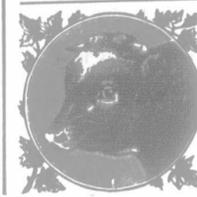
A. W. CASWELL, Neepawa, Man.

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 call at foot. Seventy head to choose from.

Two Clydesdale Stallions two and three years old. Also mares and fillies. Leicester Sheep, both sexes. Stock always on hand.

Geo. Rankin & Sons, Hamiota, Man.



Grandview Herd.

Scotch Shorthorns Herd headed by Trout Creek Favorite

—53595— Stock for sale at all times. Correspondence solicited.

JAS. WILSON, Innisfail, Alberta farm 3 miles south of town.

Lump Jaw

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

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

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

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

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
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
SHORTHORNS and TAMWORTHS.

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

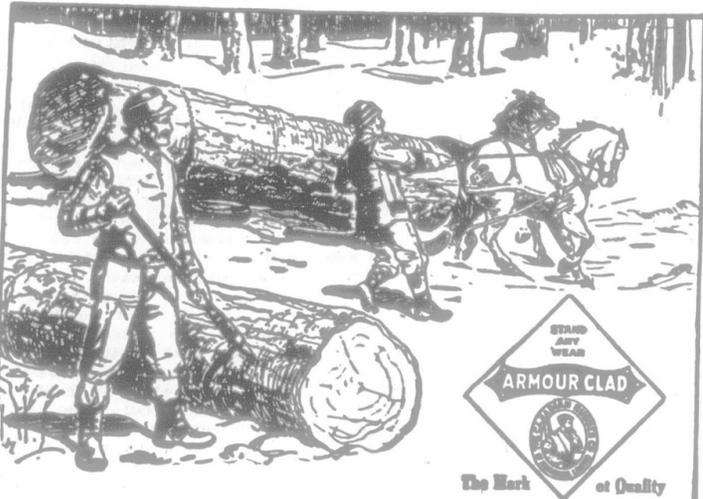
T. E. M. BANTING, Banting, Man.

Rushford Ranch

Young Stock for Sale.
Sired by Trout Creek Hero and Loyalty. Also several cows. Write for particulars.
R. K. BENNET, Calgary, Box 95.

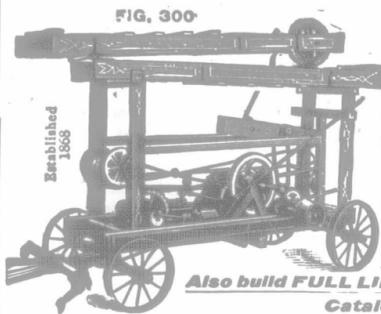
Scotch Shorthorns

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.



No road too rough—no weather too cold for **ARMOUR CLAD** Lumberman's and Boots. Wear them this winter and have Comfort. Stand any wear. All styles.

"The mark of quality" is on all genuine



THE American Well Works
AURORA, ILL., U. S. A.
CHICAGO, ILL. DALLAS, TEXAS.

Build the Standard BORING, CORING or ROCK PROSPECTING MACHINERY

Your Traction Farm Engine will successfully drive, in prospecting, that OIL, GAS or WATER problem.

Also build FULL LINE heavy PUMPING MACHINERY. Catalog mailed on request.

Does Seed Selection Pay?

"Two samples of oats are here shown in glass bottles—one is plump, black and vigorous looking, a good sample; the other is light brown, with a few black specimens scattered through it, all thin and tough-looking, apparently nearly all hull—little better than wild oats. Two samples of oats more different in appearance and value it would be difficult to find. These two samples are the same variety of oats, just as they were grown, without picking or cleaning, but they were grown the same season, within ten feet of one another. These two samples are both 'Joanette' oats—the black, strong, plump sample weighs 35 lbs. per measured bushel, and yielded 94 bushels per acre; the other weighs 24 lbs. per bushel and yielded 67 bushels per acre. These samples, it must be remembered, were grown the same year and on the same farm. What makes this difference in appearance and value? It is simply a case of selection.

"The Banner oat is one of the best varieties ever introduced in the West, but in many localities it no longer gives satisfactory returns on account of being badly run out. This is due to lack of proper selection of seed, growing on poorly-prepared soil, and late sowing. In order to keep up the quality of a good variety of oats we must use the very best seed every year. It must be sown early on good land, allowed to ripen properly, and be threshed and stored when thoroughly dry. Good results do not necessarily follow the use of a variety with a good name. It is just as necessary to know whether, through proper care and selection, it is a strain capable of producing a heavy crop. In order to grow the crop of oats which yielded this year 130 bushels per acre at the Experimental Farm at Brandon, Superintendent Bedford had to select the very best seed for a number of years.

"The sample of Joanette oats referred to above, which yielded 94 bushels per acre and weighed 35 lbs. per bushel, was grown from heavy, dark, plump seed; for twelve years in succession only the best seed was sown. The other sample was produced by selecting for twelve years in succession, seed light in weight and color, with the result that every year the crop has been getting smaller and the quality of the grain poorer. Could anything be more convincing as an illustration of the importance of selecting every year only good, plump, vigorous seed, and discarding all that is undesirable. Seeing is believing, and anyone who would not be convinced of the benefits of seed selection after examining two such samples as these must indeed be beyond conviction."

The seed and weed special trains that are to be run over the Canadian Northern and Canadian Pacific Railways this winter will be furnished with illustrations such as the one described above by Mr. James Murray. Not only will seed selection be discussed in all its phases, but the necessity of treating seed to prevent smut will also be dealt with, as well as the eradication and control of wild oats, mustard and other noxious weeds. Every effort is being exerted to make this train of practical use to every farmer. Mr. S. A. Bedford is fitting up the cars at Brandon to illustrate seed selection, choice of varieties, and will show specimens of all noxious weeds. The eradication of these will be discussed by Dr. Fletcher, the weed man from Ottawa, who is well and favorably known throughout the West. The other subjects will be handled by the best talent that the Department of Agriculture can procure. Stops of an hour and a half will be made at each station, and, as the trains will run on time, punctuality is all-important.

EVERY FARMER SHOULD SOW SOME CLOVER.

Mr. Bedford at the Carman Seed Fair said that experiments had proved that the proper use of bluestone was a certain preventive of smut in wheat, and formalin for oats. Bluestone will not dissolve at the bottom of a barrel, but should be hung in a sack near the top of the water. He thought every farmer should have a field of common red, alsike or alfalfa clover.

"I'm Well

Because of Liquozone," is a Tale Told Everywhere.

In almost every hamlet—every neighborhood—there are living examples of what Liquozone can do. Wherever you are, you need not go far to find someone who has been helped by it.

Talk to some of those cured ones; perhaps your own friends are among them. Ask if they advise you to try Liquozone. Or let us buy you a bottle, and learn its power for yourself. If you need help, please don't wait longer; don't stay sick. Let us show to you—as we have to millions—what Liquozone can do.

What Liquozone Is.

The virtues of Liquozone are derived solely from gases. The formula is sent to each user. The process of making requires large apparatus, and from 8 to 14 days' time. It is directed by chemists of the highest class. The object is to so fix and combine the gases as to carry into the system a powerful tonic-germicide.

Contact with Liquozone kills any form of disease germ, because germs are of vegetable origin. Yet to the body Liquozone is not only harmless, but helpful in the extreme. That is its main distinction. Common germicides are poison when taken internally. That is why medicine has been so helpless in a germ disease. Liquozone is exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying; yet no disease germ can exist in it.

We purchased the American rights to Liquozone after thousands of tests had

been made with it. Its power had been proved, again and again, in the most difficult germ diseases. Then we offered to supply the first bottle free in every disease that required it. And over one million dollars have been spent to announce and fulfill this offer.

The result is that 11,000,000 bottles have been used, mostly in the past two years. To-day there are countless cured ones, scattered everywhere, to tell what Liquozone has done.

But so many others need it that this offer is published still. In late years, science has traced scores of diseases to germ attacks. Old remedies do not apply to them. We wish to show those sick ones—at our cost—what Liquozone can do.

Where It Applies.

These are the diseases in which Liquozone has been most employed. In these it has earned its widest reputation. In all of these troubles we supply the first bottle free. And in all—no matter how difficult—we offer each user a two months' further test without the risk of a penny.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| Asthma | Goitre—Gout |
| Abscess—Anemia | Gonorrhea—Gleet |
| Bronchitis | Hay Fever—Influenza |
| Blood Poison | La Grippe |
| Bowel Troubles | Leucorrhoea |
| Coughs—Colds | Malaria—Neuralgia |
| Consumption | Piles—Quinsy |
| Contagious Diseases | Rheumatism |
| Cancer—Catarrh | Scrofula—Syphilis |
| Dysentery—Diarrhea | Skin Diseases |
| Dyspepsia—Dandruff | Tuberculosis |
| Eczema—Erysipelas | Tumors—Ulcers |
| Fever—Gall Stones | Throat Troubles |

Also most forms of the following:
Kidney Troubles Liver Troubles
Stomach Troubles Women's Diseases
Fever, inflammation or catarrh—impure or poisoned blood—usually indicate a germ attack.
In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitaliser, accomplishing remarkable results.

50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to let the product itself show you what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligations whatever.
Liquozone costs 50c. and \$1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON.

Fill it out and mail it to The Liquozone Company, 458-464 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is.....
I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free, I will take it.

351.....
Give full address—write plainly.

Note that this offer applies to new users only. Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Legal.

WANTS TO CANCEL HOMESTEAD.

A takes up homestead. One year eight months after, he had made no improvements; but had taken off about 200 logs and a considerable quantity of firewood. B applies for cancellation, and to take it up. Has made several applications to the Department of Interior. At end of four years, A had not put on improvements to the value of \$30, and does not reside in vicinity. Department still refused cancellation. What means can B take to make Department act according to homestead laws. I. C. W. Man.

Ans.—You had better write to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, and lay all the facts before him.

STALLION SERVICE FEES.

1. A bought a mare from B, but did not pay for her, and bred her to my stallion. B took her back in the fall, and each claims that the other has to pay for the horse service. My horse being registered, how must I proceed to collect?

2. C bred a mare, and then traded her off, and I can get no trace of her to see if she was in foal. Can I sue C for the horse service? If he claims she was not in foal, can I compel him to produce the mare to prove it? J. A. F.

Ans.—1. A is responsible for the service fees. If your horse is enrolled you have a lien on the foal, or you could enter an action to recover fees.

2. Yes; C must produce the proof that the mare was not in foal.

MACHINERY DEBT.

Over a year ago, I sold machinery to the value of \$25; five of which was paid down, and the remainder was to be paid in one week from transaction.

1. How shall I proceed to get either the money or the machinery back?

2. If he pays me, can I collect interest?

3. What is the percentage usually charged by the legal profession for winding up an estate? A. B. Man.

Ans.—1. Sue the man. Unless you had a lien, you could not get the machinery back.

2. Unless interest was specified in the agreement, it could not be collected.

3. A good deal depends on the work of winding up the estate.

COLLECTING WAGES.

I engaged with a farmer on June 21st to work for him to April 1st; my wages to be \$20 per month up to Nov. 21st, and \$7 per month up to April 1st. I appeared to suit him all right up to the end of the busy season, and then he commenced finding fault with almost everything I did, so I gave him a month's notice to quit on Nov. 21st, which I did, but he refuses to pay me. Would you kindly let me know whether or not I can get my money? G. J. Man.

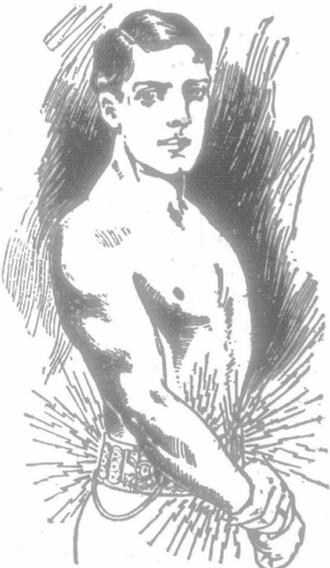
Ans.—Yes, and you should get compensation for any inconvenience you may have experienced through not having your wages. Take your case to a justice of the peace.

THRESHERS' TROUBLE.

A syndicate company of farmers own a machine, and they hire A as manager of crew and also as separator man. They then hire B as engineer, and C as fireman. Then they go on their rounds, threshing; and C meets D, a farmer, and asks him for permission to cross his field on a certain trip with the machine, which he grants without any objection. Then, a day or two later, A comes to B and asks him which road he thought would be best to take on this trip. B says C got permission to cross D's field, which would be a lot shorter than the other road, and refers A to C. On this trip, A goes ahead with the lantern and pulls the fence down, and gives the word to B to come ahead. After they get through, they do not put up the fence. Then, in a few days, D says some of his cattle got out where the fence is down and got lost, and threatens to take the law on the syndicate for damages. The syndicate refuse to pay A, B & C any wages till D's case is settled. Can they legally hold A, B and C's wages? Who is the responsible party in this affair? W. G. G. Man.

Ans.—The syndicate is not liable for D losing his cattle, and they cannot legally hold A, B or C's wages. A is the responsible party.

THIS IS TO YOU!



Young or Old, Whose Strength Is Wasted, Who Feel Old and Rusty, with Pains and Aches, Who, from Any Cause, have lost the buoyant spirits, the courage and confidence which belong to perfect health. To you I offer new life, fresh courage, and freedom from the effects of past neglect.

Show me the persons who would not be better than they are. It matters not how the rocks and shoals of life have dulled the enthusiasm of youth, and left the nerves less vigorous, the eyes less bright, the step less springy, the mind less forceful and the general vitality less powerful than they ought to be at your age, you want to be strong.

Hard work wears, dissipation and worry, disappointment and the other cares of life drain away the vim and snap of perfect health. Electricity applied my way restores them. It makes you feel young; it renews the fire of youth, the spice of life.

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

Has made thousands of homes happy. It is as good for women as for men. Man and wife can use the same Belt. The regulator makes it strong or mild to suit the wearer. It is the only Electric Belt in the world that can be regulated while on the

body. You feel the power, but it does not burn and blister, as do the old-style bare metal electrode belts. If you are weak or in pain it will cure you. Will you try it?

MR. JAS. JOHNSTON, J.P., Ottawa, Ont., writes as follows: The Belt I purchased from you in August, 1903, cured me of heart disease, and I am able to work and attend to my business as well as ever, and my pulse is quite normal. I highly recommend your Belt for indigestion and all stomach troubles, from which I also suffered greatly. If your patients would pay attention to the advice you give them, they would not be long ailing.

F. W. NEWCOMBE, Box 366, Montreal, Que., says: I purchased a Belt from you last year, and am pleased to say it did all that was required.

MR. G. W. PRICE, Madoc, Ont., has this to say: As regards my health, I am improving every day, and I am not sorry I invested. My nerves are getting all right, and I am feeling much better every way, and the varicocele is decreasing.

I HAVE AN ELECTRIC BELT THAT DOES CURE, and I am offering it to you in such a way that you take no chances whatever. Give me your name and address, with a statement of your case, and I will at once arrange a Belt suitable for your case, and

WHEN YOU ARE CURED, PAY ME

MR. JEROME SCANLON, Ancaster, Ont., writes: I have been wearing your Belt a month, and I am very much improved in health. I have gained over 7 lbs. in weight. Those pains have never returned since wearing the Belt. I have developed quite a bit in muscle and strength. I do not desire to urinate so often, and I have had only one headache since. My bowels keep regular. Wishing you every success in your grand undertaking.

CALL TO-DAY FREE Consultation, Book, Test.

If You Can't Call Send Coupon for Free Book.

Put your name on this Coupon and send it in. DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge St., Toronto, Can. Send me your Free Book, closely sealed, and oblige. NAME ADDRESS Office Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Wednesday and Saturday till 9 p.m. 11-11-05

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, Manager. Cargill, Ont.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS, Strathroy, Ont.

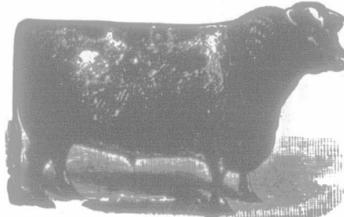
SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES

Present offerings: 13 young bulls, of No. 1 quality, ready for immediate service; also cows and heifers of all ages. Also one imp. stallion and two brood mares. Prices reasonable. Visitors welcome. Farm one mile from town.

The Ontario Veterinary College, Ltd.

Temperance St., TORONTO, Canada. Affiliated with the University of Toronto. Patrons: Governor-General of Canada, and Lieut.-Governor of Ontario. Fee, \$65.00 per session. Apply to ANDREW SMITH, F.R.C.V.S., Principal.

Sheep and Cattle Labels. Do not neglect to drop me a line for circular and sample. Now is the time to get posted. F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.



ARTHUR JOHNSTON Greenwood, Ont.

Offers for sale at moderate prices:

- 3 high-class imp. bulls. 2 excellent yearling bulls, home-bred. 17 first-class bull calves.

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

Maple Lodge Stock Farm.

1854. An excellent lot of Shorthorn bulls and heifers for sale now. Have choice milking strains. Have a few Leicesters left yet. Bargains in ewes.

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge, Ont.

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

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 Myrtle, C.P.R. telephone.

Spring Grove Stock Farm Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep



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

High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prizewinning Lincolns. Apply T. E. ROBSON, Iderton, Ont.

SECOND ANNUAL SALE OF PINE GROVE SHORTHORNS

In steam-heated Sale Pavilion, Rockland, Ont. Wednesday, January, 10, 1906. Twenty-six young bulls and 26 young heifers of highest individuality and pedigree. For catalogues apply to W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Ltd., Rockland, Ont.

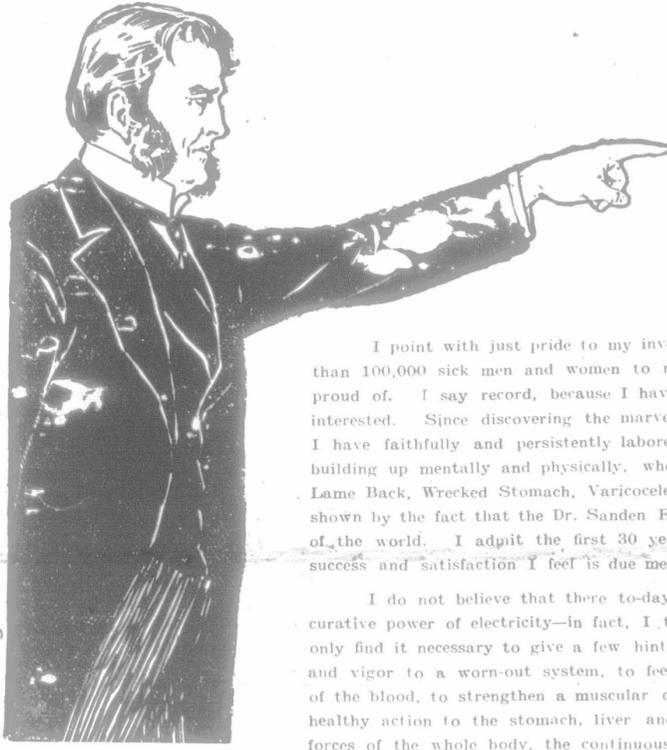
Curious-tempered Horses.

Observations on the above subject are interesting evidences of the great fact that so many horses possess quaint kinks of character that it would probably be a good thing for owners if we tried to lay our heads together and endeavor to ascertain the causes which lead to some of the peculiarities which result in annoyance and possibly loss. I once wrote to you that a groom, a man of very wide experience and of an observant character, had told me of a case of a harness horse he once had under his care that would never get up of a morning until he chose to. Everybody about the stable had a turn at the perverse-tempered brute, but get on his legs he would not, even though he was dragged out of his stall into the yard and left to lie in the snow. No doubt this was an extra cunning horse, and he was also a bit of a thinker, as there was a considerable amount of method in his singular behavior, for he usually got up fast enough after the carriage in which he should have been at work had left the yard. Now, I am absolutely convinced as to the correctness of my informant, and can, therefore, point to the case of the lie-a-bed horse as an instance of my theory that a horse is not such a fool as some people would have us believe. If he is the dull-witted animal he is believed to be in some quarters, of course it would be a sheer waste of time to attempt to fathom the workings of a mind which, under the circumstances, would be non-existent; but, on the other hand, a good deal might be accomplished if the causes which produce certain effects could be traced to their sources. No doubt some horses are more intelligent than others, but the dullards and the most acute ones are the exceptions, and it is the preponderating middle-class that must interest the majority of us. There is a cause of some sort or other for everything; therefore, there must be a certain reason more or less definite for a sudden change of temperament or habit in a horse, and if this could be ascertained it is quite possible that he might be broken of a habit which depreciates his value by many a pound.

It appears to me that it is very possible that the fact that a horse can be controlled by reins and other gear whilst he is being ridden or driven has caused successive generations of breakers to neglect the development of any natural gift of reasoning that he might happen to possess. Indeed, a horse is not encouraged to act upon his own initiative at all, and often suffers punishment for obeying a sudden impulse. Consequently his intelligence suffers in comparison with that of a dog, which is scarcely fair upon the horse, as dog breakers know that they have no practical control over the movements of their pupils when at work, and consequently do all in their power to develop the reasoning powers of the latter. Is it at all remarkable, therefore, that people draw invidious comparisons between the mental development of the two animals? I do not deny for a moment that the brain of a horse may be smaller than it should be in proportion to his size, but surely that is no valid reason for people refusing to try to develop the allowance of intelligence he possesses, and adapting it to their own advantage. Very likely the latent brain power may not be great, but that fact does not necessitate its being allowed to remain in that unsatisfactory state. Bad breaking and bad stable management have had a great deal to do with making the horse the alleged fool he is, and a little care and consideration devoted to the study of his peculiarities would be well spent. The very existence of such peculiarities disproves the theory that he is merely an automaton, and consequently there are grounds for believing that if efforts were made to understand the workings of a horse's mind, and if the information gained were made the most of, owners would be spared many of the annoyances and inconveniences which they at present have to endure. If people would endeavor to rely less upon powerful, and very often oppressive mechanical contrivances, and more upon his intelligence, in the management of their horses, there would be an improvement in the manners of the latter, and I firmly believe that in due course of time the reproach of being a born fool would be removed from the equine race. (Exchange.)

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