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IN MANITOBA
and N.-W. T.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

Vol. XXXIX. WINNIPEG, MAN. DECEMBER 28, 1904. LONDON, ONT. No. 640

Best Salt

Windsor Salt

is famous for its purity and perfect quality. Butter-makers all over the Dominion say

Windsor Salt

is the easiest to work, makes the most delicious butter, and is the cheapest in the end.

Ask your dealer for Windsor Salt

Results from common soaps: eczema, coarse hands, ragged clothes, shrunken flannels.

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar



No modern cow stable is complete without one of

Louden's Feed & Litter Carriers.

Our Double-headed Steel Track can be curved and switched in any

direction. Hundreds of them in use, and all giving satisfaction. Manufactured by Louden Machinery Co., Guelph, Ont., manufacturers of Hay Carriers, Barn-door Hangers; in fact, everything for a barn or stable. Write for catalogue and prices.

British Columbia Farms

We have for sale a very large and complete list of selected dairy farms, orchards, poultry ranches and suburban homes, in the valley of the celebrated Lower Fraser and adjacent islands on the Coast. All in the neighborhood of Vancouver. Send for our pamphlet giving weather statistics and market prices of 27 different kinds of farm produce.

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A. NAISMITH, President. R. M. MATHESON, Vice-President. C. D. KERR, Treasurer.
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Authorized Capital, \$500,000.00.

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Full Government Deposit.

Head Office, WAWANESA, MAN. Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts.

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The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.

HEAD OFFICE: WAWANESA, MAN.

A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager.

Amount of Insurance in force Dec. 31st, 1903, \$8,145,133
Assets over Liabilities, Dec. 31st, 1903 96,586

The Number of Farmers Insured Dec. 31st, 1903, 8,275.

Over 8,000 farmers insured. The largest agricultural fire insurance company west of Lake Superior. Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.

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TREES, SHRUBS and FLOWERS

FROM THE

Spring Park Nurseries
BRANDON, MANITOBA.

We have just completed our fall delivery, and are now prepared to book orders for the spring of 1905.

We have a complete assortment of CHOICE HOME-GROWN STOCK. Order early, as all orders are filled in the order in which they are received.

Our new catalogue is now ready, and will be mailed free on request. Remember the place.

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Office, 737 Rosser Avenue,

BRANDON, MANITOBA.

P. O. Box 81.

E. D. WALLACE, General Manager.

SHIP YOUR GRAIN

to us to be sold on arrival, or afterwards, as you may wish. We do a strictly commission business, in which we have had 20 years' experience. Prompt and reliable work guaranteed. Liberal advances. Correspondence solicited.

Licensed and Bonded. Reference—Bank of Hamilton, Exchange Branch

DONALD MORRISON & CO.,

Grain Commission. 416 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.

HIRST'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR
THE GREATEST PAIN LINIMENT KNOWN

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Changeable Weather
IS
BOVRIL Weather



WHY USE Corrugated Roofing

on Your Barns and Sheds?
BECAUSE IT IS

FIRE-PROOF, WATER-PROOF, LIGHTNING-PROOF

and will last longer and is cheaper than any other first-class roofing.

MADE BY

Winnipeg Ceiling & Roofing Co.
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SELECT FARMS IN LOWER FRASER VALLEY

British Columbia's richest farming district. I publish a real-estate bulletin, giving description and prices of some of the best farms in the Valley. Send for one (it will be of value to anyone interested in this country or looking for a chance to better their present conditions) to

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LIFE INSURANCE ONLY

All Modern Plans Issued.

Dollar for Dollar of Liability Deposited with the Canadian Government.

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For 16 years in this western country the name of

STEELE & CO. Ltd.

has been associated with pleasing

Photographs.

You are invited to call at our galleries at Calgary and WINNIPEG.

McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO.
THE BIG OLD ESTABLISHED HOUSE BUYING



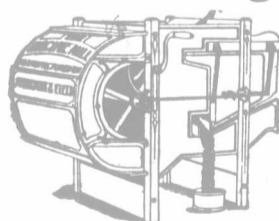
FURS

HIDES SENECA DEERSKINS.
IMPORTERS FURS
MINNEAPOLIS CHICAGO ST. PAUL MINNESOTA
U.S. AND GET THE BEST AND

Does Threshing Pay? IT all depends on how frequently you have to STOP through using an inferior grade of OIL. All our supplies are of the best grade. Try them.

Threshers' Supply Co.
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This Fanning Mill Free



In order to introduce the celebrated "Racine" Mill in your locality and to repay you for your slight assistance, we will send you this perfect, high-grade Mill, Absolutely Free. The leader for 25 years. Lighter running, larger capacity, more perfect separation, greater strength, longer life and more uses than all others. Don't lose this chance. We pay freight 500 miles. Write to-day. JOHNSON & FIELD MFG. CO., Dept. W, Racine, Wis.

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.
The managers of these institutions invite applications from farmers and others for the boys and youths who are being sent out periodically from their English training-homes. The older boys remain for a period of one year at the Farm Home at Russett, during which time they receive practical instruction in general farm work before being placed in situations. Boys from eleven to thirteen are placed from the distributing home in Winnipeg. Applications for younger boys should be addressed to the Secretary, 115 Pacific Avenue, Winnipeg, or P.O. Box 206, and for older boys, possessing experience in farm work, to Manager, Dr. Barnardo's Farm Home, Barnardo.

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Wind-breaks Wind-breaks Wind-breaks HEDGES HEDGES HEDGES

for the million.

Cottonwood, Elm, Ash, Maple, Buckthorn, Caragana, etc. 3 cents by the 100.

Do you want 1000 plants free? Of course you do. Write and ask us to tell you how to go about getting them.

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Address all letters to W. P. RUNDLE, Secretary pro tem., PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.

The Weekly Free Press, Winnipeg, is the oldest established and the leading weekly of Western Canada. It presents the world's news to Western readers almost one week in advance of Eastern Canadian weeklies, and the reader of the Weekly Free Press can rely upon getting all the news.

The Weekly Free Press possesses attractive special features which are not to be found in any other Western Canadian weekly. For example, the subscriber to The Weekly Free Press can apply through the "Legal Enquiry Department," free of charge, for information concerning all questions of law, and the information is not only promptly given, but it comes as an opinion from the highest legal talent.

If a reader of the Weekly Free Press requires advice on the subject of his cattle, his horses or live stock of any kind, it is not necessary to consult or pay a Veterinary Surgeon. The Free Press retains the services of a fully-qualified Veterinary Surgeon for the purpose of replying, free of charge, to enquiries from its subscribers.

Foster's weather forecasts appear regularly and exclusively in the Free Press, and many readers of the Free Press have acknowledged that this feature alone is worth the subscription price of the paper.

The Weekly Free Press is a paper which ought to be found in every farmhouse in Western Canada.

Weekly Free Press AND Farmer's Advocate

\$2.00

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Special Clubbing Offer.

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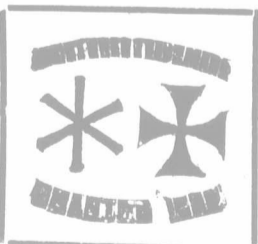
Enclosed find \$2.00, for which send the Weekly Free Press and Farmer's Advocate from date of receipt of this order to January 1st, 1906, to

Name

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Joseph Rodgers & Sons Limited, SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

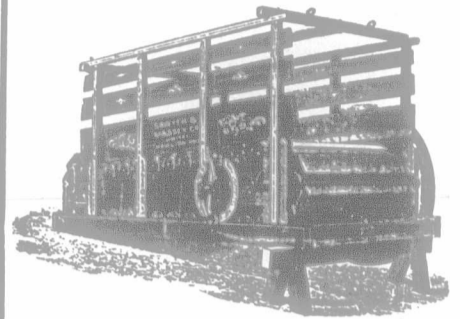
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James Hutton & Co., Montreal, SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA.



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BEST AND MOST CONVENIENT VACCINE FOR BLACK LEG.
PASTEUR VACCINE CO. CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO

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EASY ON THE STOCK.



Celebrated "S. & M." 2 and 3 Horse LEVEL TREAD POWER.

Send for descriptive catalogue of above. Also

ENGINES

Separators, Wind Stackers, Self-Feeders, Level Tread and Sweep Powers, Plowing Engine Tenders, Portable Sawmills and Engines, Roadmaking Machinery.

Sawyer & Massey Co., Ltd. Hamilton, Canada.

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WINDMILLS



THE CANADIAN AIRMOTOR combines

STRENGTH, SIMPLICITY and DURABILITY.

10 years' test all over Canada and in all parts of the earth. Will make FARMING a PLEASURE, not DRUDGERY.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Chambers St., Winnipeg. Ltd.

HELP FOR WIVES

Dr. Richard's Periodical Pills. Are a safe and sure relief, a speedy and painless cure for all irregularities. No charlatanism, but honest prescription by an experienced practicing physician. Positively guaranteed to relieve the longest and most obstinate cases of irregularities from whatever cause arising, without pain, in from one to three days. Price, \$1.00 per box. Interesting book of advice mailed FREE.

Colonial Medicine Co., 20 St. Alexis Street, Montreal, Canada.

EDMONTON & ATHABASCA STAGE

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

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

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can be had and plenty of money made by using our Well Machinery! **LOGGINS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, OHIO.**

YOU CAN COMMAND MY SERVICES IN SELLING YOUR GRAIN

Write me at once. I buy by the car lot direct from shippers, making prompt, straight settlement. Wheat that is fair or below average, shrunken grain and high grades are all specialties of mine. Years of study and experience enable me to secure prices that cannot fail to please you. Don't fail to write.

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SELL YOUR WHEAT TO US AND GET ALL THERE IS IN IT.

We handle consignments from farmers promptly and satisfactorily. Write us.

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GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG.

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Until recently represented by the late Edward O'Reilly, Esq.

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Send sample and get our prices.

METCALFE & SON, Oatmeal Mill
Portage la Prairie, Man.



MANUFACTURED IN CANADA, ESPECIALLY TO WITHSTAND THE SEVERE CONTRACTION OF THE FROST.

Send stamps for samples and booklet.

Winnipeg, Man., Jan., '03.

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I am pleased to give my testimony as to the reliability of the "All Wool Mica Roofing" you handle. Our sales stable was covered with it about five years ago. The roofing is in good order to this day.

(Signed) J. LEMON.

W. G. FONSECA & SON,
AGENTS FOR WESTERN CANADA,
56 FONSECA AVE., WINNIPEG

PROMPT RETURNS



Ship your hides, furs, wool, pelts, etc., to us and get the highest cash prices on the same day that goods are received. Write for price list and shipping tags. **Herman Bros.,** 319 1st Street So., Minneapolis, Minn.

Advertise in the Advocate

DIRECT FROM MAKERS TO THE FARMER

Special Cash Offer

Perfection Grain Separators

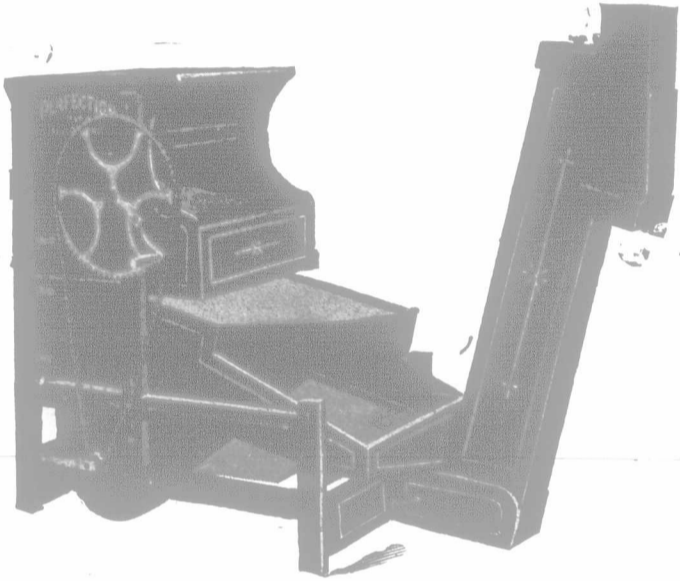
Complete, with Bagger, \$30.00
Without Bagger, - 25.00

We make this low price direct to the farmer to further introduce this high-grade Grain Cleaner and Separator.

None Can Equal It. Every Mill Guaranteed

ORDER AT ONCE.

The Brandon Machine Works Co., Ltd.
BRANDON, MANITOBA.



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TORONTO.

ALEX. CAVANAGH

GRAIN

FARMERS

It will pay you to write us when ready to sell your grain.

Farmers!

We want

GRAIN

of all kinds in car lots.

Write or wire for prices to

BULLOCH & BLACKBURN, - WINNIPEG.
P. O. BOX 39.

**MARCH=WELLS
GRAIN CO.**

Room 414, Grain Exchange Building,
WINNIPEG, - - CANADA.

Grain in car lots bought or sold on commission. Reasonable advances made. Prompt returns. Correspondence solicited. Reference: Any Bank in Winnipeg.

Morton & Pearson

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FARMERS

Ship your grain to us. Liberal advances made on bills of lading. Write for our calendar.

Room 424 Grain Exchange. Box 317, Winnipeg.

FRANK O. FOWLER, President.
ANGUS McDONALD, Vice-President.
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Full Deposit with
Manitoba Government.

Licensed to Transact Business in Northwest Territories.

The Central Canada INSURANCE CO.

Authorized Capital, - - \$500,000.

Fire Insurance. Hull Insurance. Pure-bred Registered Live-stock Insurance.

HEAD OFFICE: BRANDON, MANITOBA.

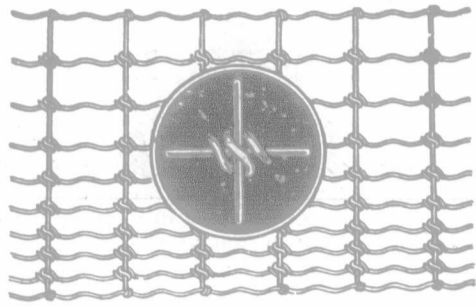
ROBERT MUIR & CO.

Grain & Commission Merchants.
GRAIN EXCHANGE, - - - WINNIPEG.

Being in direct communication with the export trade, SHIPPERS OF WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, FLAX, will obtain best results by selling us their grain; or, if preferred, we will handle on COMMISSION, making usual cash advances. We refer to our eighteen years' record in handling Manitoba grain. Correspondence solicited.

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Heavy, Strong, Durable



Ideal Fencing

has heavy (No. 9) hard steel galvanized wire for uprights and for horizontals, insuring serviceability and uniform durability. The lock is galvanized; does not rust and will not slip.

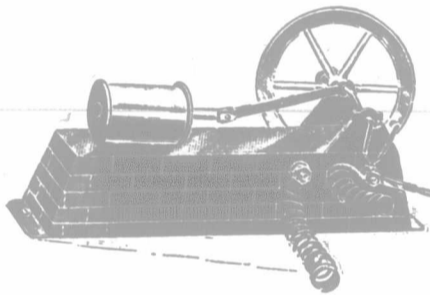
Write for illustrated catalogue of fencing and gates.

The McGregor-Banwell Fence Company, Limited
Walkerville, Ontario.

MERRICK ANDERSON & CO.,
Sole Agents for Manitoba and N. W. T. WINNIPEG.

Something new for a Xmas Present.

A Brand-New Electric Toy



This is the Sayer Electric Engine, built on scientific lines and modeled after a modern Horizontal Corliss Steam Engine. The engine can be run in either direction and at different speeds by means of the controlling lever. It is the cheapest Electric Motor Engine made. It consumes but half ampere of current (about the same as a Miniature Battery Lamp). Two dry cells do the work. A small pulley on the Fly Wheel provides for running Small Shifting, etc. Every boy who sees it will want one and he can afford to buy it.

Price for Engine complete, less Batteries, \$1.00.
Mailed for 20c extra.

CAN YOU BEAT IT!

Get your order in immediately and send for No 20 Novelty Catalogue.

The Sayer Electric Lighting Plant

A Complete Lighting Station in Miniature.

(Cheap enough for every boy to buy.)

Consisting of a horizontal Corliss Engine of the latest design, belted to a modern type dynamo, wired to a complete Arc Light. Not a dead imitation, but a working engine driving a Throbbing Dynamog, generating current To illuminate the Arc Light governed and controlled by a Starting Lever.

The Finest, most Practical and Instructive Working Toy Model on the Market.

Nothing can compare with it.

The Whole Outfit, complete, \$4.00.

Novelty Dept.—

The Sayer Electric Company,
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PENMANSHIP Stenography, and Book-keeping. Write for complete course for home study in all three. Insures a beautiful hand. Catalogue free. NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, LTD., E. J. O'Sullivan, C. E., M. A., Prin., Winnipeg, Can.

DAVIDSON'S Latest improved Warehouse and Farm Fanning Mills and Bee Supplies. Circulars free. Honey for sale. B. DAVIDSON, Box 48, Uxbridge, Ont.

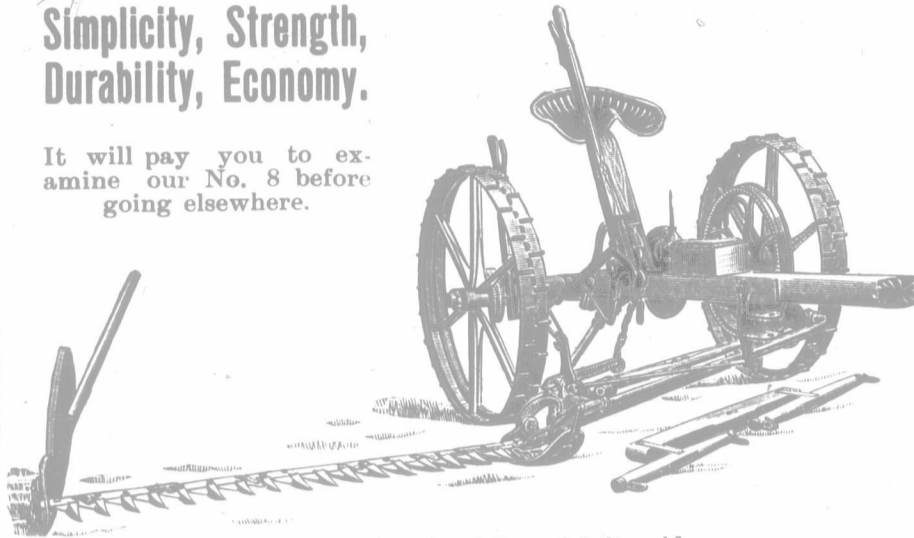
VIRGINIA FARMS \$5 per acre and up, with improvements. Address: Farm Dept., N. & W. Ry., Roanoke, Va.

Hay Saved and Money Made

By Using a FROST & WOOD No. 8. Mower in Your Hay-Field.

Simplicity, Strength, Durability, Economy.

It will pay you to examine our No. 8 before going elsewhere.



Cuts a Swath 4 1/2 ft., 5 ft. and 6 ft. wide.

Spring Foot-Lift, Internal Gear, Roller and Ball Bearings, Durable Finish.

If your crop is light you need the best cutter to save it all. If your crop is heavy you need the most powerful cutter to cut it all. You make no mistake and you save money when you buy a Frost & Wood No. 8 Mower.

Illustrated Catalogue "F" for the asking—it's interesting. Send your name and address on a post card to our nearest Branch and receive one free.

The Frost & Wood Co., Limited.

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WHEAT - BARLEY - OATS

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T. H. METCALFE & CO.

Grain Merchants Winnipeg, Manitoba Box 550

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

FARMERS! Ship Your GRAIN to Us.

HIGHEST PRICES OBTAINED.
LIBERAL ADVANCES. PROMPT RETURNS.
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J. E. George & Co., 511-12 Union Bank Building, Winnipeg, Man.

PHONE 3491. Licensed and Bonded. Members of Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

Sharple's Tubular SEPARATORS

Just as They Are



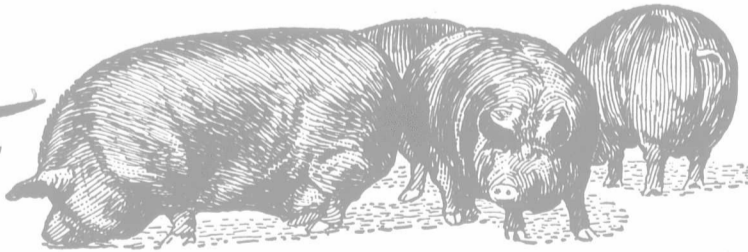
The cut shows them—catalog I-186 tells all about them. Notice the low supply can, bottom feed, wholly enclosed gears, absence of oil cups or holes. No other separator has these advantages.

Canadian Transfer Points: Winnipeg, Toronto, Quebec, St. John, N. B., Calgary, Alberta. Address
The Sharple's Co. Chicago, Ill. P. M. Sharple's West Chester, Pa.

Amherst Shoes are Solid Leather

\$3 a Day Sure Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work, absolutely sure. Write at once. IMPERIAL SILVERWARE CO., Box 706, Windsor, Ont.

BEST CALF I EVER RAISED



WORMS KILL HOGS

Dear Sirs:—I have been a constant user of Prussian Stock Food for the past two years and could not be induced to give it up. The largest and best calf I ever raised was fed on Prussian Stock Food, weighing 224 lbs. at 37 days old. This was during the recent drouth. I would not think of fattening a bunch of hogs without it.—Frank Baker, Dundee, Mich.

IF YOU OWN HORSE, COW, STEER, HOG, SHEEP
ONE OR FIFTY

I am convinced that it will pay any feeder to feed PRUSSIAN STOCK FOOD at all times. THE EXTRA POUNDS OF PORK THE FOOD MAKES will more than pay for the remedy fed. It keeps them in a healthy condition. It will prevent and expel worms. WORMS KILL MORE HOGS THAN CHOLERA. In fitting hogs for the show ring I have never used anything that will put an animal in show shape in as short a time as the PRUSSIAN STOCK FOOD. The Prussian Lice Killer also does the work.—F. M. Askey, Breeder of Poland China Hogs, Ridott, Illinois.

IT PAYS TO USE PRUSSIAN STOCK FOOD

THE GREAT TONIC AND FLESH PRODUCER, The great value of Prussian Stock Food among hogs and cattle is its valuable tonic and appetite. It greatly stimulates and sharpens the appetite. By its action on the digestive organs, nearly all the food taken into the stomach is digested, and only the smallest portion is carried away as offal. By its use hogs and cattle can be marketed on less food, shorter time, better condition and bring higher prices. Prussian Heave Powders Cure Heaves, Prussian Poultry Food, Great Egg Producer, Prussian Lice Powder Kills Lice, Prussian Hog-Worm Powders Kill Worms.

Stock Food, Pails, \$3.50; Pkg. 50c, \$1. PRUSSIAN REMEDY CO., ST. PAUL, MINN. FREE

Write for 30 day Special Trial Offer and Free Hand Book. Tell how many stock you have, name this paper

G. OLAFSON & COMPANY, Winnipeg, Agents for Manitoba Province.

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

VOL. XXXIX.

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

NO. 640.

WINNIPEG, MAN. DECEMBER 28, 1904. LONDON, ONT.

Editorial.

This Year and Next.

An interval between the activities of 1904 and the work to be planned and done in 1905 can hardly be said to exist, yet we all should, at this season, pause and think before we bid farewell forever to the year just done and welcome with glad hand the newcomer. The hour of retrospection, that period to think backwards, as well as inwardly, is at hand, crowded fast on us as it is by the coming days, with their work to do; yet we should not let it pass unheeded. Even if we only look back over the twelvemonth, we cannot but feel that, first and foremost, thanks are due the Creator for mercies shown, for health preserved or restored, for the privileges of freedom, education and religion which we enjoy, and, after that, the true man or woman cannot but be possessed with a feeling of sadness because of that terse, expressive saying of the late Cecil Rhodes, "So much to do, so little done," a truism to those who have other interests besides those of self; yet, while that sadness exists for sins of omission, it should be overshadowed by the glad tidings that there is work to do for all. While every person can read and ponder over lessons of the Recessional, none can afford to sit down and dream of what the future may hold.

To have a part in the upbuilding of a great nation, should, at the threshold of the new year, cause us all to become optimists, and fire young and old to do the very best that is in them.

From the young men and women especially, the future calls for earnest work and honest endeavor. Those great fields of life, politics and commerce, need more and more honesty of purpose and backbone to say and to do the right, irrespective of the immediate consequence; and it is from the young people such must come.

At this season, then, more than ever, should high ideals be sought, and vows for their steadfast following be made, so that when to us the end of years come and our earthly work is done, we can utter those beautiful lines of Tennyson's "Crossing the Bar":

Sunset and evening star,

And one clear call for me!

And may there be no moaning of the bar

When I put out to sea.

But such a tide as moving seems asleep,

Too full for sound and foam,

When that which drew from out the boundless deep

Turns again home.

Twilight and evening bell,

And after that the dark!

And may there be no sadness of farewell

When I embark.

For the' from out our bourne of Time and Place

The flood may bear me far,

I hope to see my Pilot face to face

When I have cross'd the bar.

Pride in One's Profession is Essential to Success.

The live-stock World draws attention to the message of the United States Chief Magistrate re agricultural colleges, and regrets that all the graduates do not follow the profession.

President Roosevelt, in his message to Congress calls attention to the effective work being done by the agricultural colleges, and points out some of the great advantages of such an educational system. Without the aid of the Federal Government progress would be rather slow along these lines, for, as yet, local appropriations have not been sufficient. The President says: "The activities of our age in lines of research have

reached the tillers of the soil, and inspires them with ambition to know more of the principles that govern the forces of nature with which they have to deal. Nearly half of the people of this country devote their energies to growing things from the soil. Until a recent date, little has been done to prepare these millions for their life work."

"Those who have watched these schools are convinced that they are as necessary to the farmer as the law school is to the lawyer. The trouble is that not all who receive this agricultural education go back on the farm and apply it as they should."

The pity of it! And who can lay a finger on the cause? Many men and many minds has been stated as a fact, and it is fortunate for the nation, that all the farm-raised men and women do not stay on the farm; yet we regret, as does our brother editor of the Windy City journal, that the proportion of college men working on the farms is too small; but the cause, the cause? We believe some causes to be, among others, courses not practical enough, and the teachers not enthusiastic or proud enough of the premier profession—agriculture. And when we say teachers, we do not confine ourselves to the professors, but include the parents. The great fault of many farmers to-day is the lack of pride in their profession.

Territorial Grain-growers, and the "Farmer's Advocate."

In a letter to the Editor of the "Farmer's Advocate" a short time ago, W. R. Motherwell, Abernethy, Assa., well-known as the President of the Territorial Grain-growers', said: "Your journal has certainly been a warm friend and supporter of the Grain-growers' Association. I hope to be writing a letter to the press generally very soon, and shall send you a copy, but I am free to admit that much more should be coming to you as a slight recognition of the valuable assistance the 'Farmer's Advocate' has rendered our organization in the past."

Territorial Grain-growers Deliberate.

One of the satisfactory and encouraging features in agriculture to-day is the increasing tendency of farmers to unite to protect themselves, to further their interests commercially, and for educational purposes. A notable example of the above are those organizations known as the Grain-growers' Associations, of which there are two in Canada—the Manitoba and Territorial Associations, the latter being the parent.

The development of these associations has been remarkable, and promises to be even greater, and to the body politic, city as well as country, affords an opportunity for study; in fact, furnishes a reliable index as to the progress being made by the Western farmer. In such associations are to be found three types of men—those holding radical (or progressive), moderate (constituting the majority), and conservative ideas—and with such variety it is only to be expected that the stream of business at a convention is no sluggish one.

It was patent to the most indifferent observer who attended the convention at Regina that the

delegates thought the proceeds from this year's crop were not as large as the crop warranted, this dissatisfaction resulting in attempts to put a finger on the cause or causes.

The grading system was seriously attacked, but we are convinced that until a better system is devised the present works out as good as human ingenuity can devise, and with as few mistakes, and in saying so, we desire to express our absolute confidence in the integrity of the Chief Inspector. Mistakes will occur, but we think such are not done wilfully. The responsibility resting on the chief grain inspector's shoulders is immense, and, all things considered, the work is done remarkably well. There may be weak spots that need strengthening, and the decision of the T. G.-G.'s to send a representative to Winnipeg to watch the grading and gather information is much to be commended. The voiced dissatisfaction with Mr. Horn's rulings was not on account of any doubt of his integrity—all seemed to be satisfied as to that—but the opinion was expressed that in taking Manitoba wheat, from which, this year, the samples were obtained entirely, as his standard, an injustice was done the N.-W. T. With all deference to the opinions of those holding that view—who, by the way, claim wheat from the N.-W. T. is superior to that of Manitoba—we are of the opinion, in which we think all will concur, on deliberation, that the opposite is the case, and that the suggestion for a set of parallel standards from the N.-W. T. wheats is not feasible. In fact, if such were done, each separate district would be justified in clamoring for standards of their own. Everybody knows the quality of wheat varies markedly in various districts in Manitoba, and as the soils become more or less exhausted in the Territories, under present methods of cultivation, the same variations will appear.

A satisfactory feature was the entire absence of feeling—city versus country, or that every man's hand is against the farmer.

Probably, the two main things to which this organization should immediately devote itself are: FIRST, the making of Winnipeg an order point and sample market, thus opening the way to the abolition of selling on grade, and the building up of a flour-manufacturing industry in the West, and thus keep the valuable offals (bran, shorts, etc.) in the country. The SECOND important thing to do is to use the funds of the Association, of which there is this year a surplus, to put an organizer on the road, so as to increase the number of members. Two adages must be remembered, "There is strength in numbers," and "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and the membership should, and must, grow in a way commensurate with the importance of the interests represented. Several minor resolutions were adopted, as will be seen in our report of the proceedings. The car service has, this season, been satisfactory, except in a few isolated cases. A feature of the proceedings, and a precedent that other Ministers of Agriculture could well afford to follow, is the stepping down into the arena by the Commissioner of Agriculture to make plain the results of his interesting and valuable experiment re the prospective milling values of different grades of wheat. This experiment is to be repeated, and could be made even more useful, by also using samples of Manitoba-grown wheat, to settle the contention of some that the wheat of the Territories is superior to that of Manitoba. The fourth annual convention at Regina was the birthplace of many valuable ideas to be acted upon. Future conventions will be watched for with interest by all concerned in the growing of our great world-renowned cereal—wheat!

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

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WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

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EASTERN OFFICE:
CARLING STREET, LONDON, ONT.

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

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

One of the features worth remarking in the grain and live-stock trades this season is that the process of turning the raw material supplied by the farmer into the finished product for the consumer is done by the big milling and abattoir (packing-house) companies. Out in the little towns many a butcher is but an agent for the big meat firms, while in the cities the butcher is no longer a butcher, but simply a retailer of meats, getting all his material slaughtered and ready dressed from the wholesaler, the abattoir man.

As a result, the farmer and consumer suffer severely, owing to a lack of elasticity in prices, the wholesaler pushing his price down for his raw material, while the retailer (although the weaker brother in the combination) holds the prices and the purchasers up.

Much the same is seen if we study the relation between the price of wheat and the price of flour. July 30th last, the Commercial quotes the top grade of flour at \$2.45 per sack of ninety-eight pounds. August 6th, the same journal notes a rise of ten cents per sack, and by October the price had got to \$2.90, where it still remains, although wheat has fallen in price ten or more cents a bushel since this season's market opened. A comparison of the retail price for meat, beef, etc., and the price of butchers' cattle shows the same marked disparity, and gives similar evidence of unjust dealing to the farmer and consumer. The need is for more abattoirs and co-operation among the farmers, even to the extent of conducting slaughtering and milling establishments. In Denmark, the co-operative pork-packing establishments are a success, and the times warrant a serious consideration, by all producers, of the situation, with a view to overcome the unjust handling placed upon production by the big milling and slaughtering companies.

To the City Dweller.

You have never smelt the sage-brush on the breeze,
Nor the spring-time flowers that make the prairie fair;
Your being never thrills at the pine-breath from the hills,
So you're happy with your foul and sooty air.

You have never known the zest it adds to life
To bestride a "bronc" who doesn't want you there,
And, spite of plunge and kick, make him know you're boss, and stick;
So you're happy in your padded office chair.

You have never watched a pan of bacon fry,
While your pard was tossing flapjacks in the air—
What exercise you get never made you need 'em yet,
So you're happy with your fancy bill of fare.

You have everything unwholesome that you want:
Your ambition has an ever-distant goal:
You're clever with your head, but the man in you is dead—
Are you happy, with your city-stunted soul?

—Gordon Wilson (Live-stock Report).

Horses.

Horses Have Memories.

Before "Hans" made his debut, a contemporary largely concerned with the breeding and training of horses opened its columns for some months to the discussion of their mental powers, and though various estimates were given by different correspondents, they all agree that a horse is wonderfully observant, and that it has an extraordinary memory. "With a memory like a horse's" is a common Scotch saying. Instinctive power of observation and natural memory are the most valuable raw material which a trainer could desire if he wished to teach an animal "performances." But it is scarcely creditable that these would enable a horse to understand an idea such as "Tuesday," "Wednesday" or "Thursday," or a fraction of a "remainder" in a division sum. On the other hand, we think that it could very possibly be taught to comprehend the idea of the addition of a few units. We can quite understand, too, that a horse could learn to associate and recognize words like "oat," "saddle," "whip," and the name of a friendly dog, or of its groom. But as horses are not in the habit of expressing many ideas by sounds, as monkeys undoubtedly do, it is not conceivable that they could understand the meaning of many sounds, much less one connoting an abstract idea like that of a particular day in the week.

The way in which a horse will find its way home, if it has ever travelled the journey before, even once, is the best evidence of its wonderful power of observation. Horses which have led a fairly free life sometimes equal the elephants in this respect, though many people forget that the long life of the elephant endows it with a range of experience which no other animal can equal. The gift is by no means absent even in horses kept in artificial surroundings. A writer in the Live-stock Journal, says:

"In 1894, I took a house in a country quite new to me. The house was in rather a difficult labyrinth of lanes, and the horses lately imported. After we had been but a short time hunting, I fell into a good run, and left off at some distance from home. The horse I rode was one of my Irish mares, and, in and out of the stable, the most intelligent. She was going along quite merrily, till, in the dark, she tried to turn down a lane. I checked her, believing the road we were on to be the right one. She obeyed the rein, but instantly her cheery trot became a weary jog. I doubted, but held on. Not being very sure of the way myself, I was made more doubtful by the way the jog became a walk. Still obstinate, I thought the mare was really tired, and dismounted and walked. She began to drag on the rein. I may say that I often walked up hills after a long day's hunting, and always teach the horse to come along with a slack rein. Now, this mare had learned this lesson. When I dismounted she usually trotted along by my side like a dog, now she hung back. I remounted, and feeling certain that she thought I was wrong, and not feeling too sure myself, I let her have

her own way. She wheeled around, broke into a sharp trot, and darted down the side lane she had tried before. We reached home, though I never felt certain about the road till I saw the gates of the yard."

It seems probable that the horse not only knew the way, but slackened its speed when its master went astray, because it did not know how much farther it might have to travel in its tired condition, while if it were going home by the nearest road it had plenty of reserve strength to trot. That a horse could be taught to understand and act in a very great variety of practical matters is almost as certain as its comprehension of abstract ideas is doubtful. There is very little doubt that if properly treated it is wonderfully capable of understanding what is going on, and of being made to comprehend what it is wanted to do. Add to this the fact that the properly domesticated horse is almost as naturally obedient as the cat is disobedient, and it is difficult to set a limit to its capacity for training. The only stumbling blocks are, firstly, its natural nervousness; and, secondly, the preference which its human employers have that it should be a machine, and not think. This is not the case everywhere. In Australia, for example, the "bush horse" is a very clever animal. During a drought, when grass was not to be had, some horses were noticed standing deep in water holes, and occasionally ducking their heads under water. It was then seen that they were bringing up in their mouth weeds which were growing at the bottom of the water.

Captain Hayes, whose recent death has left an irreparable loss in the ranks of those whose acquaintance with horses is as practical as it is sympathetic, but whose books still remain for consultation, believed most emphatically in the quality of equine memory. But he did not confuse memory with reasoning power when quoting the French writer, Le Bon, who held that "if horses were only able to read and write they would win in every competitive examination, so retentive was their memory of what they had once seen." That equine recollection of places and incidents is quicker and more precise than that of civilized man seems probable from their feats of "homing." They are also extremely sensitive to the stimulus of "rewards," far more so than to the stimulus of punishment. The feats which horses will accomplish in return for sugar have been properly investigated. We have seen them jump gates, forward and backward, walk up planks, enter shops, and call regularly at certain houses in a terrace where their dainty was in prospect. Their frequent understanding of the objects of polo and of the dodges useful in the game is well known. The horse seems meant by nature to be a fellow-laborer with man, and shines most where it is aiding him in the chase, or in herding cattle, dragging trucks on a railway excavation, tipping earth over bank, or moving timber. The intelligence of the timber-movers' horses in the use of the rolling-chain, shifting logs or dragging them on to the timber "jim," almost equals that of the elephant in a teak-yard. Part of their work is due to discipline and obedience. But it is impossible to watch them at work without seeing that they understand all the details of the business.—[London Spectator.

Buying a Brood Mare.

It will pay most Western farmers to breed at least enough horses to supply their own needs from year to year. There is no more valuable animal that can be on the farm than a good brood mare. If properly managed, she will do her share of the work without injury to herself, and, at the same time, produce a colt that will grow at a small cost into considerable money.

In selecting a brood mare for the prairie farm, size should count for a great deal. There is no use depending upon mares that are under twelve hundred pounds to produce heavy work horses, even when bred to stallions recognized as being in the heavy draft class. Some small mares will breed colts of fair size, but there are not many of them.

With good size, soundness should be considered. In fact, freedom from hereditary unsoundness is a more important characteristic to insist upon having than anything else. Nothing reduces a horse more in value than such ailments as spavin, ringbone, curb, navicular disease or sidebones. Regardless of what may be thought to the contrary, it never pays to breed a mare that has inherited any of these unsoundnesses from her ancestry.

After soundness and size comes quality, as seen in a clean, flinty bone of fair size. Next in order may be considered large, well-formed feet; strong but flexible pasterns; a fast, square walk, and, as far as possible, splendid style and finish. It pays only to breed sound mares, and the better they are, and the more intelligence that is used in selecting a stallion with which to mate them, the greater the profits will be.

Stock.

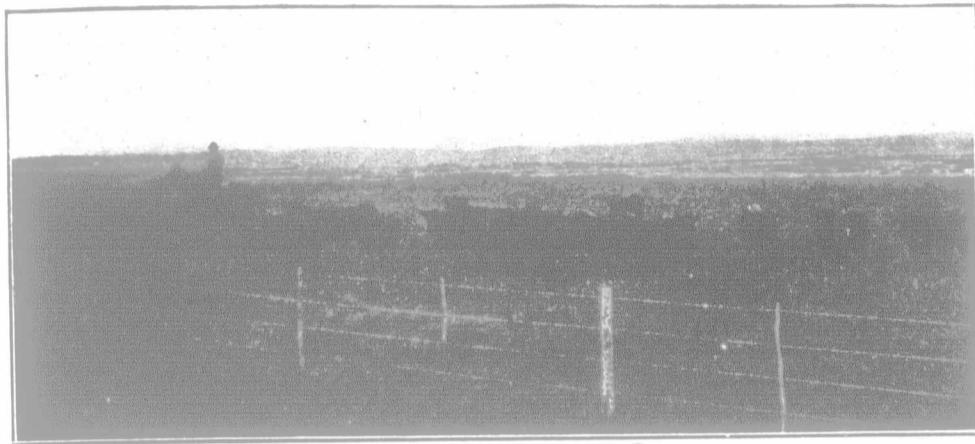
The Early Butchering.

How we all dread the killing time, whether the year's supply of pork is prepared, or, if only the thrifty light-weight we kill to use before winter, the amount of greasy vessels, cloths and machines, as grinder, lard press, etc., are about the same.

It makes much less work if the cutting of the meats and rendering of the lard can be accomplished out of doors.

This is more easily done now than in winter, as the weather is ideal for outdoor work.

The Beef Breeds as Found in Western Canada.



Where the Doddie (Polled Angus) Holds Its Own.

Sometimes when the pig is killed and jointed, a woman finds it on her hands to complete the job. Even now I would say to her, keep the muss out of doors.

Standing out stirring lard sometimes brings us a cold, but where one stands in one spot for some time, as in cutting or trying out the fat, overshoes should be worn, and an extra jacket or wrap put on, even if it seems pleasant in the sunshine.

The finer one cuts the fat the quicker it tries out, so this is a way of shortening this most disagreeable part of the work.

The iron kettle that is apparently clean will likely discolor the lard if it has not been used lately, and to prevent this the entire inside should be scoured with wood ashes, rinsed and dried before placing the fat in it.

Put a little of the leaf in first and the grease will start at once, and when this is frying add the other fat, or such a portion as can be tried out at once. Keep the heat up, so the grease will come out, for if the heat is low the under pieces will steam the upper ones, and we will have but some boiled fat meat for our trouble.

Never leave the stick in the kettle when not stirring, as it may press some of the fat against the kettle and cause it to burn.

Very brown cracklings mean brown lard; yet to get all the fat the cracklings should be crisp; otherwise uncooked lard or fat and water will be pressed out together and the lard will not keep.

A lard press will soon save its price, for lard is high, and a few pounds amount to quite a sum.

If one has a seamless colander the cracklings may be dipped into it and drained before pressing, but should go to the press quite hot. Strain the lard through a cloth and put away when cold.

One can put hot lard in cans and other soldered vessels while it is hot, by standing them in larger vessels of cold water. Water cannot be made hot enough to melt solder, and is therefore a protection.

When the sausage is cut and seasoned pack it in stoneware jars and cover with fresh lard; set in a cold, shady and airy place and it will keep for some time.

One had better use the spare-rib and chine first, as they are better fresh. The feet may be cleaned, cooked tender and vinegar and salt and spice added to make palatable, the bones and gristle removed and then can for future use.

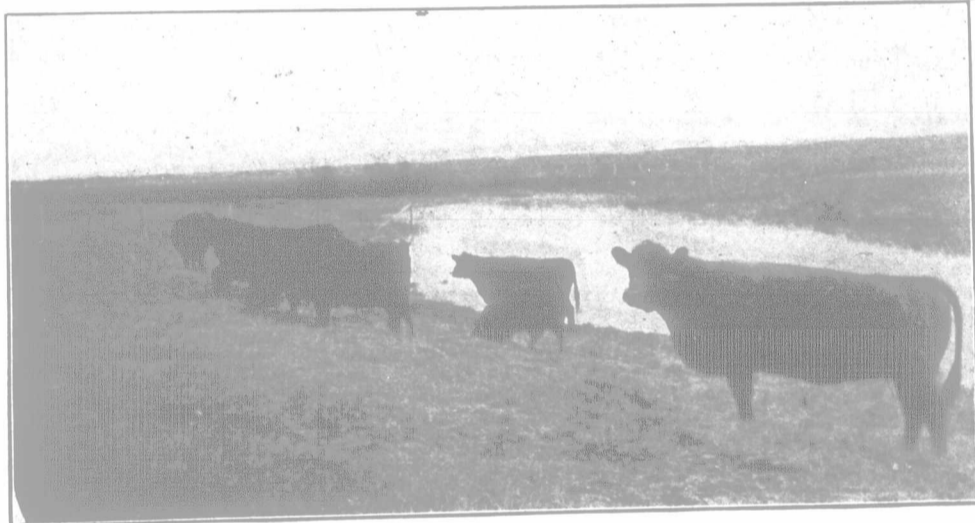
Last winter I put up some in February, and they were fine in June.

When all the meat is put away what a lot of greasy things remain to be cleaned! And we so tired, too. But we can make short work of the worst part by filling our kettle with water, soft,

if we have it, and adding some good cleaning preparation generously; then, with a stick to which a cloth is attached, rough wash the grease from the vessels. Save the hands wherever possible, for a rough hand unfits a woman for sewing and many other household tasks; then wash and wipe dry each article used, and any knives not in common use should be greased to prevent rust.

The kettle is often let stand where last used, collecting dirt, making it hard to clean when wanted, and sometimes a sudden freeze finds it partly full of water, and it bursts; better grease it upon the inside, covering every bit of surface, and invert in some out-of-the-way place; then, when the next butchering time arrives, it will be little bother getting ready.

On the expansive and fertile plains of the West there is almost illimitable room for the employment of all breeds of live stock. At present, the four breeds illustrated on this page are supplying stock that is to improve the quality of beef cattle. The successful development of the live cattle and beef industries in the future will depend upon the extent to which the services of these pure-blooded cattle are used.



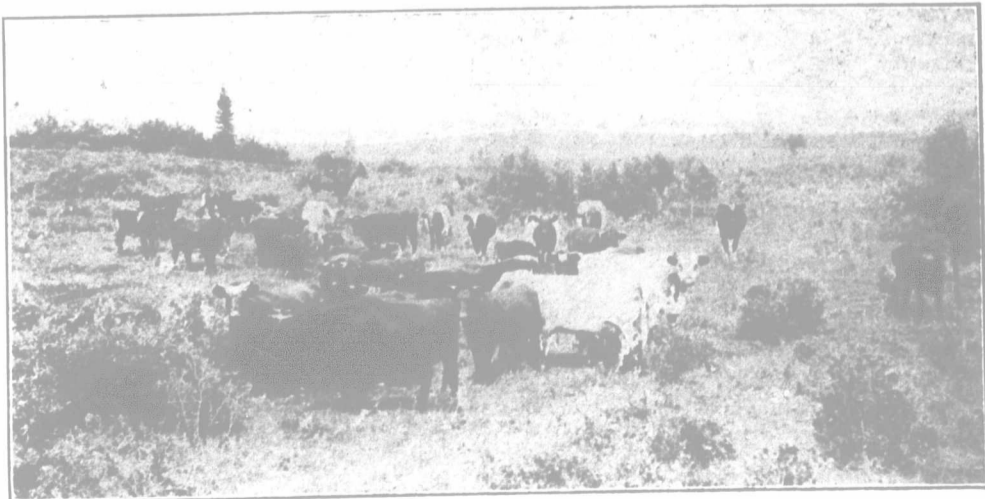
Galloways at Home.



Herefords in the Feed Lot.

Passenger Pigeon

Geo. E. Atkinson, naturalist, Portage la Prairie, is preparing a history of the Passenger Pigeon in Manitoba and the West, and intends giving the public the benefit of his work early in January, when he will address the Historical Society of Manitoba. He would be greatly assisted in the preparation of his information if readers of the "Farmer's Advocate" who have information concerning this bird, or have specimens, would write him at once.



Shorthorns on a Picnic Ground.

A Noted Feeder's System of Stock-dieting.

The late Mr. W. McCombie, of Tillyfor, in Aberdeenshire, whose name will ever remain prominently identified with the latter-day progress of the Aberdeen-Angus breed of cattle, was a great believer in the advantage of liberal rations, and with the object of seeing that his stock were properly looked after, he frequently superintended the work of his cattlemen at feeding time. Mr. McCombie was a great stickler for regularity in feeding, and was always very particular that the animals should be given their various meals as nearly as possible at the same hour each day. His stock got their first feed at six a. m., this "breakfast" consisting of a mixture of cake and corn; an hour afterwards, at seven o'clock, the animals were given a feed of roots, and after this they were supplied with a quantity of long hay, upon which they fed until the midday hour, when they got a second feed of roots. After this second instalment of roots, the animals got another handful of hay, and at five o'clock they were given the other half of the cake-and-corn mixture, of which they got their first instalment in the early morning. Four hours afterwards, at nine o'clock p. m., they were given another feed of roots, the quantity given at each feed being one-third of the total allowance per head each day. The quantity of roots given varied according to the size and condition of the animals, and the purpose for which they were fed. The cows thus got five set meals a day, viz.:

1. Cake and corn at six o'clock.
2. Roots at seven o'clock.
3. Roots at twelve o'clock.
4. Cake and corn at five o'clock; and
5. Roots at nine o'clock p. m.

In the intervals between these feeds the animals were, of course, watered and supplied with as much long hay as they were able to consume.—[Farmers' Gazette.]

Smithfield Show.

For upwards of a century, this society has held its annual exhibitions of fat stock, and despite the sameness of the show year after year, it is a remarkable fact to note that the public attendance continues as large as ever. It is the one show at which is exhibited the most fully-developed and typical specimens of the different breeds of British cattle, sheep, and swine.

This year's winner of the 100 guineas champion prize, and the £50 silver cup, for the best beast in the show, was Jewel, a very fine short-pedigreed Shorthorn heifer, aged 2 years and 9 months, property of the Earl of Roseberry, and bred by Mr. John Ross, of Meikle Tarrel, Scotland, sired by Challenger, and out of Sweetie 3rd, whose sire was that notable bull, Ring-leader. Her live weight was 1,754 lbs. The reserve number for the above honors was Lord Strathmore's Vintage of Glamis, a splendid Aberdeen-Angus heifer, just under three years of age, that carried all before her in her class; her live weight being 1,792 lbs. The

£25 cup, for the best beast of under two years, a cross-bred (Aberdeen and Shorthorn) heifer, was owned and bred by Mr. John Ross, whose name is given above. The r. n. for this honor was a cross-bred steer, bred and owned by J. McWilliam, of Stony-town, Scotland. The best steer or ox, was a two-year-old Devon steer, from H. M. the King's herd at Windsor, and this animal also won H. M. challenge cup for the best beast in the show, bred by the exhibitor.

Baby Beef.

At the Ontario Winter Fair, held at Guelph, Ont., recently, an address on the subject of "Baby Beef" was given by Mr. J. E. Wing, of Ohio. The feeding of baby beef is one of the innovations in the stock-growing business, and at the outset Mr. Wing made the emphatic statement that baby beef was the most profitable kind to raise. The profit to be derived from the feeding of young stock is illustrated by the greater gains made by them as compared with the lesser increase of the older members of the same class of stock. A peculiarity of the cells of young bodies is that they are more active than those of older bodies. The powers of digestion and assimilation of the younger are greater, and, consequently, their live weight increases in the maximum degree for the food consumed, hence the advisability of well feeding the young and of marketing as early as possible. It is now a well-established fact that a pound of dry matter will produce a pound of gain much more cheaply in a young animal than in an older one. The results of many experiments showed that the cost of producing a pound of meat in a one-year-old animal was three cents; in a two-year-old, seven cents; in a three-year-old, eleven cents, and in a four-year-old seventeen cents.

For the breeding of baby beef, it is important to get blocky, low-down breeding stock. And when the milk is skimmed for the calf, replace the fat removed by some other fat, flax-seed jelly, etc., taking care that the feed is given in proper proportions. Then, as soon as the milk is taken, give some dry grain. Corn is the ideal grain for this purpose. Nice sweet clover hay, if available, should also be served. It was forced upon the speaker that Canadians shut their cattle up too closely. He prefers shed open on the south side, where the sun shines in and the air is fresh. Never be afraid of overfeeding. Take advantage of their active digestions when young, and keep them well filled up. In spring, do not turn the calves on grass until the sun has shone on it, until it gets sweet. Then, keep up the grain ration. Inside two years cattle so fed should be ready to finish. The horns should not be retained, but they should not be allowed to start. Put on a little concentrated lye on the bump just before the horn comes through. Clip off the hair, dampen the bump, and rub on a lump of lye about the size of two grains of corn.

Cotswold Sheep.

The Cotswold is one of the oldest breeds of domesticated sheep. We find favorable mention made of the Cotswolds by very early writers. Speed, writing nearly two hundred and fifty years ago, says that the wool of this breed rivalled that of Spain. The breed originated amid the Cotswold hills, in Gloucestershire, England. Cotswolds were so named from sheds, called cots or cottos, in which they were housed in times of storms, and from the naked, hilly ground, termed weald or wold, upon which they pastured. They were originally large, tall, rangy, and light in fore quarters and flanks, and produced a long and heavy fleece of rather coarse wool. Their improvement was effected by the introduction, about 1780, of Leicester blood. This cross diminished the size somewhat, and improved the quality. Since 1820, selection and good management have effected still further improvement, and the present-day Cotswold, as found in the best flocks, is a very handsome, stylish sheep, standing on short, stout, well-placed limbs, with short, thick neck, prominent brisket, well-filled neck veins; a level, well-fleshed back; long, straight, full quarters; well-filled fore flank; full, deep and well-filled twist or junction inside thighs, the head being not too fine, moderately small, and broad between the eyes and nostrils; color of face and legs, either white or slightly mixed with gray, or white dappled with brown, and well covered with wool on crown, with a good forelock, and well woolled on belly and legs. Cotswolds are the heaviest of the long-woolled breeds, except the Lincolns, the average weight for mature rams in good condition being about 250 to 300 lbs., and ewes from 200 to 250 lbs. Show rams in high condition have weighed up to 450 lbs., and ewes up to 350 lbs. In early maturity, they are almost, if not quite, equal to Leicesters. The lambs make heavy weights at an early age. They are good grazers for a heavy breed, and feed well, either when folded on green crops or in sheds. They dress well on the block, and the quality of the meat in young animals is excellent, but when old is only moderately fine-grained. Cotswolds cross well upon fine-woolled breeds, and make an excellent out-cross for restoring size and wool-production in certain grades, where these have been unduly diminished. The ewes are prolific and good milkers, producing strong lambs, and growing them rapidly. The fleece of the Cotswold is almost as heavy as that of the Lincoln, and perhaps a little coarser, though in the best flocks, where attention has been given to im-

provement in the quality of the wool, it is fine, lustrous, and of even quality all over the body. In good, well-kept flocks, the average weight of fleece should be from eleven to fourteen pounds, unwashed. Cotswolds have proved well adapted to the climatic conditions in many countries, having been exported from England to France, Germany, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the United States, where they are in good demand. Cotswolds were first imported to America about 1832, when some were brought to New York. They were first shown at leading exhibitions in Canada about 1854, when Mr. F. W. Stone, of Guelph, and Mr. Geo. Miller, of Markham, made the first importations to Ontario. During the sixties and seventies of last century they were



Yearling Cotswold Ram.

Imported by J. C. Ross, Jarvis, Ontario.

imported in large numbers, and commanded very high prices, the demand from the United States for breeding sheep being then very active. The American Cotswold Association was organized in 1878, of which the secretary at present is Mr. F. W. Harding, Waukesha, Wis. Nine volumes of the flockbook have been issued, containing pedigrees of over 20,000 sheep, owned by breeders in many of the States and every Province in Canada, where they have long been very popular.

Farm.

An Opinion of the Disk Plow.

The disk plow is well adapted to work in gumbo land in which the ordinary moldboard plow does not scour well. In fact, I think this is about the only kind of soil in which the disk plow is superior to a good moldboard plow in the work which it accomplishes. In such land, the difficulty has been to get a moldboard plow to scour and to plow at the required depth. The disk plow scours and can be made to run deeper in such ground than the moldboard plow. I have found also, in my experience, that the best makes



Breakfast Time.

of disk plows will turn such land when it is wet and sticky, where the moldboard plow would not handle it, and when sticky gumbo land becomes dry and hard, it can still be plowed with a disk plow when it is practically impossible to keep a moldboard plow in the ground.

The best made disk plows to-day will turn and furrow almost as neatly as a good moldboard plow, but I have found this fault with the work of a disk plow in ordinary soil: it does not pulverize the soil as well as a moldboard plow, but leaves it more loose and broken and in a condition to dry out. It is more necessary to follow the disk plow with a harrow, or other cultivating tool, in order to pulverize and fine the soil, and keep it from losing its moisture than it is when the moldboard plow is used. On lands which are difficult to plow, however, the main

problem is to get the soil turned and loosened up to a necessary depth, and a well-made modern disk plow will probably accomplish this result better than any moldboard plow made.—[Prof. A. M. Ten Eyck, Kansas Agricultural Colleges.]

Does the Size of Seed Influence the Crop?

Some years ago, the writer visited the great Experimental Farm attached to the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, and was so much impressed with the character of the work and its thoroughness that it is impossible to ignore the conclusions which are arrived at by those who conduct it. When we reflect upon the fact that the worst grain and other seed is often retained upon the farm for sowing of the future crop, we cannot restrain ourselves from asking the question whether this practice is wise? For some years the Canadians have been working at this seed question upon five of their experimental farms, which are spread right across the continent in Provinces of entirely different climates, and it has been found that not only the large seed is much more remunerative than small seed, but that by sticking to one variety, and that a variety which has proven that it suits the land and climate, the crop is continually improved instead of being continually diminished, as is sometimes the case in England with the potato, to take one particular example. It was found at Guelph that where large oats were sown the average yield was just under fifty-two bushels to the acre, as against forty bushels, the crop obtained where small seed was sown. In the case of barley, the yield from large seed was 44.3 bushels, and from small seed forty-one bushels. Spring wheat yielded 21.7 bushels from large seed, as against seventeen bushels from small seed, while a similar result was obtained in the growth of peas. Now, what is the cause of this difference? It is probable that there is less vitality in the small seed, but we would suggest in the first place that as like produces like, and as, in consequence, large seed might be expected to produce large grain in return, and as large grain occupies more space than small grain, so the crop yielded is larger. If, for example, we obtain two ears of barley, the one the product of a large seed, and the other the product of small seed, we may find the same number of grains in each ear, but if we weigh both we shall probably find that those produced from the large seed weigh more than the others, because they are of larger size. That this should be so is only rational. In the first place, the young plant, after germination, feeds upon the material present in the seed. If a grain of wheat is sown in a pot of sterilized sand it will grow and thrive so long as any food remains within the seed. This must be the case, inasmuch as, if proof were wanted, it could be shown the sterilized sand could not supply it with nourishment of any kind. If, then, we accept this fact, we must also be prepared to believe that the larger seed contains the larger quantity of food, with the result that after germination the plant gets a better and longer start in life, and when it is compelled to seek for food it is, in consequence, better able to do so, and to fight its own battle. We are bound to contend that instead of selling the best and retaining the inferior (wheat, potatoes, grain, or pulse) for seed, the grower's wisest course is to first select his seed from his very best produce, and on no consideration to sow the tall or too small. If the best seed is systematically selected, and especially if it is selected from the best plants, those which are the largest and strongest, and if it is subsequently grown on the best piece of soil at command for the purpose of producing a seed crop, it has been proved that by continuing this practice year after year, seed, instead of wearing out, necessitating a change, will improve with regularity, and produce larger and better crops.—[Farmer's Gazette.]

Portage Farmers Banquet.

If Portage and Lakeside Agricultural Society does not hold an exhibition each year that meets the standard set by its ambitious directorate, it can at least lay claim to holding one of the most successful banquets undertaken anywhere in Manitoba.

On the evening following their annual business meeting, the friends of the Agricultural Society, to the extent of more than one hundred, sat down to a well-decorated table in the Bellevue Hotel. The newly-elected President, Mr. W. P. Smith, occupied the chair, and among those who delivered addresses were S. A. Bedford, Brandon; Senator Watson; John Crawford, M. P.; E. Lynch, M. P.; G. H. Greig, Live-stock Commissioner; Mayor Trown; W. J. Black, "Farmer's Advocate," and Mr. Young, Principal of the Collegiate Institute. It was the intention that Mr. Bedford should deliver the speech of the evening, and it is unnecessary to say that his report of experience in solving various knotty farm problems was well received.

The finances of the society are in splendid condition, and much credit is due Capt. Shepherd, the enterprising old secretary, who has been constantly at the helm for years.

Water in the Farmhouse.

There is no respect in which more improvement could be made in the appointments of the farmhouse than in the water supply. The time and labor that could be economized, the many weary steps that could be saved for the busy housewife, and the conveniences and comforts that could be secured, are out of all proportion to the moderate cost of an improved system of waterworks. And not only in the house, but also in the stables, a great saving of labor would result from a system of water supply properly devised and executed. In the great majority of farmhouses and farmsteads the well and pump, and that frequently at some distance, forms the whole outfit. Yet, at reasonable cost the farmhouse could be supplied with all the modern conveniences connected with a water system—water taps at the kitchen sink, water for the lawn, hot and cold water for the bath-room, and a flushing closet. The necessary parts for such conveniences will be enumerated and briefly discussed.

For all of these conveniences there must be a supply of water elevated above all the points at which water is required, and sufficiently elevated to give good pressure. For this purpose a tank, and a motive power to pump the water to the tank, are required. If the tank is situated in the garret of the house, or in the loft of the stable, it is sufficiently protected to keep it from freezing, in view of the fact that the water in it is continually changing. For motive power, the cheapest and most practicable are the windmill and the hydraulic ram. The windmill is too familiar an object in the landscape to require description, or to need a discussion of its advantages. It is applicable to almost all circumstances, and costs practically nothing to maintain it in operation. The hydraulic ram is suited to special circumstances only—where there is abundance of water to furnish the power and a slight fall available. Where it is practicable, it is highly satisfactory, is cheap, and automatic.

The size of the tank necessary will, of course, depend upon the number of occupants, and the amount of water each is likely to use, and also upon the character of the motive power, whether steady or intermittent. If a windmill is the power, it is intermittent, and it will be necessary to have a large reservoir to carry over a calm period. The hydraulic ram is continuous, and a much smaller tank will serve the purpose. It seems sufficient to allow for the house a tank capacity of 30 gallons for each occupant; thus for a family of five persons, a tank 4 feet by 3 feet by 2 feet, if rectangular, or if cylindrical 4 feet in diameter and 2 feet deep. If a hydraulic ram is the power, a smaller tank would do. A tank of the size above would contain, if full, 1,500 pounds of water, and in constructing the house provision should be made for adequate support for this weight.

The supply pipe may discharge over the edge of the tank, and in all instances an overflow should be provided connecting with the drain or other waste. From the bottom of the tank a main pipe may be carried down with branches to supply the different parts of the house. For each purpose—the sink, bath, drinking tap, and closet—half-inch pipe is usually considered large enough, with the exception of the pipes leading to and from the water-front in the stove (supposing that this is the source of hot water), which should be three-quarter-inch pipe to allow ready circulation of water. The main pipe from the tank leading to these should be three-quarters of an inch.

The closet arrangements should consist (1) of the closet proper, which should be of a form to retain four inches or more of water after being flushed, and which should flush completely with a single momentary pull of the trip; (2) a tank or cistern of its own, situated on the wall above it, and capable of discharging about two gallons of water at a single flush, through an inch pipe, leading from the tank directly down to the closet. At the top of this pipe, closing it when not in use, is a ball valve, which, to flush the closet, is pulled out of its seat at the end of the pipe by means of a lever to which a chain is attached. When the water is discharged from the tank the ball is "sucked" into its seat, and a ball-float drops and opens the water-pipe from the main supply. When the cistern is filled, the float is raised to its place, and the supply pipe is closed.

I have described this form of cistern and closet because I believe it to be one of the best, on account of its simplicity and practical perfection. Many types of flushing arrangements have complicated machinery, that is liable to get out of order; but the style here described very seldom does, and if it does is easily fixed.

All waste pipes in the house—from the sink, bath, and the closet—should drain into the "soil-pipe," which is a large drain-pipe, conducting to the sewer or the cesspool. The soil-pipe should be four inches in diameter, and need not be larger for any private house. Within the house, and through the house-wall, this pipe should be of cast iron, with leaded joints made perfectly tight. Underground, beyond the house, glazed sewer tile should be used, with joints made tight with cement. At the house end, the soil-pipe should continue full size vertically through the roof, and be open at its upper end to allow ventilation and discharge of noxious gases from the cesspool.

All the fixtures in the house that drain into the soil-pipe should be "disconnected" therefrom by means

of suitable traps, in order to prevent the sewer gases from finding their way into the house. All traps should be fixed in accessible positions, open plumbing being followed in all cases. When less than three inches in diameter, the trap should be provided with a screwed cleansing cap. All waste pipes leading to the main soil-pipe should be 1 1/2 or 2 inches in diameter.

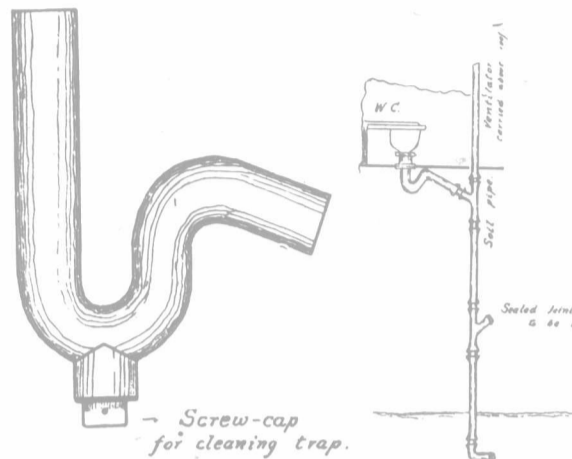
DISPOSAL OF THE SEWAGE.

For detached houses, possessed of all the household conveniences, and not within reach of a general sewage system, it is always a difficult problem to dispose of

up into the soil-pipe. Harm would result by blocking solids at the end of the soil pipe and gradually choking the pipe. The site of the cesspool should be chosen as far from the house and other buildings as convenient, and especially distant from the well. While it must be low enough to allow sufficient fall for the soil-pipe—not less than 1 foot in 40—it should not be situated in such low ground that it cannot be drained by an overflow pipe, the latter connecting with the cesspool at a point somewhat lower than the entrance of the soil-pipe. Such overflow pipe should be constructed of land tile with open joints, and may be led away some distance into the ground, terminating in a blind end, the escape of overflow water taking place through the joints of the tile. In ground at all close and heavy, several of these overflows should be provided, radiating in different directions, for in such ground the excavation may be depended upon to fill in a short time.

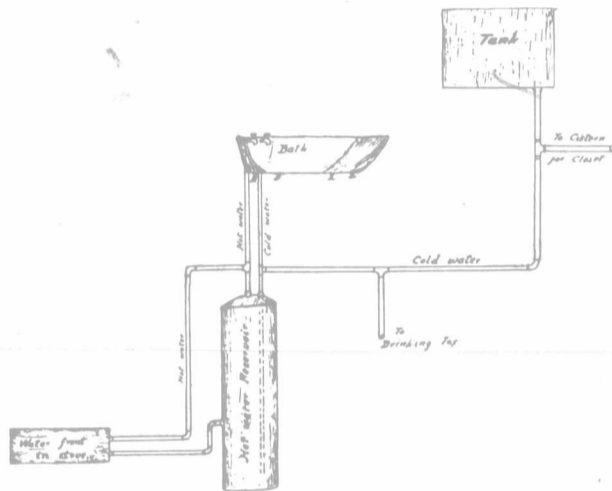
When there is any danger of cesspool seepage or overflow contaminating a neighboring well or stream, the cesspool should be constructed of masonry, cemented inside, so as to be water-tight. When full the cesspool may be pumped empty into a tank on wheels, and the material carried to the woods or swamp. This method, of course, means a great deal of trouble, and need not be resorted to until the previous methods have failed. But extreme precaution should be taken against contamination of drinking water.

J. B. REYNOLDS.



Trap for disconnecting house fixtures from soil pipe.

Sketch showing water-closet trap and soil pipe.



Sketch showing arrangement of pipes and fixture for hot water.

the waste waters. If a cesspool is provided in close heavy soil, there is the probability of soon filling up on account of the inability of the soil to absorb the water. In light, open soil, there is, on the other hand, danger of polluting the well water, on account of a too ready seepage of the foul waters.

Yet a cesspool is, perhaps, the most practicable means of disposing of the sewage, and if right conditions exist, and proper precautions be taken, the cesspool need not be a nuisance. The correct situation for a cesspool is in a gravelly elevation or hillside, where the soil will absorb the water readily. If the ground is loose and open, but low, there is likelihood of ground water filling in during wet seasons, and backing

A Few Words on the Management of Local Shows.

AND A LOT OF PRACTICAL ADVICE BY A FARMER.

In the issue of the "Farmer's Advocate" of November 23rd, an editorial appeared upon local show management, which, to my mind, was very near the mark on all points touched upon. It was, perhaps, a little severe in one or two respects, when we consider the circumstances and difficulties with which many agricultural societies have to contend, especially bad weather, one thing the directors cannot control, and a feature which is often accountable for the failure of the small local show. I am not an agricultural college graduate, nor perhaps an authority on agricultural shows, yet have been connected with and interested in the work of the agricultural society for many years.

The first essential of a show shall be to educate and encourage farmers and their sons along the lines of live stock and all products and manufactures of the farm. If these points are not kept prominently before us, the main object for which the agricultural society was organized has been lost sight of. I would suggest that our Provincial Government should take up the matter of sending competent judges to place the awards at our local shows, confer with the local managers as to the dates of their different shows, make a circuit of the Province, and after prizes are awarded give their reasons for so doing. We would get fairer judging, and also instruction. This would be a great factor in bringing the local show up to that standard which it was intended to reach.

In regard to the management, the board of directors should be men who have the best development of their district at heart and are will-



"The Little Old Log Cabin."

Not "in the lane," but in the Saskatchewan Valley, near Edmonton and Strathcona, the twin cities of the north.

ing to sacrifice some of their time without being paid in dollars and cents. They should try to be honest, fair and upright in all their work, without fear of or favor to any person.

It is important, too, that as good a prize list be put out as the means of the society will permit. It should be carefully corrected from year to year, the aim being to have it suit the requirements of the particular district in which the show is being held. The breeders' associations should prepare a model prize list to be distributed, one to every secretary of the local shows in the Province. This would be a help and guide to directors in making up their lists. It need not be adopted wholly, but such parts as would suit their different districts.

Agricultural meetings should be held by the society at least two or three times a year, and good practical men secured to address them on subjects that are of interest and that may be made profitable to the members. This must be adhered to if an active interest in the society and its work is to be kept up. We have found it a good plan to hold one field day during the year—about July 1st—when all the members and their friends are invited to get together and have a good social time. A programme of sports, and also one or two short addresses by public men, who should feel it their duty to encourage the farmers, and also give them some practical advice, is easily arranged.

The annual meeting should be the largest and most interesting of the year, the time when all matters in connection with the working of the show should be well discussed, such as management, prize-list improvement, date of next annual show, etc.

These meetings should be attended by the farmers of the district, in order to encourage and help the directors in successfully carrying on the work. It does not matter how able the directors may be, they need the support of all in the district.

A plowing match should be held in June wherever practicable. This can take the place of the field day referred to. We need education on turning the soil, as much as any other line, and I think many of our weedy fields are due to bad plowing.

In conclusion, I would suggest that a Provincial Agricultural Association be formed, in order to deal with the successful carrying on of this work.

S. R. HENDERSON.

Kildonan, Man.

Thoughts on Our Grading System.

[Read by R. C. Sanderson, at the annual meeting of the Territorial Grain-growers' Association, at Regina, 1904.]

In having any fixed form of grading, I would mention some of the difficulties you encounter. One of these is the difference, judged from a milling value, between two wheats of the same grade, or appearance. Another is the difference between the same grade of wheat in different years. This has been particularly marked in the last three; a No. 3 northern making as good a flour in 1903 and 1904 as the higher grades did in 1902. This is speaking for the Territories generally. As you cannot have the milling value to help you fix the different grades, you must fix them from the general appearance of the wheat. The British miller, in buying our hard wheat to mix with other soft wheats, does so on the basis of the poorest he has received of that grade, so that in years like this and last, when our lower grades from the Territories are of a much better milling quality than in a previous year, we do not get the full milling value.

We now have the standard grades nominally fixed by law, but to a great extent fixed by the Chief Inspector or Standards Board, as they interpret the law. We have also the lower grades fixed by the Standards Board, and changed from year to year as made necessary by the season, especially by the ripening weather.

It is considered by many that a great injustice has been done the Territories by the Standards Board not meeting last year, and by having no samples from the Territories from which to select the lower grades this year. Owing to climatic conditions through a great part of the Territories, a large portion of the wheat that was fully matured and cured in the stook was given a slight rattle in the bran, through wet followed by frost. A very large portion of this wheat will make a flour equal to a No. 1 hard in 1902; yet, owing to no special grades being established for it, all has been graded much lower than the allowance for less quantity of flour to the bushel would warrant. Arrangements should be made so that all districts would be represented by samples at the meetings of the Standards Board, so that the injustice that has occurred during this and last year could not occur again.

It is maintained by some that the small berry of Manitoba wheat, of Southern Manitoba especially, is better than the large berry from the heavy lands in some parts of the Territories. Is it? And is our large wheat of some appearance, excepting in size, being given a lower grade?

In view of the fact that the milling values of the same appearing grades of wheat are so different, would it be well to have a committee of expert millers to advise the Standards Board in making the grades?

It is important that the same grades be maintained

from year to year. If the grades were changed, buyers would not know what the value of a grade was going to be, and would not bid up to full value until the quality of the grades was known and maintained and value established on the market.

It is also very important that the wheat be graded up to the standard, and very close, so that the buyer would be sure of the quality always being maintained the same. A buyer in making a bid would do so on the basis of the poorest quality of wheat received by him at a previous time for a grade bought, so that the slight lowering of a standard grade for one year would be reflected back to the farmer by receiving a lower price for his wheat of the same grade for a number of years, or until the standard of quality for that grade was again established.

It is thought by some that our standard of quality is now too high—our No. 1 northern being equal to a Duluth No. 1 hard. Owing to climatic and other reasons during the last two years, we have not been producing the same proportion of No. 1 hard wheat we did in former seasons. From tests made it would appear the same quantity of good flour, or nearly so, is made from our higher grades, though you can not get the same quantity of the best quality of flour from a No. 3 northern you can get from the higher grades. For these reasons, and under the impression that the spread in selling values between the lower grades would be narrowed, it is thought by some that the higher grades might with advantage be made into one or two, or that the standard of quality for our wheat ought to be lowered. The price of No. 1 northern in Liverpool, Nov. 16th, was \$1.14; No. 2 northern, \$1.11; No. 3 northern, \$1.04; best Russian, \$1.06; Argentine, 99c.; Indian, 91c., or about the same as our No. 4. Our No. 1 hard, No. 1 and 2 northern, are not wanted so much for to make an extra quality of flour by the British miller as it is to mix with lower-grade wheats in order to bring the whole up to a certain standard of quality, and for this reason we are being paid a slight premium over and above their milling value. If we bring our best grades to (we will suppose) a No. 3 northern basis by mixing, we bring all our best wheat on a par and into competition with Russian, Argentine, and many other wheats, and it will be wanted only because it can be bought as cheap as, or cheaper, than those others nearer the market. Though the bulk of our wheat for the last two years has not been up to the standard of quality, there is no reason to suppose it is thus going to continue. Suppose your standard lowered, and next year your grain is nearly all No. 1 hard, as often occurs, there would be an immense amount of discontent when nearly everyone had to take this reduced price, no matter what the quality of their wheat was. So it is well to have those higher grades, so that they can be taken advantage of when the season gives you that quality of wheat. By lowering your standard of quality you lower your prestige already obtained (and which will increase as the amount you export increases) in the British market, and as a good article always helps to sell a poor one in any business, by doing away with part of the demand for your best wheat, you tend to do away with the demand for your lower grades, and widen rather than lessen the spread between the higher and lower grades, as it is always the demand that fixes the price. The demand for your wheat is yet small, owing to the comparatively small amount imported by the British miller. This amount will have increased to at least 200,000,000 bushels in the next ten years. As the amount imported increases, and the British miller comes to know and depend on your best grades for raising the quality of his soft wheats, the premium paid on your higher grades will increase. And it would be poor business policy to advertise your wheat by sending a poorer quality than you produced.

The large spread in value between the grades is considered by many an injustice to the man whose wheat just misses a grade by, say a cent, and thereby loses nine, if the difference in spread is ten, as it now is between some lower grades. Of course, what one man loses another man gains. We now have fifteen grades; the difference between each is so slight that to double or materially increase this number and grade into all would be almost a practical impossibility. It would not be done at the country elevator, as even now not much more than half the present grades are usually used, and it is doubtful if it could be done at the terminal elevator, as the elevator would have to be arranged for handling these extra grades. This would, in the long run, come out of the farmer, and as the buyer could not get enough of one grade to make a cargo, he would mix two. He would lower the price of both to the farmer, so that on the whole you would be no better off than you are now. A good illustration of this is the small spread between No. 1 hard and No. 1 northern this fall.

Here is the reason why the mixing or skinning elevator should not be allowed, as if a number of cars have been skinned down and dumped into a bin, it follows that a large number of cars above a standard quality would be needed to bring the whole up to the standard grade, and these cars of extra quality would have to be supplied by the small shipper.

It is not to our interest to have reinspection allowed after being graded out of Fort William or Port Arthur, as it would create a doubt in the mind of the buyer as to whether it was equal to the original grade.

A practicable solution of doing away with the mills we now suffer under the present grading system, would be the establishment of a sample market in Winnipeg,

so that the local miller would bid for the wheat on its merits. But as yet there is not competition enough. Our milling capacity is not great enough, and is not likely to increase as fast as the increase in the production of wheat. So the millers do not want it, and the dealer or exporter does not want it, for the one car might be worth several cents more than another, and it would be of no benefit to him if both go into the same bin.

It has been suggested that special grades or an inspection district be established for the Territories, as we would then be sure of getting grades to suit our different qualities of wheat, and the amount produced by us will in two or three years equal, and, in a short time, surpass the amount produced by Manitoba. It is very doubtful if we would receive from this any benefit we would not have by having all parts of the Territories represented by samples when the Standards Board sets the grades. Until our grades become known and established on the British market, we would lose to some extent.

Territorial Grain-growers' 4th Annual Convention.

The fourth annual convention of the N.-W. T. Grain-growers' Association was held at the capital of the Territories, December 13th and 14th, and brought together a representative body of men, some of whom came great distances.

Dr. Elliott, Commissioner of Agriculture, was at all the sessions and took part, as did Speaker Gillis of the N.-W. T. Legislative Assembly. Mr. Scallion, Virden, was a visitor and was made by the body in session an honorary member, and in his speech, acknowledging the courtesy and honor shown him, complimented the N.-W. T. on originating the G.-G. Association, and also referred to the favorable treatment accorded the Territorial farmers by their legislators, comparing it with the lack of notice received by Manitoba G.-G.'s from their legislators. The speaker thought that autonomy would not be an unmixed blessing, as increased power will be given to grant franchises, and the attention of legislators will be divided between the interests of the people and those of promoters. A nominating committee was appointed to get the committees selected for routine work, the change being made this year, that a special nominating committee, consisting of one delegate from each association, was given the duty of bringing in a list of officers for the following year. The following are the officers for 1905: President, W. R. Motherwell; Vice-president, R. S. Lake, M. P.; Directors—M. Snow, R. J. Phin (Moosomin), Geo. Lang (Indian Head), W. Lennox (Yellow Grass), E. N. Hopkins (Moose Jaw), Geo. S. Reid (Summerberry). A happy incident was the presentation of a gold watch and chain to the President, W. R. Motherwell, Abernethy, to whose untiring labors much of the success of the T. G.-G.'s Association is due, and whose calm judgment has been a useful restraint at times. The qualities demonstrated by the President are such that qualify a man for the services of his country, and this ex-O. A. C. man would be a credit to any legislative hall or body. His address was as follows: To the Members of the Territorial Grain-growers' Association:

Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in again submitting to you my annual address.

The year just closing has been one of unusual abundance and prosperity throughout the West, although, in some localities, due to special causes, the crop has, unfortunately, not been what it gave promise of at one time.

This is always to be expected in a country of such vast area and varying conditions as the Canadian West. But, taking all in all, in conjunction with the satisfactory prevailing prices of our staple product, wheat, there is much cause for congratulation at the result of the past season's returns.

Owing to the lateness of the harvest and the unfavorable drying and threshing weather conditions subsequent thereto, the crop did not begin to move until a later than average date. This shortened the early shipping season, and crowded a vast quantity of wheat on to the market during the months of October and November, with the natural result that more or less congestion of traffic prevailed, on branch lines particularly, throughout most of the season.

The interested public have now become so familiar with these conditions that very little was heard from them by way of remonstrance, although vast sums of money are lost annually to the producers by not having a larger percentage of the crop sent forward to the lakes previous to the close of navigation.

Transportation conditions, however, are improving, and the future gives promise of even greater improvement. But the area in wheat is also expanding rapidly, and situated, as we are, far inland, we do not know that we can expect to be entirely free from this perennial complaint of car shortage. It is a pleasure to note the improved disposition of the railway companies to comply with the provisions of the Grain Act, and to be more accommodating to their patrons generally in connection with the shipment of grain. This

has not, however, been so noticeable as to leave no room for improvement.

The elevator companies are undoubtedly in a most unfortunate position to do business satisfactorily with their patrons, even if they so desired. The uncertain transportation still constitutes their stock excuse for not being able to do better with their customers, and doubtless there is something in it. Certain it is that track loading and selling is becoming more and more general on the part of farmers, even with its toilsome and primitive methods of handling.

The conference held in Winnipeg last February between representatives of Manitoba and the Territorial Grain-growers' Associations, the Grain Exchange, the Elevator Association and railway authorities was of a pleasant and profitable character, and resulted in the adoption of resolutions of amendments to the Inspection Act, that have since become law. The principal changes were the abolition of Eastern re-inspection, and the granting of the right to any five members of the Standards Board to call that body together in the event of the Chief Inspector failing to do so.

For the first time your Association, in conjunction with that of Manitoba, prepared an exhibit of grains and grasses for the Winnipeg Industrial Fair, which, while modest in its extent, was creditable as to quality, and doubtless did much to bring the work of our organization before the interested public. A large amount of interesting literature, prepared under the same auspices, was also distributed at the above fair, and seemed to be highly appreciated.

The recent experiments instituted by the Territorial Department of Agriculture, on the comparative milling value of our different grades of wheat, if supported by subsequent experiments along the same line, will doubtless have an important bearing on any new classification of our wheat grades that may be made in the future. The principal points of interest in the above experiments were the very little appreciable difference in the milling properties of the first three or four highest grades, and the surprisingly large quantity and good quality of the flour made from feed wheat.

For the past two or three years there has been a constant growing feeling among Western producers that our wheat grades are too high, and require, at least, readjustment, and this feeling has developed now almost into settled conviction. Previous to five years ago, the laxity of our grading and the almost entire disregard for standards became so notorious that many of our best thinkers, among producers, dealers and exporters, came to the conclusion that something radical had to be done to preserve the deservedly high character of our wheat as grown, or our reputation abroad would suffer irreparable loss and injury. The Western Grain Standards Board, Winnipeg Grain Exchange and Western M. P.'s and Senators vied with each other in having such amendments made to the Inspection Act as abolished difficulties complained of, and gave us the present high standards, fixed by Act of Parliament, and to which we now find ourselves unable to attain, except on very occasional years. There is surely a medium between these two extremes that will do, on the one hand, ample justice to our well-earned and world-wide reputation for growing the best grade of hard milling wheat, and, on the other hand, by a laudable ambition to rank high and excel, not exclude ourselves from the attainment of our own classification.

With regard to the standing of our Association, while we have not increased numerically as we should have, still, from correspondence from all over the West, from interviews with leading public, business and press men, we learn with gratification that in the estimation of others there has never been in the West an agricultural organization that has accomplished as much good work in so short a time. While many abuses have been abolished and wrongs set right, through the medium of our Association, still we can confidently aver that there is a kinder mutual regard and better business relationship between the various interests involved in the production, handling and transporting of our grain than existed at the time of our organization.

Speaking generally of our great Western heritage, everything and everybody seems to continue from year to year full of business, buoyancy and expectancy, as if on the eve of great things. And do not all the signs of the times warrant it? Ten years more of active immigration and transportation extension will work wonders. If the Grain-growers' Association expect to keep pace with the times, they must branch out, they must extend their sphere of usefulness, they must assist in showing the newcomers how to grow grain and the old-timers how to grow it better or else fall behind in the race.

I have to thank the Territorial Department of Agriculture for their continued financial assistance towards our Association.

In conclusion, permit me, on behalf of our Association, to thank all individuals, public men, officials and press men, for their assistance towards our Association and its aims, during the

past year, coupled with the hope that we may continue to merit such support and approbation.

Wishing you all a happy and prosperous New Year.

Following the President's address, animated discussion took place regarding the attitude of the railways to the farmers, and the grading of wheat. D. Railton, Sinaluta, suggested that a representative of the Association be kept at Winnipeg to look after their interests, and that members contribute \$25.00 to the support of such in place of a \$1.00 fee. Later on, this idea was embodied in a resolution, and put into operation by the energy and enthusiasm of E. E. Partridge, Sinaluta, who got over \$100 in about thirty minutes of the members in support of the scheme.

An evidence of how important it is to be in touch with such associated bodies as the G.-G.'s was furnished by the representative, Mr. Geddes, of the Crown Elevator Co., St. Boniface, who addressed the meeting on the question of making Winnipeg an order point and sample market, which idea was later acted upon by resolution. The following resolutions were drafted by the committee appointed for that work, and were carried:

That this meeting desires to place on record its belief that the main existing principles of the Manitoba Grain Act, under present conditions, should not be interfered with, and is of the opinion that the provisions of the Act should be rendered more conducive to the rapid and safe shipment of wheat, and to the protection of the interests of both the Territorial Grain-growers and transportation companies, if it were amended to make provision for the points included in the following list of recommendations.

Partridge-Lennox.—That to make it more clear, and that in the event of a railway company

of grain from certain of the main railway sidings; be it resolved, that this association requests the railway companies to make such arrangements and provide such facilities as will enable shipments to be made from these sidings.

Saunderson-Phin.—Be it resolved, that it is the unanimous opinion of this convention that the Grain Standards Board should be convened forthwith to deal with the question of Territorial wheat, a considerable portion of which, owing to the peculiar climatic conditions experienced this year, has marked characteristics, which exclude it to the prejudice of the producer from the grade to which it otherwise properly belongs, by establishing such supplementary grades as they may deem to be necessary in the premises.

Saunderson-Phin.—That in view of the fact that at the meeting of the Western Grain Standards Board in 1904, it was impossible to secure proper samples of grain grown in the N.-W. T., owing to the lateness of the harvest there, and that in consequence of this the standards were based on samples obtained almost entirely from Manitoba, and that this state of affairs is likely to continue to exist, the said board be empowered to appoint a sub-committee of its own members, with power to deal with any new conditions that might arise on account of a dissimilarity between the samples from Manitoba and those that may have been subsequently collected from the Territories, and that any three members of the board shall have power to convene the said sub-committee.

Partridge-Symonds.—That the Secretary of this assembly be hereby authorized to communicate with the Secretary of the Grain Standards Board, with a view to ascertaining how the samples are procured upon which the board determines what shall constitute commercial grades, and with a view to rendering him assistance in enabling him to immediately obtain a thoroughly representative set of samples of Territorial grain, to be laid before the Standards Board to assist them in dealing with the present situation.

Re appointment of agent of the T. G.-G. A.: Partridge-Hamilton.—Whereas a great deal of dissatisfaction with results of the grading of our wheat exists among our members, and whereas it is desirable that a check should be applied to the working of the system in the meantime; and whereas the knowledge of conditions surrounding the grading of our wheat must precede intelligent criticism looking towards possible improvements, it would appear that an agent of the association stationed at Winnipeg would be capable of rendering great service to the individual members, and to the association as a whole; be it resolved, that such an agent be appointed by and be under the control of the central executive. One of his duties shall be to watch the grading of cars for members and members only who shall notify him regarding the shipment of their grain, send sample of same, a fee of 50 cents to be charged for each car so cared for by the agent, which fee shall be accounted for by such agent to the central association.

Partridge Recommendation: That the executive represent to the sub-assemblies, that as far as possible their sec.-treasurer should be sent as a representative, or included as a delegate, to the annual convention.

Superintendent Angus Mackay, of Indian Head Experimental Farm, read a most interesting and valuable paper, on "Cultivation of cross-bred wheats," a resume of the work of the experimental farms to date, of the work along that line, and which we hope to present to our readers at a later date. The following delegates were present:

Executive Officers—W. R. Motherwell, President; R. S. Lake, M.P., Grenfell, Vice-president; John Millar, Indian Head, Sec.-Treasurer; George Lang, Jr. (Indian Head), M. Snow (Wolseley), A. T. Hunter (Regina), Members of Executive.

Honorary Members—Hon. Dr. Elliott, Commissioner of Agriculture; Hon. G. H. V. Bulyea, Commissioner of Public Works; J. R. C. Honeyman, Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture; Geo. Harcourt, B.S.A., Supt. Agricultural Fairs and Farmers' Institutes; Angus Mackay, Supt. Experimental Farm, Indian Head; F. W. Scallion, ex-President Manitoba Grain-growers' Association. Fairville—J. R. Symons, N. R. Read, H. H. Keyes.

Welwyn—A. Summer, F. J. Collyer.

Wapella—R. R. Hutchison, W. Chase.

Qu'Appelle—A. A. M. Dale, C. F. Bourns.

Abernethy—D. Gibbons, J. Morrison, E. Shaw, J. Stuck.

Whitewood—A. B. Gillies, M.L.A.

Broadview—A. J. Hawkes.

Prosperity—Jas. McCutcheon.

Balcarres—Geo. Balfour, F. G. Casey, J. W. Devitt.

Loon Creek—H. N. Rutledge.

Fleming—Thos. Montgomery.

Glen Ewen—G. P. Campbell, W. H. Ellis.

Indian Head—A. Hamilton, R. G. Sanderson.

Drinkwater—F. H. Martin.

Regina—W. Simpson, E. J. Martin, A. T. Hunter, Wm. Niblock, A. Brown.



W. R. Motherwell.

President Territorial Grain-growers' Association.

not being able to furnish the particular-sized car ordered by the applicant, at his turn for receiving a car of the size to suit, he should be entitled to the first car of the size desired arriving at his shipping point, and that the car order-book should contain a column specifying the size of car required.

Lennox-Shaw.—That the right be secured to load from warehouses or vehicles by means of a portable elevator or other mechanical appliance that may be desired.

Snow-Campbell.—That this convention would request the early appointment of two or more deputy warehouse commissioners to exercise a closer supervision in the working of elevators and general shipment of grain throughout the country.

R. S. Lake, M. P.-R. C. Saunderson.—That this Association in convention assembled desires to express its appreciation of the action of the N.-W. T. Department of Agriculture in conducting the milling and baking tests recently made, and trust that they will continue same until conclusive proofs as to the relative values of the several grades be secured.

Collyer-Phin.—Whereas, at the present time, the producers, owing to the present system of marketing their grain, are not receiving the full value for their wheat; be it resolved that, in the opinion of the convention, the establishment of a sample market in Winnipeg, and the making of that place an order point by the railway companies, would appear from such evidence now at our disposal, to be conducive to the interests of the producer and that the Executive be requested to investigate the matter, and, if found desirable, to take such steps as will bring about the desired change.

Campbell-Reid.—Whereas considerable difficulties appear to exist in the way of the shipment

Grenfell—G. D. Fitzgerald, W. H. Ball, J. R. Mitchell, John Nicholls.
Sintaluta—E. A. Partridge, J. S. McLeod, Jas. Ewart, D. Railton, Wm. Hall.
Summerberry—J. B. Linnell.
Moosomin—R. J. Phin.
Yellow Grass—William Lennox.
Wolsley—E. E. Perley, D. Sexsmith.
Puckham, Colliston, Royal, St. Catharines, and Red Deer Hill Associations (in the Prince Albert country), were represented by G. S. Reid.

On the evening of the first day a cold-water banquet was tendered the visitors by the City of Regina, and a pleasant time was spent. Many speeches were made of the usual after-dinner variety, and the most cordial feeling was seen to exist between city and country. Mayor Laird gave statistics of the city's growth, outlined the programme of municipal work for the future, and gave figures which show that race suicide is only talked about as yet on the fertile Western wheat plains. If fault might be found, it would be in the length of the entertainment, some six or more hours being spent at the tables, which, but for speeches (rather lengthy for post-prandial orations) and vocal music of a high order, might have passed slowly at an hour when eyelids get heavy.

A very good suggestion was that made by Mr. Nichol, who pointed out the need of more attention to detail and aggressiveness by the local associations, in place of bringing so much matter of a minor nature to the central body. Collyer, Welwyn, suggested selling grain by the central in place of by the bushel, as at present. A clever and suggestive paper, containing many radical ideas, was that read by E. Partridge on "How the T. G.-G. Association can be made more useful and its permanency assured," which is given in another column. The pertinent question was asked, "What is the Dominion Government doing for the Northwest Territories, as compared with its help by grants and men to Ontario and the Maritime Provincial Live-stock Associations, and the butter, cheese and bacon industries?"

During a lull in the proceedings, the following wire from Wm. Whyte, Vice-Pres. of the C. P. R., was read: "It may give your Association pleasure to learn that in our whole wheat belt there are at this date 146 stations that have not got a car ordered for grain that is not covered by cars on hand at the stations. At the balance of the stations, so far as I have reports, there are only five where farmers' orders are unfilled. This, and the service given under some of the hampering conditions of the Grain Act through the strenuous period of the wheat movement, may, I hope, be considered a not unsatisfactory showing, and which I hope to discuss with your executive later."

The convention was in favor of mixing wheat into the elevators, but strongly opposed to mixing out, and expressed themselves so in no unmistakable terms, and declared against allying themselves with any corporation; having previously declared against mixing in any form. The order-point question was settled as per resolution; the grainmen have equal rights to such as have cattlemen and others to stock-yards. During the debate Mr. Geddes stated that at Minneapolis the charge is \$3.00 per car for switching (sometimes thirty miles), whereas the C. P. R. charges were \$6.00 to \$10.00 per car.

The auditors' and secretary's reports showed 942 members, five new associations, thirty-three old ones, and a surplus of \$225.66. It was recommended that the books be closed November 30th, in order to facilitate the adoption of businesslike methods. Messrs. Phin and Sanderson read valuable papers on surface-draining and wheat grading respectively, debates on these papers being well sustained. The motion of E. Hopkins, Moose Jaw, that the fares of the delegates at the next annual meeting be pooled, was carried. A little rift within the lute appeared when the motion re Chamberlain's ideas on a preference were mooted; the gap being widened by the introduction of the autonomy resolution. The breach was healed by wiser counsels, and the controversial matter dropped, and the fourth annual convention passed successfully and harmoniously into history.

International Judging Competition.

The result of the stock-judging competition at the International, Chicago, has been announced. Awards were offered for the best work of individual competitors, and a trophy to the agricultural college team of five students that did the best work in judging horses, and another for the best work in cattle, sheep and swine. The State and Province colleges having teams entered were Ontario, Michigan, Ohio, Iowa, Kansas, Texas and Minnesota. For horse-judging the standing was: First, Iowa; second, Ontario; third, Michigan; fourth, Texas; Ohio; sixth, Kansas; seventh, Minnesota. For cattle, sheep and hog judging: First, Ohio; second, Texas; third, Iowa; fourth, Ontario; fifth, Michigan; sixth, Kansas; seventh, Minnesota.

The Ontario team were: W. C. McKillop, W. J. Lennox, Harley Mayberry, R. W. Wade, A. Leitch. McKillop stood second in general proficiency, and Lennox

Events of the World.

Canadian.

Ten mogul engines are to be built at Kingston, Ont., for the C. P. R.

The British Admiralty has notified the chief store-keeper of the Imperial dockyard at Halifax to close it up. Nearly 800 workmen have in consequence been thrown out of work.

Waterloo County Council, Ont., has decided in favor of erecting a sanitarium for incurable consumptives in Western Ontario. The Waterloo Council has also passed a resolution making for the establishment of rural telephones.

The Hon. Sidney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, has authorized the purchase of a site at Liege, Belgium, for the exhibition which opens in April next, and upon it a Canadian pavilion will be erected. Canada has reached a stage which warrants advertisement.

A gold medal has been awarded to the British Columbia exhibit of apples and pears at the Royal Horticultural Society's Exhibition, London, Eng. This is the second time for similar distinction won this year by the Dominion of Canada. The Nova Scotia display was also highly commended.

The Cabinet at Ottawa has decided that Canada shall not take part in next year's exposition at Portland, Oregon. The idea in exhibiting at Buffalo and St. Louis was to promote immigration. It was considered that nothing would be gained by exhibiting at Portland, as people living on the U. S. Pacific slopes are not likely to favor change of residence.

Recently issued bank statistics show that during the past ten years the circulation of Canadian banks has increased from \$34,516,651 to \$72,226,806, or an increase of 108 per cent. The total deposits have increased from \$184,500,382 to \$487,774,815, or an increase of about \$303,000,000, being 164 per cent., while the loans have grown from \$202,000,000 to \$416,000,000, or an increase of 106 per cent. The amount paid out for life insurance premiums has about doubled in the ten years ending 1903, from \$9,600,000 to \$18,300,000.

British and Foreign.

The U. S. canal at Sault Ste Marie has been closed.

A disastrous fire, which consumed \$830,000 worth of property, occurred in Minneapolis on December 13th.

Spencer Carrington, the oldest member in the British House of Commons, is dead. He was 86 years of age.

Astronomers are much interested in the appearance of a crack in the moon, evidently a dry river-bed 80 miles long. The phenomenon was first noticed at the Lick Observatory, Cal.

The threatened uprising against foreigners in Honan, China, has been prevented by the prompt arrest of the leaders, the dismissal of many of the mandarins for negligence, and the ordering of the Governors to reform the administration in the disaffected provinces.

In the Chamber of Deputies, at Rome, on December 12th, Signor Santino asked the Foreign Minister, Signor Tittoni, as to whether it would be advisable for Italy to propose an international conference, to regulate the use of mines and submarine weapons in warfare. Signor Tittoni pledged himself to have the matter comprised in the programme of the conference called by President Roosevelt.

The demand of Captain Clado, who was arrested for criticising the High Admiral, Grand Duke Alexis, and the Admiralty, for a court martial, is causing a great sensation in Russia. The *Novoe Vremya* has boldly taken up the Captain's demand, declaring that Captain Clado, as an honorable officer and expert naval critic, spoke only the truth, which should be clearly presented to the nation. The Russ also prints a letter over the Captain's signature, reaffirming his assertions.

The most sensational Parliamentary disturbance of the century has occurred in the Hungarian House, where the police summoned by the Premier has been driven from the Legislative Chamber, the platform smashed, deputies' benches wrested from their places, and the Presidential and Secretarial chairs broken into fragments. The cause of the riot was owing to the attitude of the Opposition toward Premier Tisza's policy of Parliamentary reform. The Premier, however, is said to be upheld by the Crown.

Since the destruction of the main body of the Russian fleet at Port Arthur, there has been comparative calm, hostilities during the past week having been confined to the taking of an important position on the Keekwan Mountain by the Japanese general, Samurino, and the disabling of the steamer *Sovastopol*, which escaped in the first onslaught upon the harbor. In the

meantime the two Russian squadrons are steaming rapidly toward the field of battle, and Togo waits already in confidence triumphant. Rojestvensky's division was last reported off the Cape of Good Hope, and Voelkersam's, which took the shorter route through the Mediterranean, somewhere off Jibutit. Both squadrons will probably make directly for some point in the Indian Ocean, which has been fixed upon as a meeting place. In the meantime, the Japanese are keeping a sharp lookout for vessels carrying contraband of war, and have seized two British vessels so laden, the *Nigretia*, bound for Vladivostok, and the *King Arthur*, which was attempting to leave Port Arthur, after having been successful, so it is said, in leaving supplies. Russian officers were discovered on board both the *Nigretia* and the *King Arthur*, and both vessels have been sent to Sasebo for trial before the Prize Court.

Field Notes.

Sir Horace Tozer has recommended Canadian farming methods to Queensland, Australia.

The egg emporium at Wingham, Ont., owned and operated by Gunns, Limited, of Toronto, has been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$8,000 or \$10,000. Insured.

The Western Dairy School, at Strathroy, Ont., has reopened under Supt. G. H. Barr, for the season of 1904-5, with a large attendance. Farm dairying and domestic science courses will also be given by Miss Agnes Smith.

Mr. Phil. Baker, of Brewster, one of Stephen's progressive farmers, reports that on the 4th of November he purchased six hogs, and at once penned them for feeding, the six weighing 966 lbs. He delivered them to Messrs. Prior & Armstrong, when the six weighed 1,270 pounds, thus making a gain of 304 pounds, net, or an average of nearly 50 pounds on each hog in 20 days. They were fed on chopped barley and oats in quantities of two-thirds and one-third respectively.—[Exeter Advocate.]

How the T. G.-G. A. can be Made More Useful.

[By E. L. Partridge (Sintaluta), read before the T. G.-G. convention, Regina, December 13th and 14th, 1904.]

The object of the association, as expressed in its constitution, is "to forward the interests of the grain-growers in every honorable and legitimate way."

"Interests" in this connection obviously means financial interests, so that, re-stated, the object of the association is to increase the profits of its members by associated action; and the practical problem is, How can the farmers of the Northwest Territories co-operate to secure increased profits from the sale of their \$12,000,000 worth of wheat? The most practical way appears to be co-operative selling through some such medium as that employed by the farmers of Minnesota, who have formed a joint stock association, known as the Minnesota Farmers' Exchange, with an authorized capital of half a million dollars.

It is not proposed that this association should become a trading company, but that within its membership a co-operative trading association should be formed, to which the present association should stand in the relation of a foster parent.

The value of some such boldly announced definite aim can scarcely be overestimated as a means of focusing the attention of our present members, and attracting new adherents.

In the meantime half the grievances of which we now complain would be remedied in the hope of diverting us from our aim.

There is plenty of work meanwhile to employ our energies as an association. We must make a systematic effort to increase our membership.

The first step to this is to provide ourselves with a newspaper organ to keep our sub-associations in touch with one another and with the executive; to discuss new projects, to expose abuses, to mark increases in membership, and to advertise the details of the proposed Co-operative Exchange, and facilitate the launching of the same.

Much useful knowledge could be disseminated from week to week. The working of the Grain Inspection Act; the demands for our wheat of various classes on different markets, and prices therefor; sample buying; methods of grading employed in other places; the comparative values of different grades of wheat; while discussions of a highly interesting nature would often be introduced, ending in new activities.

The grading system requires our attention. We need an agent at Winnipeg, supported by the fee system, to watch grading. We might further procure him a seat in the Exchange, and let him sell our wheat. The price quotations need scrutinizing. The move of the Lumber Association needs checkmating. The freedom to purchase coal in car lots, without restrictions of any sort. Trial shipments should be made by members co-operating with Government assistance. Governments—Dominion and Local—require to be enlightened regarding our legislative needs. The Departments of Agriculture, both Dominion and Local, should be asked to make exhaustive tests of comparative values of wheat. The Department of Trade and Commerce should be induced to investigate conditions in foreign markets, with a view of developing markets. The Minister of Inland Revenue might be asked to appoint a

commission to examine into the working of the grading system, and investigate the alleged abuses.

Subscriptions could be solicited for carrying out certain activities of great moment, for which the association can spare no funds.

The members of our associations should actively participate in the selection of candidates and the formulation of the policies of their respective parties, that the agricultural class should be duly represented in Parliament, no matter which party reigned at the Capital.

Meanwhile, the leading idea of co-operative selling could be worked out with deliberation and care, at the same time keeping it constantly before the public as our ultimate aim. And let every member be a committee of one to get membership. Get membership! Get membership!

A Western Man Gets Important Position.

Willott M. Hays, of Minnesota, has been nominated by the President as Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, and the nomination has been sent to the Senate for approval.

Prof. Hays is one of the noted agricultural scientists of the United States, his work having given the Minnesota Agricultural College considerable distinction. Readers of the "Farmer's Advocate" have been instructed by his articles, which have appeared from time to time in our columns. Prof. Hays' great work for Minnesota included the breeding of new wheats, by which the farmers of that State have made thousands of dollars. The appointment will be gratifying to all true agriculturists, as Prof. Hays won on his merits, and not as the nominee of a clique.

Lethbridge Agricultural Society.

FARM EXPERIMENTS.

The annual meeting of the Lethbridge and District Agricultural Society was held in the Council Chamber, on Thursday evening, December 8th, and it was the largest and most enthusiastic in the history of the association. There were present about eighty members. The report of the directors showed a good volume of work done during the year in the holding of institute and other meetings to promote agricultural and stock interests. Reports from Messrs. Fairfield, Whyte and Tiffin, of the results of co-operative experiments with grasses and grains, were subjoined to the directors' report.

Mr. Fairfield, in a test of Western rye grass, brome and timothy, on experimental plots, reported more favorably of the first than of the other two, and very distinctly in favor of mulching as against not mulching in the fall. Mr. Whyte, in a test of alsike and red clover, demonstrated that they would thrive and survive, and is impressed with their future as fodder plants for Alberta. Mr. Tiffin reported of the varieties of fall wheat tested by him, that all failed by winter-killing, while Odessa, right alongside, succeeded well. The directors' report showed that increases had taken place in almost every class of exhibit. Clydesdales and Shorthorns were more strongly in evidence, which gives promise of the bettering of the cattle and horse stock by these historical improvers and transformers. A late summer fair was recommended, on the grounds of the success of the change this year, as it was better for visitors and exhibitors. The annual sports were combined with the fair last year, which gave both interests a substantial help. The finances were in a flourishing state.

The directors embodied in their report recommendations relating to live-stock judging schools, and for the establishment of an agricultural library. Both ideas were adopted. It was decided to ask the Department to co-operate in establishing a Winter Fat-stock Show, and the idea of the agricultural library being adopted. Dr. DeNeber donated on the spot the full list of books recommended by the department, and Mr. F. Rooney donated the case for them. A poultry show will be held in February, in accordance with the recommendation of the directors, and an expert judge will come from the department to post the local fanciers. Lethbridge has quite a number of poultry fanciers, and the poultry exhibit has always been a prominent feature of the fair.

The election of officers for 1905 resulted as follows: Hon. Pres., C. F. P. Conybeare; President, L. G. DeNeber, M.L.A.; 1st Vice-Pres., A. E. Kepper; 2nd Vice-Pres., W. H. Fairfield; Sec.-Treas., W. A. Hamilton.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

- Where the Dottie (Polled Angus) Holds Its Own ... 1911
Galloways at Home ... 1911
Herefords in the Feed Lot ... 1911
Shorthorns on a Picnic Ground ... 1911
Yearling Cotswold Ram ... 1912
Breakfast Time ... 1912
The Little Old Log Cabin ... 1913
W. R. Motherwell ... 1915

EDITORIAL.

- This Year and Next ... 1909
Trade in One's Profession is Essential to Success ... 1909
Territorial Grain-growers, and the "Farmer's Advocate" ... 1909

Directors—W. Oliver, W. O. Hutton, J. McCaig, E. Hagell, Major Burnett, L. P. Tuff, E. Adams, D. J. Whitney, R. Tiffin, C. Hyssop, J. T. Parker, Dr. Galbraith, H. H. McClure, J. Ashcroft, M. Young. C.

An Advantage from Tree Planting.

Soil-drifting in various portions of this Western country is beginning to cause serious apprehension in the minds of those who have the welfare of this rich agricultural country at heart. Unnecessary depletion, although gradual, will be sure, without practical forethought.

This phase of the situation was brought forcibly to the notice of the writer while visiting the sugar-beet district near Raymond in Southern Alberta. A successful beet crop requires thorough and deep tillage; in fact, to insure paying cereal crops, a friable soil, which is the result of careful soil cultivation, is necessary. When the soil, then, is so prepared that it is in the best condition to produce paying crops, it is free from clods and universally fine—just in perfect condition to blow. [In order to be in perfect condition to blow, humus must be lacking, therefore not in the best condition.—Ed.]

In districts where the land is inclined to blow freely, we would recommend planting shelter-belts, being careful to select trees of rapid growth, and, if more valuable timber is desired by the owner, he could plant alternate rows of it, and in later years cut out what we might term the nurse crop.

These shelter-belts might be two or more rods wide, and run one in the center and the other on the west or most exposed side of each quarter-section.

The trees should be planted in rows four feet apart each way, and carefully scuffed during the two first seasons. After that, they are usually able to take care of themselves. A very essential portion of the proceeding is the preparation before planting. Summer-fallowed land is best; early, well-worked breaking second; and, in our estimation there is no third. Of course, in each case, the land has to be prepared the year before planting, and the trees set out in the early spring.

The Dominion Forestry Department is very active in assisting in this good work, and one means adopted is to provide trees free of charge when the ground has been prepared according to their directions.

As a more intensive farming, such as sugar-beet culture, mixed farming, with a good rotation, etc., becomes more common, the force of these remarks will be more fully understood.

Markets.

Winnipeg Markets.

Wheat—Thompson, Sons & Co. say: The situation in the United States is at present of much interest, for Manitoba wheat is for the first time being imported into that country for domestic use. The quantity taken for this purpose is on a moderate scale so far, probably not over 250,000 bushels, as it has to pay a duty of 25c. per bushel; but the fact of its being taken at all, is an event calculated to turn people's thoughts to the great changes in the wheat and flour trade, which will ensue in the developing of the Canadian Northwest. Besides the small quantity of Manitoba wheat going over the line for domestic consumption, a larger quantity has been shipped, or is being shipped, to be milled in bond for export. We venture to say that at least 5,000,000 bushels of this season's Manitoba crop will pass through the United States mills during the current twelve months. This, of course, is comparatively not a large quantity, but it will mean just that much less for direct export from Manitoba to Europe, and suggests a turning of trade into new channels to some extent. Not much has been heard from Argentina this week, but latest reports tell of improved weather for harvesting. Nevertheless, owing to the character of the weather in that country during the last two months, we consider the crop must have suffered a good deal in quality and yield. Needed rain and snow has fallen to some extent over the American wheat-belt, but the delay in its coming has been very

detrimental to the crop, so much so that the Government crop report for December, issued on Saturday, puts the condition at only 82.9, against 86.8 same date last year. Besides this, there is an estimated reduction in the acreage seeded of over 1,500,000 acres compared with last year. There is nothing new regarding European crops. Australian exports from crop being harvested are not expected to be over half the quantity shipped away last year. Crop prospects in India continue favorable, and she continues to make large weekly shipments to Europe. The visible supply increased 248,000 bushels last week, against an increase of 1,265,000 bushels the previous week, and an increase of 2,332,000 bushels last year. The world's shipments were 9,288,000 bushels, against 10,592,000 bushels the previous week, and 9,592,000 bushels last year. The world's visible supply, according to Bradstreet's, decreased 2,371,000 bushels, against a decrease of 2,624,000 bushels the previous week, and an increase of 1,586,000 bushels last year. Notwithstanding that shipments must be by all-rail for the present, with its high freight rate, cash wheat has been selling at 1/4c. to 1/2c. over the December option, which is a good omen. Receipts at country points are now very small, and the movement by rail is falling off. The Manitoba Government have to-day issued an estimate of the crop of the Province for the year. The yield of wheat is put at 39,162,000 bushels, or an average of 16 1/2 bushels per acre. Allowing that the crop in the Northwest Territories makes the same average yield, it would give 17,325,000 bushels, or an aggregate of 56,487,000 bushels. Prices are as follows: No. 1 northern, 95c.; No. 2 northern, 92 1/2c.; No. 3 northern, 83c.; No. 4 wheat, 71 1/2c.; No. 5 wheat, 61c., spot or December delivery. All prices are for in store, Fort William and Port Arthur. In the future, quotations for futures of No. 3 and No. 4 May wheat will be put on the board of the Grain Exchange.

Barley—35c. per bushel for No. 3. Oats—30c. to 31c. for No. 2; No. 3 being quoted at 29c.

Flaxseed—95c. per bushel, Ft. William. Hay—Not much change in price; new baled slightly lower, \$6.50 to \$7; loose, \$7 to \$8 a ton.

Mill Feeds—Bran and shorts have both suffered a decline of \$2 a ton, and it will be an opportune time for farmers to stock up with bran. Prices are \$15 and \$17 a ton, respectively. Ground feed oat and barley chops are each \$1 a ton lower.

PRODUCE AND LIVE STOCK.

Potatoes—In fair demand, at 70c., farmers' loads. Butter—Creamery quiet; 25c. for boxes; 28c. to 30c. being the quotation for bricks. Dairy not satisfactory, much inferior stuff being yet in the hands of merchants. Prices range from 12 1/2c. to 19c. for the best.

Cheese—Manitobas are firm, at 11c. Eggs—Scarce, at prices ranging from 26c. up for fresh.

Dressed Meats—Beef, 4 1/2c. to 5 1/2c., country dressed; mutton, 8c.; hogs, 7 1/2c.; all delivered to the trade.

Poultry—All offered for sale by retailers is imported. Turkeys, 16c. to 18c.; fowl, 10c. to 12 1/2c.; geese, 13c. to 14c.

Hides—Steady, at 6 1/2c. to 7c. for country-cured butchers'; sheepskins, 50c. to 60c.

Cattle—Demand slow; \$2.25 to \$2.75 being the ruling prices for butcher stuff.

Sheep—Are worth \$3.75 here, having held the advance.

Hogs—Down again, result of heavy receipts, 5c. being the top offered.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$6.10 to \$7; poor to medium, \$3.85 to \$6; stockers and feeders, \$2.10 to \$4.20.

Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$4.35 to \$4.65; good to choice, heavy, \$4.55 to \$4.70; bulk sales, \$4.40 to \$4.57 1/2.

Sheep—Good to choice wethers, \$4.55 to \$5.10; fair to choice, mixed, \$3.50 to \$4.50; native lambs, \$4.50 to \$6.90.

British Markets.

London.—Live cattle are quoted at 10c. to 13 1/2c. per pound; refrigerator beef, at 9 1/2c. to 10c. per pound; sheep, at 10c. to 12 1/2c. per pound.

Thoughts on Our Grading System...1914
Territorial G.-growers' Convention ...1914
International Judging Competition...1916

FIELD NOTES.

Territorial G.-G. A. Made Useful ...1916
A Western Man Gets Important Position; Lethbridge Agricultural Society; An Advantage from Tree Planting ... 1917
MARKETS. ... 1917
HCME MAGAZINE ...1918 to 1923

Seven dollars and twenty cents per 100 pounds for lambs, the record December price at Chicago, was paid there on December 14th for 212 head of 87-pound lambs from South Dakota.

Contents of this Issue.

Table listing contents of the issue including: Territorial Grain-growers Deliberate, 1909; Abattoir Men and Big Millers Take Advantage of the Farmer, 1910; To the City Dweller, 1910; HORSES: Horses Have Memories, 1910; Buying a Brood Mare, 1910; STOCK: The Early Butchering, 1911; The Beef Breeds as Found in Western Canada, 1911; Passenger Pigeon, 1911; A Noted Feeder's System of Stock-dieting, 1911; Smithfield Show, 1911; Baby Beef, 1912; Cotswold Sheep, 1912; FARM: An Opinion of the Disk Plow, 1912; Does the Size of the Seed Influence the Crop?, 1912; Portage Farmers Banquet, 1912; Water in the Farmhouse (illustrated), 1913; A Few Words on the Management of Local Shows, 1913.



Life, Literature and Education.

"On his triumphant way man has not forgotten his weaker brother. I am here not for aught I have done, but for what has been done for me. I am the evidence of what men and women who are able have done to unstop deaf ears, open blind eyes and put speech upon dumb lips and bring light to darkened minds. My life I devote to helping the blind and the deaf and the dumb."—Helen Keller at the St. Louis Exposition.

Waste of Time.

"I, who have been behind the scenes, both of pleasure and business, and have seen all the springs and pulleys of these decorations which astonish and dazzle the audience, retire, not only without regret, but with contentment and satisfaction. But what I do, and ever shall, regret, is the time which, while young, I lost in mere idleness. This is the common effect of the inconsideracy of youth, against which I beg you will be most carefully upon your guard. The value of moments, when cast up, is immense, if well employed; if thrown away, their loss is irrecoverable. Every moment may be put to some use, and that with much more pleasure than if unemployed. Do not imagine that, by the employment of time, I mean an uninterrupted application to serious studies. No; pleasures are, at proper times, both as necessary and as useful; they fashion and form you for the world; they teach you characters, and show you the human heart in its unguarded minutes. But, then, remember to make that use of them. I have known many people, from laziness of mind, go through both pleasure and business with equal inattention, neither enjoying the one nor doing the other; thinking themselves men of pleasure because they were mingled with those who were, and men of business because they had business to do, though they did not do it. Whatever you do, do it to the purpose; do it thoroughly, not superficially. Go to the bottom of things. Anything half done, or half known, is, in my mind, neither done nor known at all. Nay, worse, for it often misleads. There is hardly any place, or any company, where you may not gain knowledge, if you please. Almost everybody knows some one thing, and is glad to talk about that one thing."—[Lord Chesterfield, in Letters to His Son.

Mr. Crepaud—Ah! So zis ees your little son? He seems to be similaire to you.

Poyley—Yes, he's very much like me.
Mr. Crepaud—Ah! How do you call eet? A cheser of ze old blockhead," ees eet not?

Helen Keller.

A STUDY IN MENTAL DEVELOPMENT.

A significant fact in regard to the world's Fair at St. Louis, which shall be remembered when most other things of the great gathering shall be forgotten, is that, of all



Helen Keller and Her Teacher,
Miss Sullivan.

the many days in which crowds surged along the Plaisance, and amid the glare and glitter of snowy buildings which had arisen to tell, for a brief season, the story of the achievements of man, but one day was dedicated to any human being, and that neither to statesman, nor admiral, nor general, nor inventor, but to a frail girl, blind and deaf from infancy—Helen Keller. It would almost seem as if, by some subtlety, the devisers of "Helen Keller Day" had discerned what her message to the world upon that day should be, that amid the rush and roar of it all, her pure mind should have remembered, and her faltering words uttered, the truth that amid the struggle for gain and conquest which marks the twentieth century, perhaps, more than any, the leaven of sympathy does not cease to work in the good old world, whose great heart, after all, still treasures, as its best possession, the message of the angels—"Goodwill to men."

"Even on his triumphant way man has not forgotten his weaker brother," she has whispered—for to Helen Keller has come the miracle of human speech—in the great hall in which she addressed thousands of eager waiting ones, some blind, some deaf, some both blind and deaf, like herself, and the message, taken from her lips on to

those that could carry it, flashed upon swift fingers to the eyes of those who could not hear it, has come as a reminder to us, the more fortunate of earth's children, that, however triumphant our way may be, we owe it to ourselves and to others that we shall not forget "our weaker brother."

Twenty-four years ago, Helen Keller was born at Tuscumbia, Ala., a little babe with blue eyes and golden hair, who developed into a laughing toddling child, rejoicing in just living and seeing, as other babies do. For just nineteen months did the little life go on thus unclouded, then a terrible disease came, which, at one fell swoop, snatched hearing and sight away, and the little one arose from the sick-bed to a life of perpetual blackness, and a silence that might never be broken. Sight and hearing gone, loss of her baby speech, just beginning, followed, leaving her with but two senses, and a mind almost blank. Molelike, the child learned to feel her way about with a sense of touch that developed marvellously; guided often, too, by a sense of smell, acute like that of the animals, which never failed to lead her, as she has since told us, to where, in the old-fashioned garden, the first lilies bloomed and the first violets nestled. And not only by these more perceptible perfumes was she guided; subtler waftings came to her. The "odor which always precedes a thunderstorm" is a thing of which she has spoken as though all all must have perceived it, and she continually recognized paths which she had before followed, by the especial succession of odors which characterized it. Of sounds she could hear nothing, but she speaks of having "felt" them. She even seemed able to differentiate sounds, or vibrations, rather, for, though lesser vibrations never troubled her, she was always terrified by the jarring of a thunderstorm.

No real feelings of gratitude or affection, however, ever entered little Helen Keller's heart. As she herself has expressed it: "Thus it is that when we walk in the valley of twofold solitude we know little of the tender affections that grow out of endearing words, and actions, and companionship"; and thus it came that when Miss Annie M. Sullivan—the "teacher" who was to unlock the great world, even life itself, to the benighted mind—arrived, she found awaiting her a passionate little mite, whose main affair in life was to obtain what she wanted by kicks, screams and pinches, and whose common amusement was to go about smashing and tearing everything that came within reach of her hands. Perhaps, however, not selfishness altogether was at the bottom of the child's paroxysms. The need of a better mode of expression was strong upon her. "I felt," she says, "as if invisible hands were holding me, and I made frantic efforts to free myself, not that struggling helped matters, but the spirit of resistance was strong within me." It was plain, however, to Miss Sullivan, that the lesson of obedience was the first that this poor child must be taught, and, with characteristic patience and firmness, she set about to

So. Boston,
May 1, 1891.
My dear Mr. Brooks;
Helen
sends you a loving greet
ing this bright May-day.
My teacher has just told
me that you have been
made a bishop, and that
your friends everywhere
are rejoicing because

A Facsimile of Helen Keller's Writing, in a Letter to
Rev. Phillips Brooks, of Boston.

accomplish it. Immediately there began a battle of will against will, and then followed many a painful "tussle," as Miss Sullivan described it, in which slapping was found very necessary upon the one part, and the use of little fists and finger nails on the other. In time, however, Helen became convinced that she must obey, and when to this conclusion was added the anxiety to learn about the wonderful things which this teacher was presently able to tell her, the hardest part of the battle was won.

The method adopted by Miss Sullivan in teaching the child was from the first to place an object in her hand, then, quickly withdrawing it, to spell the name of the object in the manual alphabet into the little eager fingers. The child, interested in this new finger-play, quickly learned to go through the same motions herself, but for many weeks no inkling of the connection between the words and the objects presented itself to her. At last, however, the great light burst upon her. Miss Sullivan had been trying to teach her the words m-u-g and w-a-t-e-r, and failing in doing so, tried the experiment by taking the child to the well-house. Miss Keller remembers the incident perfectly, and has described it in her own graphic way: "We walked down the path to the well-house, attracted by the fragrance of the honeysuckle, with which it was covered. Someone was drawing water, and my teacher placed my hand under the spout. As the cool stream gushed over one hand, she spelled into the other the word 'water,' first slowly, then rapidly. I stood still, my whole attention fixed upon the motions of her fingers. Suddenly I felt a misty consciousness, as of something forgotten, a thrill of returning thought, and somehow the mystery of language was revealed. I knew then that w-a-t-e-r meant the wonderful, cool something that was flowing over my hand. I left the well-house eager to learn. Everything had a name, and each name gave birth to a new thought."

From this time the progress of Helen Keller was phenomenal. She learned to read raised-letter print, she learned to write. With an eager impetuosity she mastered the public-school course and entered Cambridge school, from which she was graduated, with honors in English and German, into Radcliffe College. She also mastered Latin and advanced Greek. During all of this time, as well as during her college course, in the face of such tremendous odds, she kept up with her other class-mates. She has told us how hard it was, and of how, while the others were taking "notes" from the lectures, she was obliged to sit "listening" to the words as they came to her through Miss Sullivan's fingers, copying out what she could remember afterwards on her typewriter. In 1890, she learned to speak, accomplishing this by placing her fingers upon the throat and lips of others as they spoke, and imitating their aspirations. The sound of her voice is said to be like the cooing of a dove, low and mournful, but those who are used to her, and little children invariably, understand her readily.

Throughout her school course, though often discouraged, she never faltered, and the keen satisfaction which she won from her studies compensated her richly for the tediousness of the long, weary process of achieving them. "Knowledge is power," she says, "rather, knowledge is happiness, because to have knowledge, broad, deep knowledge, is to know true ends from false, and lofty things from low." From this little definition, then, it may be seen that Helen Keller has arrived at the true conception of education. She might work out her algebra and geometry, might read Goethe and Schiller, Moliere and Racine in the original, and glory in her love of literature in general—"Literature," she declares, "is my Utopia"—yet, in all, she recognizes as the true end the discerning of "lofty things

from low." Helen Keller has, in fact, developed into a noble, lovable woman, well deserving of the encomium which Charles Dudley Warner has bestowed upon her: "I believe her to be the purest-minded human being in existence." Not only pure in mind, she is thoroughly optimistic. "I am too happy in this world," she says, "to think much about the future, except to remember that I have cherished friends awaiting me there in God's beautiful Somewhere." And again: "There are moments when I feel that the Shylocks, the Judases, and even the Devil, are broken spokes in the great wheel of good, which in time shall be made whole."

The above passages have been taken from her book, "The Story of My Life," a volume no less notable for its purity of English, its poetry of expression and thought, its ripple of humor, brilliancy of metaphor and simile, and depth of philosophy, than for the fact that it tells, in her own words, the pathetic, yet triumphant, story of the little less than miraculous mental development of one so sorely handicapped. To teachers and students the wide world over her life history

better lessons, too, lessons in perseverance, and courage, and trust, and hope, and sunshine, may she not well teach us? In her weakness, she has, in truth, shown herself stronger than us all. While we have the example of Helen Keller before us, whatever our limitations, may we not fear, but may we ever remember that in our case, as in hers so marvellously, "The block of granite which is an obstacle in the pathway of the weak" may ever "become a stepping-stone in the pathway of the strong."

A Lasting Good.

It is with pleasure that I have remarked the steady improvement of the Home Magazine Department of your valuable weekly. I am sure many of your readers, like the writer, have enjoyed the articles on "Choice of Books," "Culture," etc., and I am sure your new department "Life, Literature and Education," will be appreciated by all thoughtful readers, as a step in the right direction in developing a taste for what is best in literature. The writer in his travels has often been struck by the almost total absence of reading matter in so many of our Western homes; so any

For a Social Evening.

How many of the following misses do you know? (Write the questions on separate slips of paper and see how many can answer them in the time allowed.)

- What miss is idle or does things wrong? Misemploy.
 - What miss often teases the cat? Misuse.
 - What miss is a dull scholar? Misapprehend.
 - What miss makes trouble among friends? Misunderstanding.
 - What miss has a great assortment in her schoolbag? Miscellaneous.
 - What miss is often unduly blamed? Mischance.
 - What miss often deserves our sympathy? Mishap.
 - What miss do we all wish to shun? Misfortune.
 - What miss often makes trouble for her brothers? Mischief.
 - What miss often loses her parcels? Miscarry.
 - What miss should we all avoid? Misdeed.
 - What miss causes suspicion of others? Mistrust.
 - What miss is an unsafe guide? Mislead.
 - What miss would make a poor "school-marm"? Misgovern.
 - What miss is always full of doubt? Misgiving.
 - What miss should never be in a court of law? Misjudge.
 - What miss often loses things? Mislay.
 - What miss runs in debt? Mismanagement.
 - What miss calls things by a wrong name? Misnomer.
 - What miss is frequently found in school? Mispronounce.
 - What miss is sometimes heard in prayer-meeting? Misquotation.
 - What miss is never honest? Misappropriate.
 - What miss is always ill-bred? Misbehave.
 - What miss wastes both time and money? Misspend.
 - What miss is an unreliable leader? Misguide.
 - What miss is an uncertain correspondent? Misdirect.
 - What miss destroys a nation's peace? Misrule.
 - What miss makes trouble wherever she goes? Misdoing.
 - What miss makes many mothers' hearts ache? Misconduct.
 - What miss undervalues her privileges? Misappreciate.
 - What miss is distrustful of human nature? Misanthrope.
 - What three misses are untruthful? Misrepresent, Misinterpret, Misstate.
- How many more misses do you know, and what do they suggest to you?— [Epworth Era.]

Homemade Candy.

General Directions: Granulated sugar is preferable. Candy should not be stirred while boiling. Cream tartar should not be added until syrup begins to boil. Butter should be put in when the candy is almost done. Flavors are more delicate when not boiled in candy.

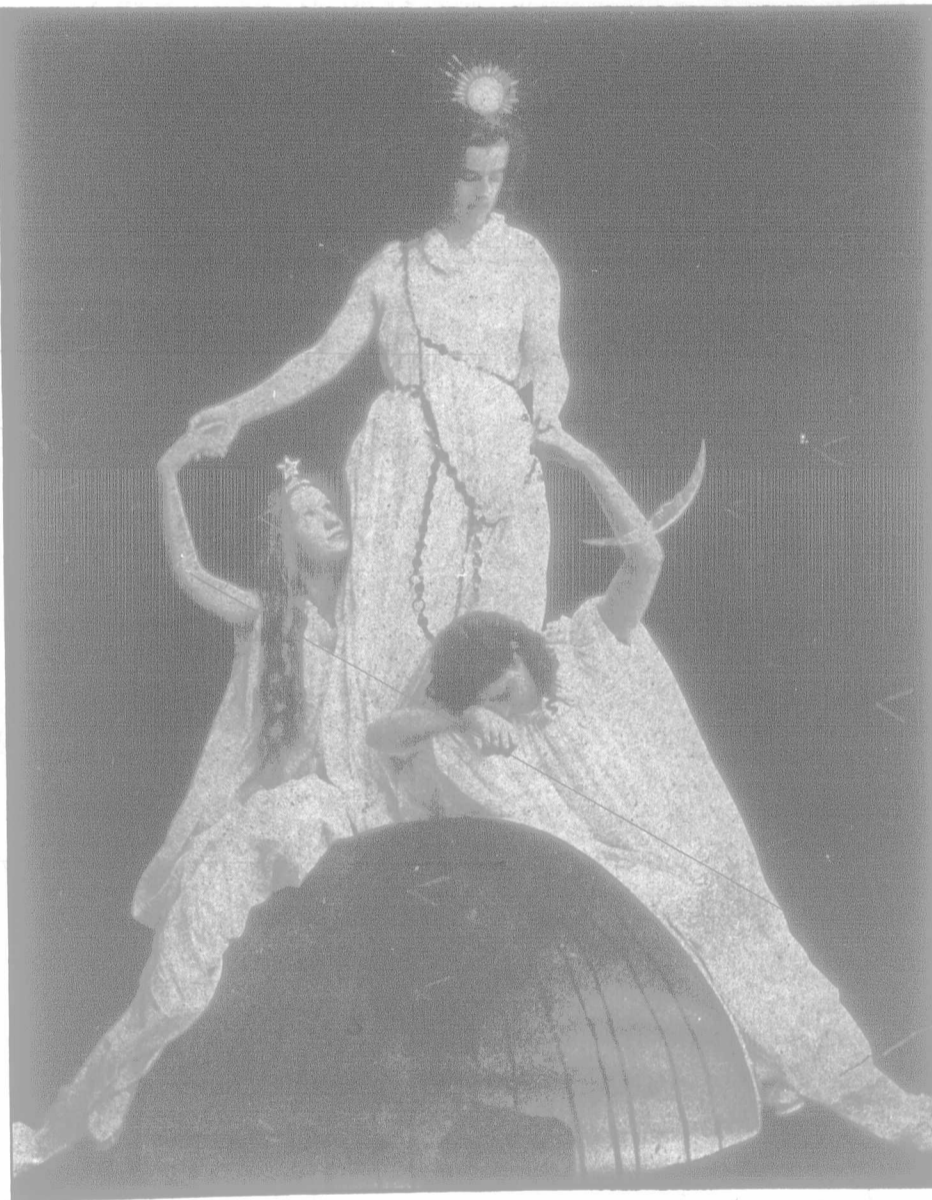
CREAMS.—Two pounds white sugar, cover with cold water, pinch of cream tartar, pinch of butter; wipe sugar from side of pan; put on stove, boil for five minutes; then place in cool place; stir till thick; knead; divide into small pieces; flavor.

BUTTER SCOTCH.—One cup sugar, half a cup water, one teaspoon vinegar, butter size of a walnut; boil twenty minutes; flavor.

CREAM CANDY (always good).—One pound white sugar, one wineglass vinegar, one tumbler water, one teaspoonful vanilla; boil half an hour. When it begins to boil, add a pinch of cream tartar.

Only One Mother.

"Hundreds of stars in the pretty sky,
 Hundreds of shells on the shore together,
 Hundreds of birds that go singing by,
 Hundreds of bees in the sunny weather;
 Hundreds of dewdrops to greet the morn,
 Hundreds of lambs in the crimson clover,
 Hundreds of butterflies on the lawn,
 But only one mother, the wide world over."



Three Attractive Canadian Girls, in Tableau—"Morning, Noon and Night."

is at once a marvellous example and stimulus.

To follow in detail the reasons why of Helen Keller's remarkable progress would require nothing short of a psychological treatise. Natural ability most certainly had something to do with it, and carefulness of training something more. The strongest factor, however, in all probability, was the intense concentration of attention which she has been enabled, nay, almost forced, to bring upon every matter which she took in hand. Concentration is one of the rarest things in the world, and in this may we not learn a great lesson from this wonderful girl, for truly, as Mr. Carlyle has said: "The weakest living creature, by concentrating his powers on a single object, can accomplish something. The strongest, by disposing of his over many, may fail to accomplish anything." Other and

effort which will awaken in the minds of our farmers and ranchers the necessity of providing a supply of good books for the rising generation will be of lasting good. I am, Sincerely yours,

Sunnyslope P. O., Alta. RANCHER.
 Dec. 5th, 1904.

Successful Canadians.

Canadian artists have done well at the St. Louis Fair. The awards have just been made, and are as follows:

Commemorative diploma and Gold medal of Honor for distinguished services in art—Robert Harris, of Montreal.

Silver medals—Florence Carlyle, A. C. Williamson, Toronto; W. Brynmor, E. Dymont, and R. Harris, Montreal.

Bronze medals—F. S. Challoner, F. McG. Knowles, Laura Muntz, G. A. Reid, S. S. Tully, H. Watson, Toronto; M. Cullen, C. A. Gagnon, J. Hammond, W. Hope, Montreal.

The Cedar Bark Torch.

By Walpole Murdock, Hartney, Man.

Canada is not old, and there are many persons still living who can remember the time when, with the exception of Montreal and Quebec and a few military posts along the frontier, nearly the whole Dominion was a wilderness, and all the modern conveniences of steam, steel and electricity were unknown. In those early days the tin lantern and the cedar-bark torch took the place which coal-oil and electricity now occupy. The outer covering of the cedar is composed of fine fibers, extending up and down the tree; these fibers readily separate if the bark is twisted or pounded, and the substance then resembles tow; is of a dark-brown color, emits a pungent and resinous smell which is pleasing to those who have once inhaled it. Although the bark holds fire most tenaciously, it will only blaze into a bright flame when waved gently in the air or exposed to the wind. When preparing the old-fashioned torch, the bark was cut into pieces about four feet long, or perhaps a little longer, if the distance to be travelled was great. Five or six pieces of the bark were placed together, each about three or four inches wide. The torch was then pounded with a mallet sufficiently to loosen the fibers but not to destroy the stiffness of the torch, which could be carried without the bark bending, and would last a long time. The different pieces were then bound together with the strong, pliable bark of the moosewood, and the torch was ready for lighting. If the weather was dry there was seldom any trouble in getting material for a torch, and five minutes would serve to make it ready for use. In those days clearings were generally fenced with cedar rails, and the bark was easily pulled off and prepared. With no other implement than his knife, the benighted Canadian could quickly procure a torch anywhere along a bush road; as cedar trees were to be found wherever there was low ground, and as the timber never decays, dry wood with the bark on could be always discovered. The old-fashioned torch made a most cheerful light and drove the darkness far back into the gloom, leaving a wide circle of illuminated ground around the traveller. It kept the wild beasts at a distance and prevented the midnight prowlers from becoming too familiar in the examination of the objects which were approaching. Now, when the Provinces are cleared and dotted with towns, it is easy to think that bears and wolves never attacked anyone, but in the days of long ago, when the small clearings were connected only by a primitive bush road, where the branches of the lofty trees met overhead, deepening the gloom of night, when wolves were howling in the distance, and some sturdy bear with shining eyes would take the beaten path to save the labor of forcing his way through the woods, the blazing torch was useful and comforting to the night wanderer in the magnificent forests which are now lost forever. Cedar bark, properly tied up, was sometimes kept on hand by those who expected to require something of the kind, and when a young lady gave her lover a torch to light him on his way home, it was considered a mark of favor and an intimation that he was welcome.

The Girl Who Laughs.

The girl who laughs—God bless her!—
Thrice blesses herself the while;
No music on earth
Has nobler worth
Than that which voices a smile.

The girl who laughs—life needs her;
There is never an hour so sad
But wakes and thrills
To the rippling trills
Of the laugh of a lass who's glad.

—Ladies' Home Journal.

Mamma—"Why are you so quiet, Robbie?" Robbie (aged four)—"I was des' thinkin' how glad I am Christmas doesn't come in the summertime." Mamma—"Why?" Robbie—"Cause I wear such teenty-weenty little short socks in the summertime."



October Puzzle Competition.

Harry M. Jackson, Teulon, Man., (aged 12) is the winner of the prize for the October puzzles. I must congratulate you, Harry, for you have answered every puzzle correctly, being the only competitor who has done so. C. D.

The correct answers are as follows:

- I.
Dorothea.
- II.
C R I B
R O S E
I S L E
B E E N
- III.
Leap-Frog.
- IV.
Peanut, almond, Brazil nut, chestnut,
cocoanut, hickory nut, walnut.
- V.
L O V E.
- VI.
Condemnation.
- VII.
A Hog—for he has a hog's head (hog-head) full of them.
- VIII.
One is hard up and the other is soft down.
- IX.
Nave. Vane.
- X.
Fire-place.
- XI.
Lavender, Jessamine, Rosemary, Hyssop, Sweetbriar, Myrtle.
- XII.
HEROD—He, Rod, Hero.
- XIII.
The Road
- XIV.
The letter M.
- XV.
Because when exposed to fire they run.
- XVI.
Cane, bat, Ida, lac, dodo, riv (three-fifths of river), ended, Niagara, era, roof, —CHILDREN'S CORNER, "FARMER'S ADVOCATE."
- XVII.
Trout, rout, out.
- XVIII.
Nile, Epsom, London, Spain, Oporto, Newark—NELSON.
- XIX.
Because they hold the reins (rains).
- XX.
To-day.
- XXI.
8 Cents.

This pretty little story was written for last year's Christmas Story Competition. —C. D.

The Little Waif's Christmas Present.

In the doorway of a miserable dwelling in a London alley, a child of some nine years of age sat huddled up. The clothes she wore were but a mass of fluttering rags. Her face was grimed with dirt; tears had traced white channels down her cheeks, and her curly black hair hid her white forehead. From beneath her thick eyebrows peered two big brown eyes, whose dark lashes were heavy with moisture. The child was not crying for any fancied trouble, as children are apt to do. She was crying because it was Christmas Eve, and because she was alone in the wide, wide world. What a sad life! No one to love her; no one to care whether she lived or died; no proud father or fond mother; yet once she had possessed both, but they were both dead now. As she sat there crying, suddenly a thought seized her—she would ask God

for a Christmas present. She would ask Him to take her to Heaven so that she would never be cold and hungry any more. She began to run to keep her feet warm. Suddenly she tripped over something, and hit her head against the corner of a house. She felt a sharp pain in her head, then she became unconscious. . . . When she came to herself she was lying in a hospital, clean and tidy, but very weak. Bit by bit she remembered what had happened, and she tried to get up. A kind nurse came to her and told her she was soon going to Heaven, where she would always be happy. There came a look of rest and peace on the pale face, and the large, dark eyes were softer and more beautiful than ever. A few hours later, as the Christmas bells chimed over the busy city, the summons came, and the ransomed spirit of the little waif entered into everlasting life. And who shall say there was not joy among the angels of God as she entered through the "golden gates," to go no more out forever?

They did not lay her in the parish burying-ground, but far away they bore the little worn-out body, and in the peaceful country churchyard of a pretty Devonshire village they laid her at rest. And there she slumbers still, until the judgment day, when the dead shall rise again. There side by side she lies with children of wealth; that child of poverty, who had known naught upon earth but suffering and want; yet what did it matter now? She was in God's keeping, and her memory was all that was left below. On the white cross which marks her resting-place, this simple inscription is written:

A LITTLE LONDON WAIF.

"Suffer the little children to come unto me . . . for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

By PAULINE SANDERSON,
(Aged 14).

Sent in last Christmas by Morley Malyon, Saintfield, Ont.

Muggins' Christmas.

By Alice Williams Brotherton.

We called her "Muggins"—just a wee
Light-hearted little neighbor,
Stunted of growth by poverty,
And robbed of play by labor.

"She bothers 'bout that Christmas saint,
To rest she'll hardly let me,"
Her mother said; "an' prays so quaint:
'K'iss K'ingle, don't forget me!'"

No feast for her would Christmas bring
Of turkey and cranberry.
One said, "'Twould be a pleasant thing
To make her Christmas merry!"

So, by her bed, with warm new clothes,
On Christmas Eve placed handy,
Were simple toys and plumped-out hose,
And one wee pound of candy.

And Muggins waking, with round eyes
Where awe and pleasure mingle,
Gazed on her gifts with glad surprise:
"Ou's brought too much, K'iss K'ingle!"

She sighed in tones of grievous doubt;
"Here's mos' enough for twenty,
Some 'nother girl might go without—
I didn't want too plenty."

Ah, not alone in Bible Leaf
Is Holy Scripture hoarded—
"More bless'd to give than to receive,"
In child hearts is recorded.

The meaning of the widow's curse,
And of the loaves and fishes:
Not selfish greed, but kindly use,
Will cupboards fill and dishes.

That which we share we surest hold;
We lose that which is hoarded—
To dead leaves turned, like fairy gold,
In German tales recorded.

Oh, little maids, in happy homes,
Life's best of bliss possess'd,
Remember this when Christmas comes
And earn—the Christmas blessing.

With the Flower's

The "India Rubber Tree."

A plant which the city people have long found to be "good," and which the country folk are just beginning to take into their hearts and homes, is the so-called "India Rubber Tree," really a species of fig (*Ficus elastica*). And "good" it certainly is, whether one desires it simply for its decorative effect, or because of its ease of culture; or because one has but little room for a collection, so must be content with a plant whose individuality is so great that it can stand by itself with dignity as "the" plant in an apartment. For this last purpose the rubber tree is especially adapted. In fact, it rather resents being placed among other plants, and seldom looks altogether at home among them, especially if they be of the delicate or fine-leaved varieties. Among palms and yuccas it makes a better showing.

Of course you must not expect to get figs from your fig-tree, nor even blossoms—I have never yet seen a *Ficus* in a private house with even the sign of a blossom upon it—but you will not mind that when you see its big, waxy, glossy leaves, and the interesting way in which the little long tight rolls at the end of the branches unfold into other leaves just a trifle lighter and fresher than their older brothers; and then you will be remembering that if you are kind to your plant it will grow into quite a tree for you, and that, with the least trouble in the world, you may propagate cuttings from it, and so, in time, have a whole colony of young rubber trees if you wish.

One can get a very nice plant a foot high at any of the greenhouses for 75 cents, or at the very outside, \$1.00. It will probably be in a rather small pot, but then the *Ficus* does very well in a very small pot, in proportion to its size. So, for a while, the only thing necessary will be to keep the leaves sponged off well, and to give plenty of water at the roots, never letting water stand in the saucer. The plant must not, however, be permitted to become pot-bound. At the first appearance of this, shift it to a larger pot, using for the filling-in compost a mixture of sandy loam and leaf-mould. Then keep on with the sponging and watering. The rubber plant usually shows its need of more root room by turning brown at the tips of the leaves. Last summer a friend was in much distress over this brownness which had attacked not only the tips, but had shown itself in brown blotches all over the leaves. As an experiment, she took clay and all out of the pot without disturbing the roots, and set the whole lump out in the garden in a rather sandy spot, giving the plant plenty of water as usual. The way it revived was simply marvellous. New sprouts appeared in short order, and in a very few weeks one would scarcely have recognized it for the same plant.

When a rubber tree has reached the stage at which it may be "slipped," the operation may be accomplished in a very simple, yet rather curious way. Make an incision in the under side of a branch, near a leaf, without cutting it off. Now fasten a piece of cord to the branch, and again to a branch, or to some point of the main stem above, so as to hold the wound open in order that the end of the slip may callous over. Now bind around the wound a tuft of wet moss, and keep the moss wet continually until roots appear through it; then sever the slip and pot.

FLORA FERNLEAF.
"Farmer's Advocate" office, Winnipeg, Man.



The King is Near of Kin to Us.—
2 Sam. xix. : 42.

"Now a new Power has come on the earth,
A match for the armies of hell;
A Child is born who shall conquer the foe,
And all the spirits of wickedness quell;
For Mary's Son is the Mighty One
Whom the prophets of God foretell.
The stars of heaven still shine as at first
They gleamed on this wonderful night;
The bells of the city of God peal out,
And the Angels' song still rings in the height;
And love still turns where the God-head burns,
Hid in Flesh from fleshly sight."

When the men of Judah were accused of being over-zealous in their loyalty to King David, they declared with glad reasonableness: "The king is near of kin to us," and we too may make that wonderful claim, for we are near of kin to great David's Greater Son—the King of kings. The question Solomon asked so long ago: "But will God in very deed dwell with men on the earth?" was grandly answered on the first Christmas Day.

Let us look reverently into the mystery of the Holy Incarnation, the great Event which has lifted man into living unity with God. We have not only been made partakers of the Divine nature, but, more wonderful still, God has taken upon Him our nature—the Creator has stooped to become one with the creature. As we reach out into the vast distances of space, ever learning more and more of our own insignificance, and of the infinite greatness of Him who upholds millions or worlds in space by the word of His power, we may well bow our heads in wondering awe, and say humbly: "I am not worthy that Thou shouldst come under my roof." I saw, recently, that the nearest star (as distinguished from a planet) had been roughly computed to be 24,000,000,000,000 miles away, and that if we had telephonic communication, it would take 46 "years" for a message to pass between us. The light from this "nearest" star is said to take four years to reach the earth, and an express train, traveling 40 miles an hour, would take 70,000,000 years to travel those billions of miles. We might think that One, to whom such vast distances are as nothing, would overlook this world altogether, and think the men living on it of very little importance. But at Christmas time we are reminded that the Almighty Creator, whom "heaven and the heavens of heavens cannot contain," does in very deed "dwell with men on the earth," and that He touches us even more closely than that. In the prophecy of Zechariah is a mysterious passage about One who is declared by the LORD of hosts to be "The MAN that is My FELLOW." In the Wisdom of Solomon, we can hardly fail to see a veiled reference to the coming night of the Nativity in the strange words used to describe the midnight deliverance of the Israelites. "For while all things were in quiet silence, and that night was in the midst of her swift course, Thine Almighty Word leaped down from heaven out of Thy royal throne."

The Christmas spirit of goodwill to men grows stronger each year,—
"The bright electric thrill
Of quick instinctive union, more frequent
and more sweet,
Shall swiftly pass from heart to heart
in true and tender beat.
And closer yet and closer the golden
bonds shall be,
Enlinking all who love our Lord in pure
sincerity;

Once a year at least the jostling, care-hardened world realizes the "brotherhood of man," but don't let us forget the grander truth that Christ—the King—is also "near of kin to us." The same message that David sent to the elders of Judah, He, who is very God as well as very Man, sends also to us: "Ye are My brethren, ye are My bones and My flesh." How strange are His pleading words to the unbelieving disciples, as though He, rather than they, were the gainer by the mysterious linking of human and Divine: "Behold My hands and My feet, that it is I myself; handle Me, and see; for a spirit hath not flesh and bones, as ye see Me have." Strange it seems that the Creator should plead with the creature to acknowledge the claim of kinship, that He should stand patiently outside the door of such a poor relation, asking to be admitted, when He is the Owner of all.

He still comes to men in "great humility," but who can tell when the Second Advent may be—when He shall come again in "glorious majesty"? If we shut Him out of our hearts and lives now—shut Him out by careless forgetfulness or hardening selfishness—it will then be His turn to shut the door, and our turn to cry, "Lord, Lord, open to us!" The King is near of kin to us. He is the only Friend who fully understands our inmost soul, the only Friend to whom we can tell everything, and be sure of tender, strengthening sympathy.

"Oh, Heart, omnipotent to bless,
Most human in Thy tenderness,
In Thee, as in none else beside,
Most fully, safely, I confide;
Yet never can too clearly press:
For Thou, in sympathy divine,
Hast stooped to lift my heart to
Thine."

In wishing you, as I do most earnestly, a glad and joyful Christmas, I ask you to see to it that the King is welcomed loyally on His own Birthday. There was "no room" in the inn at Bethlehem for that royal Guest, and in too many Christian homes there seems to be "no room" still on Christmas Day. There is such a rush and excitement, and so many people to be remembered, that He—the King—is forgotten. Just think of it! Absolutely forgotten on the great festival which is held (or supposed to be held) entirely in His honor. If it has been true sometimes that "He has come to His own, and His own received Him not," let us this Christmas joyfully and humbly welcome our Kingly Brother, whose very life-blood beats in our veins. "For verily He took not on Him the nature of angels, but He took on Him the seed of Abraham. Wherefore in all things it behooved Him to make like unto His brethren."

"O God, O Kinsman, loved but not enough!
O MAN, with eyes majestic after death,
Whose feet have toiled along our pathway rough,
Whose lips drawn human breath;
By that one likeness which is ours and Thine,
By that one nature which doth hold us kin,
By that high heaven, where sinless,
Thou dost shine
To draw us sinners in.
Come! lest this heart should, cold and cast away,
Die ere the Guest adored she entertain—
Lest eyes which never saw Thy earthly day
Should miss Thy heavenly reign."

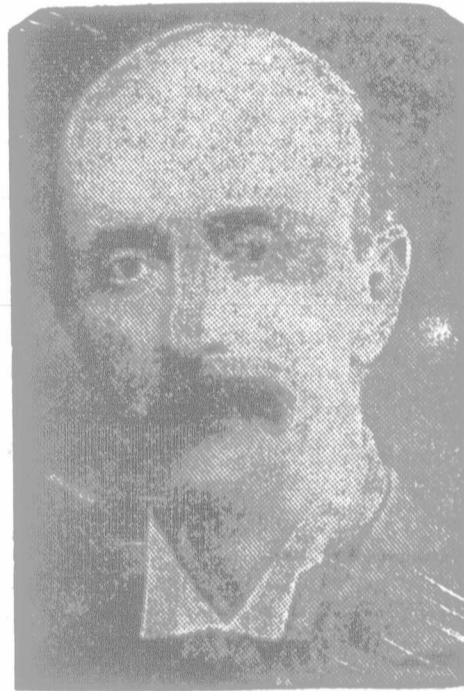
The King did not take a human body and soul only for a time. He took our nature with Him when ascending into heaven, and let us never forget the wonderful truth that, now and forever, "MAN with GOD is on the Throne."
HOPE,

The LEAVENWORTH CASE

By A. K. Green.

CHAPTER XIV.—Continued.

"No."
"Nor if you found him pleasant, to converse with him?"
"No."
"Not even if in the course of conversation, you might come across something that might serve as a clew in your efforts to save Eleanore Leavenworth?"
The no I uttered this time was less assured; the part of a spy was the very last one I desired to play in the coming drama.
"Well, then," he went on, ignoring the doubtful tone in which my assent had been given, "I advise you to immediately take up your quarters at the Hoffman House."
"I doubt if that would do," I said.
"If I am not mistaken, I have already seen this gentleman and spoken to him."
"Where?"
"Describe him first."
"Well, he is tall, finely formed, of very upright carriage, with a handsome dark face, brown hair streaked with gray, a piercing eye, and a smooth address. A very imposing personage, I assure you."
"I have reason to think I have seen him," I returned; and in a few words told him when and where.



Earl Grey.

Formally installed as Governor-General of Canada in the Legislative Council Chamber of Nova Scotia at Halifax, Dec. 10, '04. Now at Government House, Ottawa.



Countess Grey.

Wife of Canada's new Governor General.

"Humph!" said he at the conclusion, "he is evidently as much interested in you, as we in him; how's that? I think I see," he cried again, after a moment's thought. "Pity you spoke to him; may have created an unfavorable impression, and everything depends upon your meeting without any distrust."

He rose and paced the floor.
"Well, we must work slow, that is all. Give him a chance to see you in other and better lights. Drop into the Hoffman House reading-room. Talk with the best men you meet while there, but not too much or too indiscriminately. Mr. Clavering is fastidious, and will not feel honored by the attentions of one who is half fellow well met with everybody. Show yourself for what you are, and leave all advances to him."
"Supposing we are under a mistake, and the man I met on the corner of Thirty-seventh Street was not Mr. Clavering?"
"I should be greatly surprised, that's all."

"Mr. Gryce," said I, anxious to know that all this talk about an unknown party had not served to put my own plans from my mind, "there is one person of whom we have not spoken."
"No?" he exclaimed softly, "and who may that be?"
"Why, who but Mr.—" I could get no further. What right had I to mention any man's name in this connection, unless I possessed sufficient evidence against him to make such mention justifiable. "I beg your pardon," said I, "but I think I will hold to my first impulse, and speak no names."

"Harwell?" he ejaculated, easily. "I see no reason why we shouldn't speak of him, that is if there is anything to be gained by it."

"His testimony at the inquest was honest, you think?"

"It has not been disproved."

"He is a peculiar man."

"And so am I," the detective returned. I felt myself slightly nonplussed, and lifting my hat from the table prepared to take my leave, but suddenly thinking of Hannah, turned and asked if there was any news of her.

He seemed to debate within himself, hesitated so long that I began to doubt if this man intended to confide in me after all, when suddenly he exclaimed vehemently:

"The evil one himself is in this business. If the earth had opened and swallowed up this girl, she couldn't have more effectually disappeared."

I experienced a sinking of the heart. Eleanore had said, "Hannah can do nothing for me." Could it be that the girl was indeed gone, and forever?

"I have innumerable agents at work, to say nothing of the general public, and yet not so much as a whisper has come to me in regard to her whereabouts. I am only afraid we shall find her floating in the river some fine morning, without a confession in her pocket."

"Everything hangs upon that girl's testimony," I remarked.

He gave a short grunt. "What does Miss Leavenworth say about it?"

"That the girl cannot help her."

I thought he looked a trifle surprised at this. "She must be found for all that," said he, "and shall, if I have to send out Q."

"Q?"

"An agent of mine who is a living interrogation point; so we call him Q, which is short for query. When the contents of the will are made known come to me."

The will! I had forgotten the will.

CHAPTER XV.
Ways Opening.

I attended the funeral of Mr. Leavenworth, but I did not see the ladies either before or after the ceremony. I, however, had a few moments' conversation with Mr. Harwell, which, without eliciting anything new, provided me with food for abundant conjecture. For he had asked me, almost at first greeting, if I had seen the "Telegram."

of the night before, and when I responded in the affirmative, turned such a look of mingled distress and appeal upon me, that I was tempted to ask how such a frightful insinuation against a young lady of reputation and breeding could ever have got into the papers. It was his reply that struck me.

"That the guilty party might be driven by remorse to own himself the true culprit, I suppose."

A curious remark to come from a person who had no knowledge or suspicion of the criminal and his character; and I would have pushed the conversation further, but the secretary, who was a man of few words, drew off at this, and could be induced to say no more. Evidently it was my business to cultivate Mr. Clavering, or anyone else who could throw any light on the secret history of these girls.

That evening I received notice that Mr. Vesley had arrived home, but was in no condition to consult with me upon so painful a subject as the murder of Mr. Leavenworth. Also a line from Eleanor giving me her address, but requesting me at the same time not to call unless I had something of importance to communicate, as she was too ill to receive visitors.

The next day, pursuant to the wishes of Mr. Gryce, I stepped into the Hoffman House and took a seat in the reading-room. I had been there but a few moments when a gentleman entered whom I immediately recognized as the same I had spoken to on the corner of Thirty-seventh St. and Sixth Ave. He must have remembered me also, for he seemed to be slightly embarrassed at seeing me, but recovered himself, took up a paper and soon became to all appearance lost in its contents, though I could feel his handsome black eyes upon me, studying my features, figure, apparel, and movements, with a degree of interest that astonished, as much as it disconcerted me. I felt that it would be injudicious on my part to return his scrutiny, anxious as I was to meet his eye and learn what emotion had so fired his curiosity in regard to a perfect stranger; so I rose, and crossing to an old friend of mine who sat at a table opposite, commenced a desultory conversation, in the course of which I took occasion to ask if he knew who the handsome stranger was. Dick Furbid was a society man, and knew everybody. "His name is Clavering, and he comes from London. I don't know anything more about him, though he is everywhere you go, if you except private houses. He has not been received into society yet; waiting for letters of introduction, perhaps."

"A gentleman?"

"Undoubtedly."

"One you speak to?"

"Oh, yes; I talk to him, but it's little he says to me. Which same goes to prove," he went on, "that he is the real thing."

Laughing, I left him, and in a few minutes sauntered from the room.

As I mingled again with the crowd on Broadway, I found myself wondering immensely over this slight experience. That this unknown gentleman from London, who went everywhere except into private houses, could be in any way connected with the affair I had so at heart, seemed not only improbable, but absurd, and for the first time I felt tempted to doubt the sagacity of Mr. Gryce in recommending him to my attention.

The next day I repeated the experiment, but with no greater success than before. Mr. Clavering came into the room, but seeing me, did not remain. I began to realize it was no easy matter to make his acquaintance. To atone for my disappointment I called on Mary Leavenworth in the evening. She received me with almost a sister-like familiarity.

"Ah," cried she, after introducing me to an elderly lady at her side—some connection of the family, I believe, who had come to remain with her for awhile—"you are here to tell me Hannah is found; is it not so?"

I shook my head, sorry to disappoint her. "No," said I, "not yet."

"But Mr. Gryce was here to-day, and he told me that he hoped she would be heard from within twenty-four hours."

"Mr. Gryce here!"

"Yes; came to report to me how matters were progressing, not that they seemed to have advanced very far," she continued, mournfully.

(To be continued.)



Another of our prize essays to-day, a letter full of suggestion upon a subject too often overlooked, that of weeding out the unattractive things from our homes. Nature, our great teacher, makes no mistakes in the habitation she offers us. Upon the tiniest plant, growing in the most obscure crevice, she places the stamp of an infinite delicacy, and over the fallen tree trunk, which might otherwise be a discordant element in the harmony of her plan, she throws a cloak of soft green moss to transform it into a thing of beauty. There are no hideous things by "wood, or stream, or fell"; why, then, should we have them in the houses in which we must spend so great a share of our lives? By all means, let those of us who have never thought upon this subject be awakened to its importance. In our buying during the coming year may we never lose sight of it, but may we look to the tastefulness as well as to the utility of the wall-papers, and teapots, and table-covers, and bedspreads which must come into our homes. In short, may it prove to be true that "Margaret" shall have stirred up a veritable revolution in "aprons" and a few other things.

It has just struck me that a discussion upon what constitutes "taste" in furnishing a house might prove a very interesting and helpful feature of our Ingle Nook. I shall be very much pleased to receive letters upon this subject from any who may have ideas upon it.

Helponabit's letter of thanks for her prize has been received. I am sorry we can't accede to her request regarding publishing the points of the various essays. Would like to, Helponabit, but simply cannot afford the space.

DAME DURDEN.

"Farmer's Advocate" office, Winnipeg, Man.

PRIZE ESSAY.

Beauty in the Home, and Other Topics.

Dear Dame Durden,—While we read a great deal these days about "simplicity in living," etc., I wonder if there is not room for something to be said from the other side. Of course, as Samantha Allen says, it is well to "be mejum," but I think sometimes in striving after "the simple life" it is very easy to degenerate into carelessness. Farmers' wives, as a rule, in the nature of things, have to be busy women, and farmers, as a general thing, do not need to have their appetites "coaxed," but still that should not prevent us from having everything served as attractively as possible. A few pretty center-pieces, nice tray cloths and crochet doilies do not cost much, either in time or money, but think of the difference of the dining table with and without them.

Always have flowers of some kind if possible. At present I have a deep, large box of sweet peas, growing beautifully in an unused room, which will furnish table bouquets when the snow is on the ground. Old tablecloths, when not worn too thin, make very good napkins for everyday use; and first, last, and all the time, remember when you are buying things for your house never to buy ugly things. Even calico for a quilt, have it pretty. It will cost no more, and has a much better effect on your family.

Not long since I happened to notice a woman—a farmer's wife—buying material for aprons. The merchant threw something on the counter, which in color and design was calculated to make horses shy, and asked her "if that would do." "Oh, yes," she replied, "it is pretty ugly, but it will do as well as anything." I mentally pitied her family, and thanked Providence I did not often have to behold her in her kitchen.

And one can multiply instances of the same sort. It is not so much lack of

taste as indifference to using the taste people have. Those women's sons grow up to wear flaring red and blue neckties—not that that in itself is breaking one of the commandments, I suppose, but it is apt to have that effect on the beholder—and their daughters to rejoice in loud plaids and stripes, and marvelous headgear.

Now for a few proved suggestions: A quarter of a pound each of washing soda and chloride of lime, dissolved in two quarts of water, is fine for taking stains out of unpainted wood.

A teaspoonful of sugar added to turnips while cooking greatly improves them.

Over the table in my pantry I have a narrow shelf, about three inches wide, on which I keep all my spices, soda, flavorings, etc. On the front is a row of nails for mixing-spoons, egg-beater, etc., etc. It does not take up much room, and is a great convenience. Use granite-ware, and don't break your back and temper lifting heavy iron pots. What is saved from the tinsmith goes in the doctor's pocket generally.

For those—like us—who like whole wheat, here is a "pattern" for muffins, which are favorites: 1 cup sweet cream, ½ cup sugar, ½ teaspoonful soda dissolved in the cream, 1 teaspoonful cream of tartar put in the flour, a pinch of salt, ½ cup (good) of currants or raisins, whole wheat enough to make a stiff batter. Bake in muffin pans.

Here is the favorite refreshment of the boy of the family. Pin wheels: Make a nice short biscuit dough, roll out and sprinkle thickly—the thicker the better, the boy thinks—with currants, sugar, and a little nutmeg; roll up, cut in slices, and bake.

I agree with "Desire to Help" on the reading question. Am so fond of reading, and it is so hard sometimes to get books.

With best wishes for the "Ingle Nook," Hostess, and others, I remain,
Yours— MARGARET.

AUNT LIBBIE ASKED FOR.

Dear Dame Durden,—Allow me to enter into your Ingle Nook. I have been reading the letters written by the "Nookers." I am a lover of flowers. In my garden in the past summer I had daisies, pansies, sweet peas, asters, marigolds, sweet marigold, golden glow, and nasturtiums. In the house I have a pot of pink geranium and two pots of shamrock. For a table bouquet in summer, I have a square vase, about five inches high, and another tall vase I stand inside of it, then I fill both with water. In half of lower vase I put nasturtiums, and in the rest daisies and pansies. The top I fill with the ones that hang over most around the edge, and then fill up the center. This makes a dainty bouquet for the table. A little pinch of salt will help to keep them fresh longer. I would like to hear from Aunt Libbie again. I am sending you a recipe for fried chicken: Prepare your chicken, sever at the joints, slice meat off the breastbone; have frying-pan hot, with plenty of butter in it, and roll your chicken in flour, that has a little salt and pepper in it. Now fry as you would trout. When it becomes a little brown, cover with a lid and cook more slowly. You will find this a "dainty dish to set before a King." I will close now, wishing the Ingle Nook every success.

SILVERLOCKS.

Come again, Silverlocks. Aunt Libbie, don't fail to put in an appearance.

A LETTER FROM AUNT MARJORIE.

Dear Dame Durden,—May I come in for a little chat with you, while my irons are heating, as I am busy ironing. You always seem so cozy in your pattern. I think.

First of all, I want to thank you for the talk you gave on breadmaking a few

months ago. It has helped me so much, and I have had excellent bread ever since.

Then I enjoyed so much your talk on books and reading, as I am so very fond of reading. I have heard different women say they never had a minute to spend reading, and yet those same women would spend five minutes or more ironing a sheet. Now some may think I am rather a poor housekeeper when I say that I never iron my sheets; but when perfectly dry, I fold them neatly and put them away, and spend the time saved in reading, and I'm sure it does me more good.

One thing my husband will not allow me to do in the evenings, is to mend or darn for him, and our evenings are mostly spent in reading, and we always enjoy them so much. I have six of a family to work for, and do my sewing as well, but I always find time for my mending during the day.

I suppose a good many mothers will be wondering what to get as presents for the girls and boys for Christmas. I would suggest a paper or magazine that they are particularly interested in. You will find it will give more enjoyment than a host of little gifts, not only to the children, but to the parents as well. We are not all interested in the same class of reading, and I think there should be a variety in every home, and the boys and girls would be more contented. Last year, besides our local newspaper, we took the "Farmer's Advocate"—my husband simply couldn't get along without "his" paper—then for my own especial benefit, I took the Ladies' World. We also got the Montreal Family Herald and the National Magazine. Now, while we didn't read all that was in these papers, we read what interested us, and the evenings passed so pleasantly.

Now I must wish you and all the members a Merry Christmas, and run away, or I know you will not invite me in again.
AUNT MARJORIE.

No danger of our not inviting you again, Aunt Marjorie. I feel like placing you in the chair of honor after what you said about the bread-making. Which of the recipes did you use?
D. D.

LOVE-LETTERS.

We have discovered that we have two kinds of friends among our subscribers. Those who belong to the one class write us words of praise which are certainly much appreciated; such expressions of satisfaction in our efforts never fail to inspire us to work still harder for our people through the columns of the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine. Those who belong to the other class, besides their words of appreciation, usually at this season of the year add a little postscript to say, "I have secured a new subscriber for your valuable paper. Kindly forward to —. Needless to say, we like to get such little love-letters as these also, and we want to get more of them than ever this year, say one from every present subscriber.

Swatter.—I see you are mentioned in one of the books just published.

Prindy.—Indeed! What book?

Swatter.—The directory.

Fair Passenger.—Won't you have a paper, sir?

Hoggy.—Why—er—what makes you offer me a paper?

Fair Passenger.—I thought you'd be more comfortable while women are standing if you could hide your face!

A New Year's Greeting.

(IN ACROSTIC.)

From Rudyard Kipling. Compiled for this issue by Agnes Deans Cameron, Victoria, B.C.

And only the Master shall praise us, and only the Master shall blame; and no one shall work for money, and no one shall work for fame, but each for the joy of the working.—L'Envoi.

How can he speak? said I. "He's done the work. The two don't go together."—Conference of the Powers.

And we all praise famous men—ancestors of the college; for they taught us common sense, truth and God's own common sense, which is more than knowledge!—Dedication to Stalky & Co.

Pack meets with Pack in the jungle, and neither will go from the trail: lie down till the leaders have spoken—it may be fair words shall prevail.—The Jungle Book.

Plowman listened and bowed his head: "To-day and to-morrow God's will," he said, "He sendeth us years that are good, as He sendeth the dearth."—What the People Said.

You can be so big that you mustn't be tiny.—Light that Failed.

Now, all together, hear them lift their lesson—theirs and mine: "Law, order, duty and restraint, obedience, discipline!"—M'Andrew's Hymn.

Every man has a grand chance.—Education of Otis Yeere.

What is the use of trying to make things worse? Let's find things to do, and forget things.—Light that Failed.

You must be infinitely kind and patient, and, above all, clear-sighted.—Judgment of Dungara.

He marched, and he never told how near he was to breakin' down; and that's how Sir Frederick Roberts got from Cabul to Kandahar.—Incarnation of Mulvaney.

America's good enough for me.—Error in Fourth Dimension.

Ride with an idle whip, ride with an unused heel, but once in a way there will come a day when the colt must be taught to feel the curb that galls, and the sting of the rowelled steel.—Life's Handicap.

GOSSIP.

Some fine Clydesdale mares have recently been purchased by J. Burnett, of Napinka, Man. Shapely Lady, an imported four-year-old, by Prince Shapely, he by Cedric, by Prince of Wales, is a clean-limbed mare, excellent in pasterns and feet, and strong in quality throughout. She has a pleasing general appearance, which is very attractive, and this, along with her excellent blood and proven breeding qualities, which is assured by the grand young foal, by Prince Thomas, which she has raised since coming to Canadian soil, makes her a valuable acquisition. This young foal is full of quality, having that flat, clean, flinty bone so much in demand, and along with it a neat head, well set on, short back, and good general appearance.

Another good four-year-old mare is Attractive Bell (imp.), sire Prince Attraction, by Cedric, by Prince of Wales, dam a Macgregor mare, by Darnley. Bell is a good, thick mare, with feet, legs and pasterns of good quality. Both of these mares are with foal to Woodend Gartley, known to many of our readers as a first-class show and breeding horse.

Mr. Burnett also has a few Shorthorns of good make. Napinka Rose, by Grand Times, is a good type of cow, and an excellent breeder. Her present calf is a young bull, by Sittyton Stamp (imp.). He is a grand red, thick calf, very straight-lined and deep, and strong in bone. He has a grand chest, is strong in constitution and smooth. A full sister to the bull calf, also a fine animal, is owned by Mr. Burnett.

From panic, pride and terror, revenge that knows no rein, light haste and lawless error, protect us yet again.—Hymn Before Action.

Rest you: I must do my own work and live my own way, because I'm responsible for both.—Light that Failed.

Our hearts where they rocked our cradle, our love where we spent our toil, and our faith and our hope and our honor we pledge to our native soil!—The Native-Born.

My faith is mine—see thou to thine.—Ballad of the King's Mercy.

There's a whisper down the field where the year has shot her yield.—L'Envoi.

Hold ye the Faith—the Faith our Fathers sealed us; whoring not with visions—overwise and overstale.—Song of The English.

Even so. Only women understand children thoroughly; but if a mere man keeps very quiet, and humbles himself properly, and refrains from talking down to his superiors, the children will sometimes be good to him, and let him see what they think about the world.—A Preface.

Accept on trust and work in darkness, strike at venture, stumble forward, make your mark (it's chalk on granite), then thank God.—One Viceroy Resigns.

Do try to be cheerful," said the girl. "We know the very worst that can happen us, but we do not know the best that love can bring us. We have a great deal to be glad of."—Children of the Zodiac.

Very clearly answered the Colonel's son, "Do good to bird and beast."—Ballad of East and West.

Oppress not the cubs of the stranger, but hall them as Sister and Brother, for though they are little and fussy, it may be the Bear is their mother.—Baloo.

Continually keep Hope, for in this is strength, and he who possesseth Hope can worry through typhoid.—Counsels.

And it ain't because you bloomin' can't. It's because you bloomin' won't.—On Greenhow Hill.

The old lost stars wheel back dear lass, that blaze in the velvet blue. They're God's own judges on the Long Trail—the trail that is always new.—L'Envoi.

Earnestly resisted, and became a man, which is much more important than being any sort of a viscount.—The Man Who Was.

RIVEREDGE FARM.

Sittyton Stamp (imp.), bred by Duthie, imported by Miller, of Brougham, Ont., sire Leonodas, used as herd bull by Lord Fitzharding, of Berkley, Eng., is the present stock bull used by A. A. Titus, Napinka. He is a big fellow, weighing 25 cwt., and a sure stock getter of the right stamp, his progeny showing up well, not only at Mr. Titus', but also wherever seen. This fine bull is assisted at "Riverside Farm" by Banker of Prairie Home, bred by Barron, got by Nobleman (imp.), and out of Jennie Lind (imp.). He, too, is a good breeder. The matrons owned by Mr. Titus are a fine lot, large of size, of good quality, and mostly reds. It is somewhat difficult to make selections from so many good ones, yet Riveredge Rose and Red Cow, full sisters, may be taken as two of the best. The first is a thick-hearted, big cow by Windsor (imp.), and the second is also strong in constitution, very low-set, and of good quality. Another good thick one is Red Rose, dam by Windsor (imp.), and tracing to Indian Warrior. The best heifers are by Sittyton Stamp (imp.), and a fine lot they are; thick, deep, blocky, and naturally well fleshed. Mr. Titus has nineteen breeding females and some fine calves. Two of the most promising calves are Isaac Duthie and Highlander, both by Sittyton Stamp (imp.). The first is out of Marchioness 9th, by Royal Baron, bred by John Isaac, grandam Marchioness 4th, bred by Wm. Duthie. Highlander is out of a Windsor (imp.) cow. Mr. Titus has also a very fine cow. Mr. Titus has also a very fine pack of deerhounds, as good as the writer has seen for a long time. They are well bred, and show it.

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

THE HIGHEST AWARD GOLD MEDAL AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS,

HAS BEEN GIVEN TO

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CEYLON TEA. This is proof of the fact which we have always asserted, viz.: that in no other tea can you get the same quality or flavor.

Black, Mixed or Green. BY ALL GROCERS. Japan Tea Drinkers, Try "SALADA" Green Tea

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FOR

WEAK WOMEN

Expressly prepared by the most noted Japanese physician, are now on sale by

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

PRICE, \$2.00 A BOX.

Mailed on receipt of money.

—THRIFTY— HOUSEKEEPERS

Won't buy Woollen Goods in the old way any longer. Giving your own good money to swell a middleman's profits is a thing of the past.

TRY OUR METHOD

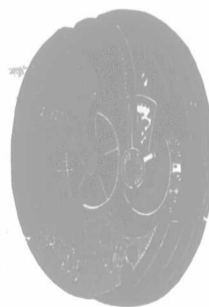
We make the best woollen goods of all kinds in our own factory, then sell them direct to you.

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The T. H. Taylor Co., Ltd. Chatham, Ontario.

HEADQUARTERS FOR WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY



REPAIRING — The steady increase in our repair dept. is a sure indication of turning out all our work in first-class order. We have lately added to our staff a first-class engraver. Any article purchased here we do engraving free of charge. A postcard to us, and we will send you a box for to send any repairs. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. H. MALLET, Brandon. Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

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

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All the latest specialties and up-to-date styles. Write us. THE LONDON PTG. & LITHO. CO. on London, Ontario

\$12.80 For 200 Egg INCUBATOR Perfect in construction and action. Hatches every fertile egg. Write for catalog to-day. GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.

GREAT DISPERSION SALE

OF THE

THISTLE HA' HERD

The oldest in the world. Bred 69 years without change.
Scotch all the time.

Estate of the late JOHN MILLER, Brougham, Ont.

The work of a whole and long lifetime has been spent in building this herd, and now the result:

"A HERD OF SHORTHORNS"

Both males and females, many of them imported, of the very highest excellence and most select Scotch breeding, containing more straight Marr cattle than any other; ready alike for the show-yard or the breeding herd, will be sold at the farm, near CLAREMONT STATION, on the C. P. R., 25 miles east of Toronto, at noon on

Wednesday, Jan. 18th, 1905

There will also be sold at the same time

THREE CLYDESDALE STALLIONS

and seven mares, mostly imported.

COL. GEO. P. BELLOWS, } Auctioneers.
CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, }

The following day Hon. W. C. Edwards, Rockland, Ont., will sell at his farm all the bull calves and a choice selection of females from his great Pine Grove Herd of Scotch Shorthorns. Ask for both catalogues.

FIRST ANNUAL AUCTION SALE

of the produce of THE PINE GROVE HERD of

Scotch Shorthorns

the property of HON. W. C. EDWARDS & CO.,
Rockland, Ontario, on

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19th, 1905,

In the Sale Pavilion on the farm.

We will sell all the young bulls, consisting of 22 short-legged, sappy, thick-fleshed, mossy-coated fellows, of the kind that may be used with safety in any herd. Several of them have been prizewinners at our best shows.

The 27 helpers and cows are of the same kind, and they are a fair selection from the herd.

We have for many years been importing the best Scotch Shorthorns we could find in Aberdeenshire, with the idea of making a breeding herd to furnish enough young things each year for a sale such as this.

Marr, Cruickshank and Duthie blood has been mostly our choice in the females, individuality always being the first consideration.

While we took every pains and spared no expense in procuring the best females to be found, we always kept in view the immense importance of having the best sires, and the great Marquis of Zenda and Village Champion now in use may be named as examples of the kind we like.

W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont.

COL. GEO. P. BELLOWS, MISSOURI, } AUCTIONEERS.
CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT., }

The annual Meeting of the Dominion Shorthorn Association will be held in Toronto on Tuesday, the 17th of January, and the Thistle Ha' Shorthorns, belonging to the estate of the late John Miller, will be sold at Brougham, Ont., on the 18th, from which place you can come to Rockland on the C. P. R., via Ottawa. Write for catalogue.

Two First-Class Publications in One

NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE NEW SUBSCRIBERS TO
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A WEEKLY PAPER FOR THE FARM AND A BEAUTIFUL MAGAZINE FOR THE HOME.

We have decided to extend our Special Subscription
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\$4.50 WORTH FOR \$3.00: Send us \$3.00 and two new names of people who have not taken The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine for at least twelve months, and for your kindness in extending the circulation of our Journal we will advance your subscription one year.

\$3.00 WORTH FOR \$2.25: Send us \$2.25 and the name of some person who has not taken the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine for at least twelve months and for your kindness in extending the circulation of our Journal we will advance your subscription one year.

The above two offers are only good until Jan. 15th, 1905, and do not include premiums mentioned in previous issues.

Remember changing of the name from one member of the household to another will not count as a new subscriber.

Farmers require the best. Inferior papers are dear at any price.

With the earnest assistance of our friends who already appreciate the Farmer's Advocate, its circulation will be doubled.

Our readers know the value of our journal and it has always been a pleasure for them to secure new subscribers to the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine.

Send for a free sample copy to show your friends, who will know a good thing when they see it.

A copy of the handsome 1001 Xmas Number will be sent to all new subscribers sent in before Jan. 15th, 1905.

THE WM. WELD CO., LTD., WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

GOSSIP.

PLUM CREEK STOCK FARM.

J. H. Kinnear & Son, of Souris, Man., breeders of Shorthorn cattle, own as fine a herd of pure-bred cows as we have seen for some time. They are a uniform lot, having extra size for their standard, and along with it good pedigrees and quality. Messrs. Kinnear had the misfortune to recently lose their imported bull, Clan MacKay. As he was a splendid type of Shorthorn sire, his loss is felt the greater where so many good females are kept. At present they have two exceptionally fine young roan bulls, which they are using, but as these are related to some of the heifers, the owners are on the outlook for another good sire.

Buttercup's Pride =45512=, a massive, good-handling, dark-roan two-year-old, got by Baron's Pride (imp.), dam Buttercup (imp.), by Merry Mason, is the older of the two. He is strong in heart-girth, thick, and broad on the back, well let down in the flanks, with long, deep, full hind quarters, and that smooth, thrifty appearance, which is indicative of a good doer, and can generally be accepted as an indication of ability to transmit like characteristics to posterity. All that has been said of the two-year-old can be reiterated of his full brother, the yearling, Torus K. This young bull is a rather lighter roan, equally growthy for his age and perhaps a trifle more masculine in appearance.

Buttercup (imp.), the dam of these two magnificent young bulls, is also owned by Messrs. Kinnear. She was bred by J. B. Manson, Old Meldrum, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, imported by H. Cargill & Son, got by Merry Mason, dam Beauty 26th, by Touchstone. She is a grand, large, smooth cow of thick, low-down, blocky make. Her daughter, Buttercup 3rd, got by Pride of the Realm, was imported in dam, and is also owned at Plum Creek Stock Farm. She is like her mother, an excellent breeder. Kathleen, a dark roan, is one of the best on the farm, and more need not be said of her, she was sired by Lapidary 2nd, dam Countess of Breeze Lawn, by Buchan Laird. Quaker Queen, a mate to her in quality and size, was got by the same sire, and out of Queenie, by Laird. Another choice cow is Faith, by Heir of Waverly, and the same dam as the last named. Souris Countess, out of the already mentioned Kathleen, sire Golden Royal, and her three-year-old daughter, Countess Champion, the get of Royal Champion, are a pair of very choice ones. We cannot pass without mentioning the names of Lila Lustre, got by Sir Charles Ralph; Golden Fairy, got by Golden Royal; May Beauty 2nd, and Rose of Dunmore 2nd, both by Royal Don (imp.); Champion Rose, by Royal Champion, and

Any Rheumatic sufferer may have a full dollar's worth of my remedy free

I searched the whole earth for a specific for Rheumatism—something that I or any physician could feel safe in prescribing—something that we could count on not only occasionally, but always. For the ravages of Rheumatism are everywhere and genuine relief is rare.

After twenty years of search and experiment, I learned of the chemical I now employ. And I knew then that my search and my efforts were well rewarded. For this chemical gave me the basis of a remedy which in the cure of Rheumatism is practically certain.

You pay nothing---you promise nothing you risk nothing---you deposit nothing

Crystallized Poison!

You know that hard water leaves a deposit of lime in the bottom of the teakettle in which it boils, and soft water does not. That is because soft water is filtered and contains no lime, while hard water is not filtered and is full of it.

You can imagine that if that deposit were to settle in the joint of your knee it would be extremely painful. And if the deposit grew, you could finally no longer endure the torture of walking.

Yet that is the very way that Rheumatism begins and ends. Except that the deposit which forms is not lime, but crystallized poison!

For your blood is always full of poison—the poison you eat and drink and breathe into your system. It is the purpose of the blood to absorb and carry off this very poison. And the kidneys, which are the blood filters, are expected to cleanse the blood and send it back through the system clean to gather more poison which they, in turn, will eliminate.

But sometimes the kidneys fail. And sometimes, from some other cause, the blood gets so full of poison that they cannot absorb it all. This is the start of Rheumatism. The poison accumulates and crystallizes. The blood carries the crystals and they increase in size. Then, when it can carry them no longer, it deposits them in a joint—on a bone—anywhere.

The twinge in your leg—the dull ache in your arm on a rainy day—these are the outward signs of the unseen crystals. And the twisted limbs and unspeakable anguish of the sufferer who has allowed his symptoms to go unheeded and unattended for years—these are the evidences of what Rheumatism, neglected, can do.

Rheumatism includes lumbago, sciatica, neuralgia, gout—for all these are the results of rheumatic poison in the blood.

Plainly, the first thing to do is to remove the poison. But this is not enough. The formation of the poison must be stopped, so that nature may have a chance to dissolve and eliminate the crystals which have already formed. Unless this is done there can be no cure—no permanent relief.

I don't mean that Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure can turn bony joints into flesh again—that is impossible. But it will drive from the blood the poison that causes pain and swelling, and then that is the end of the pain and swelling—the end of the suffering—the end of Rheumatism.

I am willing that you should prove my claims at my expense. I will gladly give you a full dollar package of Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic remedy to try. For I know that you and your neighbors and friends will by your good wishes and your good words, more than repay my initial loss.

A Certain Cure.

I spent twenty years in experimenting before I felt satisfied that I had a certain remedy for this dread disease—a remedy which would not only clean out the poison, but one which would stop its formation.

The secret lay in a wonderful chemical I found in Germany. When I found this chemical, I knew that I could make a Rheumatic cure that would be practically certain. But even then, before I made an announcement—before I was willing to put my name on it—I made more than 2,000 tests! And my failures were but 2 per cent.

This German chemical is not the only ingredient I use in Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure—but it made the remedy possible—made possible an achievement which, I doubt not, could have been made in no other way.

This chemical was every expensive. The duty, too, was high. In all it cost me \$4.90 per pound. But what is \$4.90 per pound for a real remedy for the world's most painful disease?—for a real relief from the greatest torture human beings know?

But I do not ask you to take a single statement of mine—I do not ask you to believe a word I say until you have tried my medicine in your own home at my expense absolutely. Could I offer you a dollar's worth free if there were any misrepresentation? Would I do this if I were not straight-forward in my every claim? Could I AFFORD to do it if I were not SURE that my medicine will help you?

Simply Write Me.

The offer is open to everyone, everywhere. But you must write ME for the free dollar bottle order. All druggists do not grant the test. I will then direct you to one that does. He will pass it down to you from his stock as freely as though your dollar laid before him. Write for the order to-day. Address Dr. Shoop, Box 52, Racine, Wis. I will send you my book on Rheumatism besides. It is free. It will help you to understand your case. What more can I do to convince you of my interest—of my sincerity?

Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Remedy

Lady Rose, by Royal Chief. These are a lot of extra fine cows, and but for the lack of space, we could mention many more. A lot of very fine calves, eleven of them quite young, yet growthy, showing their parentage to advantage, even at that early age, were suckling their dams.

Over 60 head of Shorthorns are at home at Plum Creek Stock Farm, and a grand even lot they are.

AN IMPORTANT SHORTHORN SALE.

The announcement of the dispersion sale by auction of the herd of Shorthorn cattle belonging to the estate of the late Mr. John Miller, of Thistle Ha', Brougham, Ontario, to take place at the farm on Wednesday, January 18th, marks one of the most important events of the kind in the history of pure-bred stock in Canada. This is undoubtedly the oldest herd of Shorthorns in America, if not in the world, having been established upon a foundation of animals imported from Scotland more than sixty years ago, and never a dispersion sale has taken place in all that time, but the herd has always been kept up-to-date by the frequent importation of fresh blood from the 'ountain-head, and the herd, as it stands today, contains, it is claimed, probably more of the blood of the Uppermill herd of the late Mr. W. S. Marr, so eagerly sought after at the recent sale of that great herd, than any other in America. Imported bulls of the best breeding and individual merit have been kept at the head of the herd continuously, and the dispersion of this pioneer and yet up-to-date herd will afford a unique opportunity to secure foundation stock or fresh blood which will be sure to carry improvement wherever it goes. Those who have watched the history and movement of Shorthorns in America in the last half century, can trace the product of the 'Thistle Ha' herd in the upbuilding and improvement of many of the best herds throughout Canada and United States. The sale is fixed for the day following the annual meeting of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, at Toronto, which will doubtless be largely attended, as important business will be before the meeting. 'Thistle Ha' is only some 80 miles east of Toronto, Claremont, O. P. R., or Pickering, G. T. R. Write for a catalogue early.

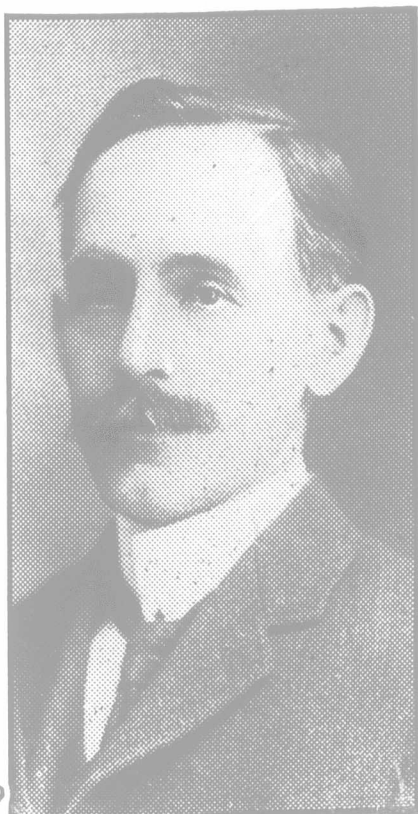
HEREFORD BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association was held in Guelph, Ontario, Dec. 7th. In the absence of the president, Mr. W. H. Hunter, Mr. W. H. Hammil occupied the chair. In the course of a few remarks, Mr. Hammil expressed his pleasure at seeing such a representative meeting, and congratulated the Association on the decidedly advanced steps that had been made during the year. The Herefords had come greatly to the front at all live-stock shows this year, and he predicted a great future for the white-faces.

Messrs. Mossom Boyd and A. Stone, in short addresses also spoke encouragingly of the Hereford breed in Canada. Mr. Henry Wade, of Toronto, Registrar of Live Stock, and secretary of the Hereford Breeders' Association, presented his report and financial statement, showing a balance on hand of \$798, which was adopted.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

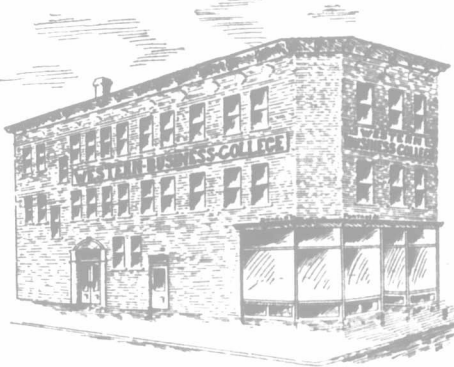
- President.—R. J. Mackie, Oshawa.
- Vice-Pres.—J. A. McDermid, Stayner, Ont.
- Vice-Presidents for the Provinces: Quebec—H. D. Smith, Compton; Nova Scotia—W. W. Black, Amherst; New Brunswick—H. B. Ball, Gagetown; British Columbia—J. L. McKay, Sinclair; Assinibola—R. Sinton, Regina; Alberta—O. Palmer, Lacombe; Manitoba—Jas. A. Chapman, Beresford; Ontario—J. A. Govemlock, Forest.
- Directors.—A. E. Philp, Brandon; R. W. Stutt, Forest; A. Stone, Guelph; W. H. Hunter, The Maples; T. H. Reid, Holstein; M. O'Neil, Southgate; A. Warnick, Painswick; W. H. Hammell, Beeton; F. M. Copeland, Harriston; H. Reid, Mimosa; M. Boyd, Bobcaygeon; T. H. Skippon, Hyde Park.



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303 Portage Ave., Cor. Donald Street, Winnipeg.

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Kelowna.

The Center of Okanagan's Far-famed Mission Valley, where Land and Sun Produce Nature's Riches in Abundance.

A Happy Homeland Where Labor Creates Wealth.

Kelowna is situated in the heart of the Okanagan Valley, thirty-four miles from Vernon by road, and thirty miles from Okanagan Landing by water. Leaving by steamer, Aberdeen, and proceeding southward along this most beautiful lake with precipitous hills on either side, flattening out into what are termed "bench lands" at the water's edge, the appearance of the country at once appears to the eye of a stranger as a formation distinctive to this country, while there are spots here and there along these shores dotted with the home of a settler surrounded by a compact little orchard. It is not until the well-known Okanagan Mission Valley is reached that land is obtainable in sufficient quantity to necessitate the establishment of a town. Turning suddenly around a point on the east side of the lake, the mountains are seen to recede in what appears to be a fan-shaped formation; in the center of the outer border of which, and on the lake front, is seen the town of Kelowna, sheltered by the surrounding mountains. Its location is beautiful. Here are found ideal conditions sought by men who are looking for new homes. Some places may have particular points which may surpass it, but the combination of conditions is found here to make industry productive, and fill life with contentment and happiness. The soil is of remarkable depth and marvellous fertility; climate that makes this a health resort at all times of the year; pure and abundant water; good schools and churches; easily accessible markets, whose demand can never be exceeded; excellent fishing and game, both large and small. There are no early frosts; irrigation overcoming drought; no crop failures, and market values of produce maintain a high level. It is the combination of these conditions which is making the Okanagan Valley, though practically only known but a few years, famous throughout Canada.

People have heard of this valley of sunshine, but little is known of its real possibilities. Most conclusive evidence is the number of friends of those who have already settled here, who are pouring into this valley and making homes for themselves. Enthusiasm is heard on all sides. Settlement has been retarded many years through the fact that large estates were secured by the early settlers, who, when they first arrived, staked off as much land as they could handle. This was done by each succeeding settler, and the land being limited, all that was available was located, producing a great barrier to the development of the district—one family living where hundreds could be accommodated. Conditions are changing; the value of these lands being realized, they are being subdivided and sold in small holdings to suit the purchaser. Take, for instance, the district of Kelowna, practically surrounded by two, which from their possibilities may be termed immense estates. The Leguime estate, comprising 8,000 acres in all of both bottom and bench lands, has this year been subdivided and just placed on the market. Thirty thousand dollars has been spent in building roads and installing a complete irrigation system, and is now ready to receive settlement, offering many excellent opportunities to those fortunate enough to be on the ground early. The Knox estate, containing 4,000 acres, has also been subdivided, and is ready to be placed on the market in small holdings for both horticultural and agricultural pursuits. It is mostly bottom land, well above the level of the lake, insuring perfect drainage, and supplied by a most efficient system of irrigation. Speaking of irrigation, it may be well to make a few observations on this subject. Eastern farmers, as a rule, suppose that a country where irrigation is necessary is

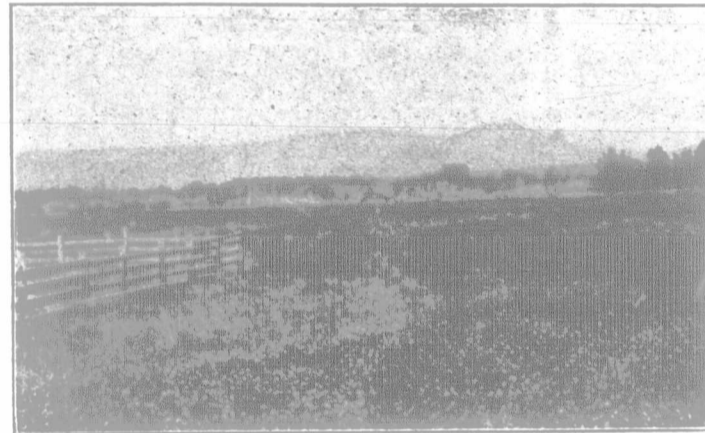


4 Tons to the Acre; First Crop; Cut This Year.

unfortunate. It may be summed up in two words as a "sure thing." It is a practical proposition to any farmer that it is better to put water on cultivated land just WHEN IT IS NEEDED, than to depend on the uncertainty of the clouds. Many a man who has anxiously watched his field or trees withering for want of rain, would have been much relieved to have simply opened a small gate and had water in abundance on his land—illustrating the time-worn irrigation phrase, "Every man his own rain-maker." Without it scientific farming is impossible, nor can the same results be obtained. It is neither costly nor difficult, for the reason that, owing to the formation of the country, with the very heavy fall of creeks in the neighboring mountains, the water can be taken at a level necessary to bring it by ditches which don't break out and wash away, to the levels where

grass-covered ranges will strongly dispute this idea. There is also an abundance of water, the country being a network of running streams, and springs are found all over the valley. Water is found on the bottom lands at a depth of 10 to 15 feet, while on the bench lands it is obtained from a nearby spring, or supplied by pipe-line from the mountain. This latter course may seem expensive, but it must be remembered that in this valley is the ideal of the "intensive," and not the extensive farmer.

Farms are sold in ten- or twenty-acre lots. This amount may seem small to the extensive farmer from Manitoba or the Territories, used to his 160- or 320-acre farm, but he may be surprised to compare his yearly profits year in and year out with the small ten-acre man, and find the comparison far from being as favorable as he might suppose. This



Where the Red Clover Grows.

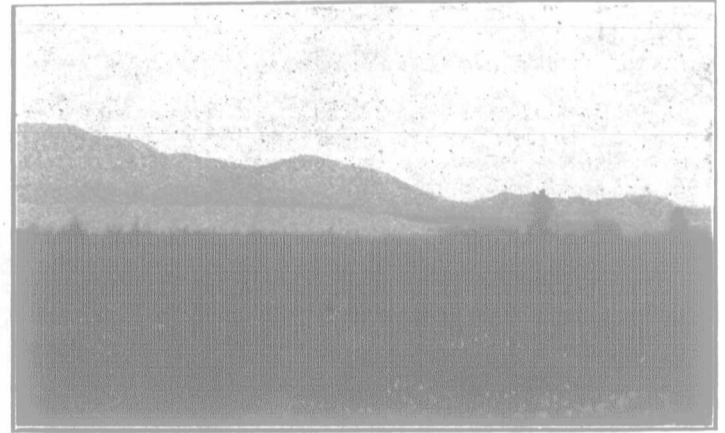
is required, where what is needed is taken off by each individual user through his own gate as is necessary, the balance passing into the lake. Though farming is carried on by irrigation, the farmer has a great advantage in another way: There has never been rain enough during the growing season to interfere with farming operations. The average rainfall is about eleven inches, most of which coming when the fruit is not growing. For the production of crops the farmer uses his head. Nature furnishes sunshine and soil; man brings the water when he wants it and where he wants it. In this is seen the reason why there are no crop failures here, except through neglect. It must not be imagined that nothing will grow without irrigation; the sight of the fir-clad mountains and

is, pre-eminently, a country of small farms and of small-fruit farms. The "Farmer's Advocate" correspondent has seen an acre of strawberries in this country which netted the owner over \$700, and a net yield of \$300 per acre for larger fruits is as common as the blizzards in the land where they grow wheat. The fact that farmers could make money on a ten-acre farm away from a city, was a fact that seemed strange to the writer (a Manitoban) on coming here. While it may be better to have more land for pasturage and gardening purposes, aside from the orchard, the land is so valuable for this purpose that many consider it more profitable to buy the necessary fodder. Fruit-growing, which is the unquestionable resource of this valley, will be taken up first.

of the valley and the practice of judicious irrigation combine to produce orchards of unsurpassed thrift and vigor. The Okanagan Lake, a large body of water 80 miles long by 2 to 6 wide, has, without doubt, a moderating influence on the climate, and to its influence must largely be attributed the regularity of the fruit crops. Such a thing as a crop failure in an orchard not totally neglected is unknown. The result is large and regular crops of choice fruit, produced at a minimum cost. When proper attention is given to the orchards—and any man who does not intend to give his orchard proper attention, had much better leave the business alone—the fruit is all of the very best quality. Apples compare favorably, variety for variety, with the choicest specimens of apples from Ontario



Haymaking.



Kelowna and the Lake, from the South.



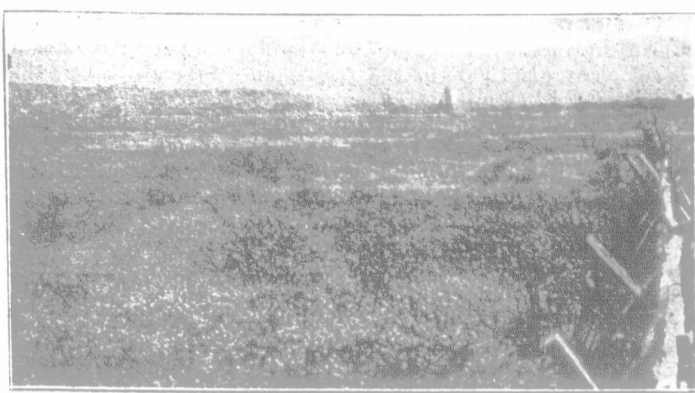
First Crop, 3 Tons to the Acre.



S. S. Aberdeen at Kelowna, B. C.



Timothy Meadow in Spring.



Where the Red Clover Grows.

or Nova Scotia. The Kelowna Gravensteins are not one whit inferior to those grown in the far-famed Annapolis Valley. Bartlett pears are far superior to those which California places on the market, and the same with all kinds of fruit. Northern Spy apples grown near Kelowna have brought a better price, it is said, on the Glasgow market than the same variety from Eastern Canada commanded at the same time. With reference to the market, Mr. Stirling said that seven or eight years ago, when fruit-growing was beginning to be thought of as an industry, and more fruit produced than the market could consume, some difficulty was found in disposing of the surplus. Apples brought as low as 85c. per 100 lbs. A prune evaporator was built. Pears could only be sold in small quantities. B. C. fruit was not known in the market. As the fruit increased in quantity and became known, the demand increased. When 35 tons had to be marketed there was some difficulty. When, six years later,

acre. From that time on the crop will be sufficient to pay all expenses and interest, and ceasing to be a financial burden, become a revenue producer. At a most conservative estimate, after the ninth year, the crop at least should be eight tons per acre. An average value of \$25 per ton, not packed, would make the figures per acre: Crop, \$200; total expenses, including packing, \$75; balance, \$125, or more than fifty per cent. in one year on total capital invested. Eight tons per acre is a very modest estimate. Trees ten years old, planted in this Valley, will be found easily able to carry 1,000 pounds of fruit, and most varieties, if properly treated, will crop every year, and not every other year as in many so-called fruit-growing countries. The Red Astrachan, one of the few which only crop every other year, more than makes up for it the year it bears, many trees carrying over 1,000 pounds of fruit, and often 1,500 to 2,000 pounds. There is no reason to suppose that

Palmer, Government Fruit Inspector, and a well-known authority on this subject, states in reference to the nature of the soil in the vicinity of Kelowna:

"The soil of the bottom lands is a deep, rich, alluvial deposit of a fine loamy texture, and very uniform in character. That of the bench lands varies somewhat, but is generally a Fine Warm Loam on the surface, intermixed in places with surface stone, and underlaid with a lighter subsoil mixed with small stone."

"Kelowna is justly famed for the excellence of the fruit produced in the orchards of the district: form, color and quality."

"The climate of the district is eminently favorable to Fruit Production. Its dryness prevents or checks the development of those fungous diseases which in moister and less favored districts affect both trees and fruit, and the immunity of the district from destructive storms is a most important feature."

"The Natural Advantages of the soil

For the first year or so, potatoes or root crops, the yield of which will be mentioned later, may be grown between the trees, or it is often advisable to sow with clover hay, keeping a strip on either side of the trees cultivated. The revenue derived from this source should be more than sufficient to pay all expenses in connection with the orchard, allowing good wages to the grower for this purpose.

Cost of Upkeep of 20 acres.

The cost of cultivating the land occupied by the trees, spraying and pruning them should not exceed the following figures, if done by hired labor:

| | |
|-------------------------------|----------|
| First year, \$10 an acre ... | \$200 00 |
| Second year, \$10 an acre ... | 200 00 |
| Third year, \$15 an acre ... | 300 00 |
| Fourth year, \$20 an acre ... | 400 00 |
| Fifth year, \$25 an acre ... | 500 00 |

\$1600 00

The orchard in the sixth year will represent an investment of \$4836, made up as follows:

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Original cost ... | \$2489 40 |
| Five years' interest at 6 per cent ... | 746 82 |
| Upkeep ... | 1600 00 |

\$4836 22

Equivalent to \$242 an acre.

The following figures may be of interest:

An orchard of 18 acres in the fifth year produced a crop which sold for \$329, delivered at the packing-house; in the sixth year, \$559.83; in the seventh year, \$2,088; in the eighth year, \$2,701.78; in the ninth year, with four acres of young apple trees coming into bearing, \$3,809. The orchard referred to is not yet at its best, and may be expected to give much larger returns in the future. There seems no reason why an apple orchard, properly treated, should not produce an average crop of 15 tons to the acre, and the trees should on this fertile land have attained a sufficiently large size at latest eleven years after planting. It may be stated that these figures are absolutely reliable, and are a most conservative estimate.

One vital factor towards the success of the Okanagan Mission fruit is its keeping quality, owing, it has been proved, to the dryness of the climate.

The fruit at the Coast and elsewhere may be equal, perhaps, in flavor, size and appearance, but when it comes to the test of storage, the fruit grown with the least moisture proves far superior to the rest.

Another benefit of fruit culture in the dry belt is the absence on the trees and fruit of foreign growth so detrimental to first-class fruit.

Pests, such as San Jose Scale and the Codling Moth are unknown, and the fact that only two sprayings a year are required, and these for aphids, gives a tremendous advantage over the American orchards, where six and seven sprayings are the rule, and are imperative for any fruit crop.

SMALL FRUITS.

While the district is essentially adapted for larger fruits, they do not bear in marketable quantity until three to five years. The smaller fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries, blackberries and Logan berries (this latter an excellent hybrid) mature the second year, and as the season opens early, command a high price. The present system of transportation is against extensive development along this line, though in the future there will undoubtedly be considerable profit in small fruits to the rancher. It might be well to mention that farms here of every description are commonly called ranches, whether devoted to fruit-growing, poultry-raising or general farming, and the term should not be confused with our large cattle ranches in the Northwest.

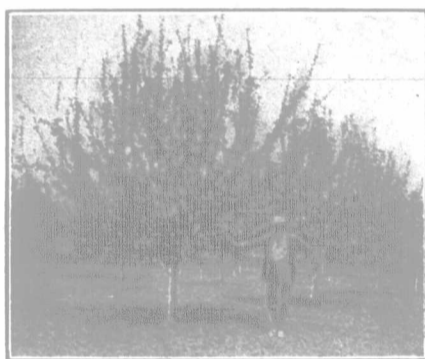
MARKET PRICES FOR FRUIT.

The following prices were quoted for fruit by leading shippers:

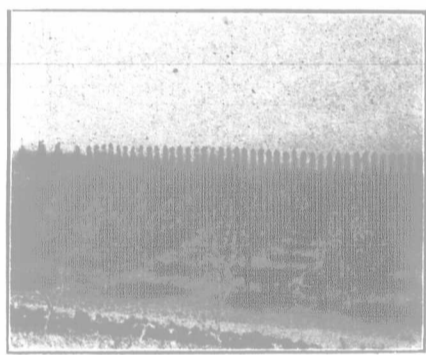
Apples, \$1.00 to \$1.25 per box of 40 lbs.; pears, \$1.35 to \$1.50 per box of 40 lbs.; cherries, \$1.60 to \$1.85 per box of 16 lbs.; plums, 80c. to 90c. per crate of 20 lbs.; prunes, 65c. to 75c. per crate of 20 lbs.; peaches, \$1.00 to \$1.25 per crate of 20 lbs.; apricots, \$1.00 to \$1.25 per crate of 20 lbs.; strawberries, 10c. per lb. per crate of 24 lbs.; raspberries, 10c. per lb. per crate of 24 lbs.; crab apples, \$1.50 per 40-lb. box; tomatoes, 14c. per lb. to start to 6c.

The following varieties command top price in the market:

Apples—Jonathan, Snows, Gravenstein,



Part of 5-year-old Orchard. T. W. Sterling, Kelowna.



T. W. Sterling's Orchard, Kelowna, B. C.



8-year-old Gravenstein, bearing 1,000 lbs. of Fruit.

35 cars had to be marketed there was not enough to fill the demand; orders for over 20 cars had to be turned down. Last year sixty cars of fruit were shipped from Kelowna, and the demand increased in even greater proportion. The market prices have, on the average, increased. No plums or prunes need now be dried, as the demand is greater for fresh fruit than what can be grown, at remunerative prices. There is no possibility of any change in the market taking place, as the demand in the Northwest is increasing faster in proportion than the orchards in the Okanagan possibly can or ever will do, as the land is limited. In reference to the percentage of returns that may be expected from a properly-cared-for orchard, putting the land at \$100 per acre, and estimating on a basis of 60 trees per acre, supposing all the work is done by hired help, calculating the interest on money invested at 6 per cent., by the sixth year the orchard should represent a capital expenditure of not more than \$240 per

this is a maximum, or that orchards may not be made to produce similar average crops under proper treatment. There is every reason to believe that the choice fruit grown by the careful orchardist will command in the future a far higher price than \$25 a ton. In the fall of 1903, three varieties of Hood River apples sold for \$1.75 (or \$87.50 per ton) and higher per 40-pound box, f. o. b., Hood River, Oregon, and this at a time when common apples were selling at 60c. per box, or \$30 per ton.

Apples, when grown here with like care, are as good as those of Hood River. There is a very good thing here in fruit-growing for the ordinary conscientious orchardist, but for the man who throws his whole heart into the business, and has the ability to grasp the opportunities in it, there is a gold mine. An extract from the report of Mr. R. M.

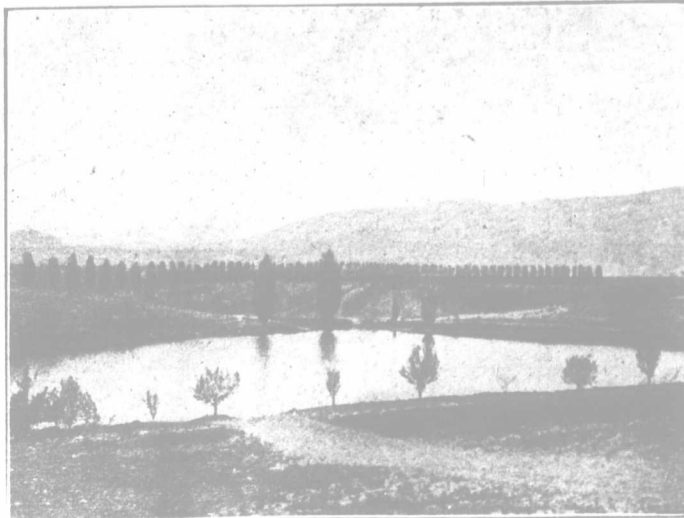
and climate are all that can be desired, and with the application of care and skill to the business of fruit-growing may be relied upon to produce fruit which will equal or excel that of the most favored sections of the Pacific Slope."

The cost in detail of setting out a twenty-acre orchard, prepared by Mr. Sterling, is as follows:

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Expense of Setting Out a 20-Acre Orchard of Apples. | |
| 20 Acres at \$100 an acre ... | \$2000 00 |
| Fencing ... | 200 00 |
| Preparing Land at \$5 an acre ... | 100 00 |
| Trees at 12½ cents each, 30 feet apart, 968 trees ... | 121 00 |
| Freight on same (about) ... | 20 00 |
| Setting out and planting at 5 cents ... | 48 40 |
| | \$2489 40 |



"Girt with Summer Seas," Okanagan Lake.



A Paying Investment.

Northern Spy, Wagner, McIntosh Red, Spitzenberg and King of Tompkins.

Pears—Bartlett, Beurre d'Anjou and Howell.

Plums—Italian Prune, Peach Plum, Bradshaw and Pond's Seedling.

Fall and winter apples command about the same price. The grower can always find a market with the packers, whose excellent work is fast making B. C. fruit famous, and will do credit to any orchard.

KELOWNA.

The town of Kelowna itself is most enterprising, and will probably be incorporated by the time this article is published; its situation on the lake front making it most desirable and pleasant to enjoy life. That business is flourishing is apparent to the most casual observer. All during the summer months, hundreds and hundreds of boxes of fruit may be seen on the wharf ready for shipment to the vast wheat fields of Western Canada, so necessary to supply the wants of the many and rapidly-increasing thousands of population. Every line of commercial business is well represented in Kelowna. A notable feature is the sawmill, which is very prominently situated, and is also capable of turning out all materials necessary for building in the Valley. The mill is kept busy filling the local market, so great has been the demand. There are three general stores, among which are those of Legume Bros., Lawson, Rowcliffe, O. W. M. Hughes, which carry most complete and up-to-date stocks, capable of fulfilling any demand required by the district; two drug stores, book store, two butcher shops, hardware store, livery stables, furniture store, two jewelers, harness shop, blacksmith shop, bakery, three doctors, lawyer, and two real estate and insurance firms. It also has a flourishing local paper, the Kelowna Clarion, which is making most excellent progress, a large town hall, a cigar factory. The Bank of Montreal has also opened a branch here, thus showing confidence in the district's future. The Lakeview Hotel, under the management of Mr. Jas. Bowes, is a good house, run by a good man, giving reasonable rates, and supplying accommodation which merits praise from every guest.

CLIMATE.

This is a subject which, in an article, is often overdrawn; but it is universally admitted that the conditions here are ideal to one who is weary of an existence where he has to keep cool in summer, and try to keep warm all winter, and very occasionally dodge wind and thunder storms and blizzards which strike straight from the shoulder. The summers are perfect sunshine for weeks at a time; the days are warm, but the nights are cool, and a blanket is always comfortable. They have winter here, usually a little snow, but sleighing is a matter of opportunity rather than custom. The temperature has been known to go below zero, but the climate is dry, the altitude being over 1,100 feet—Winnipeg, by the way, is only 300. The strongest evidence of the mildness of the winter is the fact that the lake has never been frozen, though shallow in parts. The steamers ply up and down as regular in winter as summer. The air here in winter is clear, crisp and dry, which makes the climate invigorating rather than depressing as nearer the sea level, where the rain is constant.

Professor W. F. Osborne, M. A., of Victoria University, Toronto, who spent the summer of 1908 in the Okanagan Valley, thus sums up the advantages of the climate, scenery, soil and fruit-growing capabilities:

"Canada, in the main, has a rigorous climate. It is generally said that the climate of New England induces catarrh and lung trouble, and I suppose that in this regard conditions are not very different in our own Maritime Provinces. A winter-picture, for example, such as Whittier gives in his 'Snowbound,' is as true to life for Nova Scotia as it is for Massachusetts. In Quebec and Eastern Ontario, again, the winter is undeniably severe.

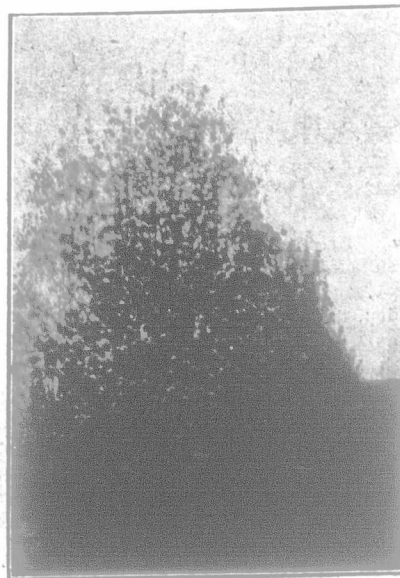
"The country to the south of us, which has drawn our best blood in so many respects, has unquestionable attractions to offer even in this. Florida, Colorado and California have long been, in this matter of climate, Meccas for Canadians. In the first place, those whose health is actually undermined look to these States for relief; California and Colorado swarm with invalid Canadians.

"But there is an even more important, because from this time a swiftly growing, class to consider—those Canadians, that is to say, who, having acquired a competence, cast about for a pleasanter climate.

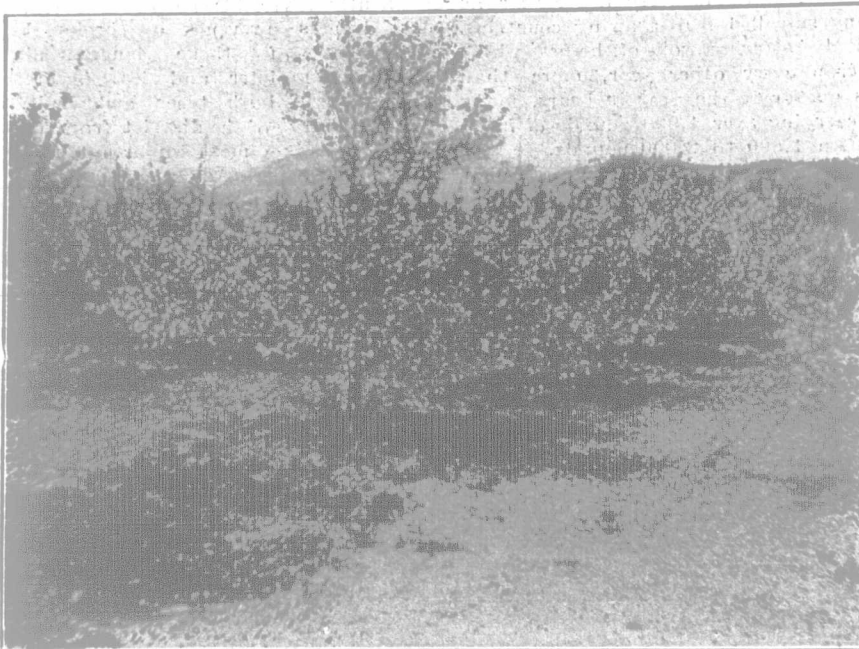
"We are just reaching a time when there will be a surprisingly large demand

The advantage of the two valleys named is that they are at once warm and dry. In my opinion, this dry belt of the Coast Province, from the standpoint both of climate and of products, is a distinct national asset.

"The quantities of fruit required in the prairie country are destined to be immense. It is in the interests both of



7-year-old Pear Trees.



Mr. Pridham's Orchard.

for easier climatic conditions. Large numbers of Canadians are now making money fast. They are American enough to want to enjoy it, and that without much delay. One of the first things they are going to ask is: 'Where can we get an agreeable climate for the whole, or at least a good part, of the year?' Under these circumstances it seems no less than fortunate that we can call the attention of Canadians to something of the sort they want within our own borders. The district that I have particularly in mind is the Okanagan Valley, in British Columbia. To this may be added the smaller, but in every other respect similar, Valley of the Similkameen. The climate of British Columbia as a whole is balmy, but it is also moist.

British Columbia and of the country east of the mountains that the fruit industry, especially of the Okanagan, should develop. I say, 'especially of the Okanagan,' merely because the shipping quality of the fruit grown in that valley is likely to prove much superior to that of fruit grown anywhere else in British Columbia."

Kelowna Farmers' Exchange is a joint stock company, formed in the district for purpose of buying and shipping of produce of all kinds, grain and fruit. The stock is all held by farmers and business men of the district. A fine new warehouse is in course of construction; the large increase in business necessitating this addition. Mr. O. D. Ranks, the

secretary, speaking with reference to the visible supply and market, stated that the demand for all sorts of fruit was greater than could be supplied, and that the market was developing faster than the limited area could supply. He considers that the same condition would apply to the whole Okanagan.

In the Kelowna Clarion, dated October 20th, 1904, appears the following market report:

"Large quantities of farm produce are coming in daily, and the prices are as follows: Potatoes are bringing \$20.00; onions, \$25.00; hay, \$14.00; carrots, \$15.00; cabbage, \$18.00; wheat, \$30.00; rye, \$22.00, and beets, \$14.00 per ton; oats, \$30.00 ton."

POULTRY.

The fact that eggs are shipped into this valley in large quantities seems strange, when conditions necessary to the successful raising of poultry are ideal here, and more especially when the demand is so great. Eggs bring never lower than 30 cents a dozen, and go to 60c. in the winter. Though grain is not grown to any great extent, there is sufficient for the purpose, and this valley offers great inducement to anyone who understands poultry. Chickens are remarkably healthy, and need little care, bringing excellent prices as broilers.

VEGETABLES.

Vegetables are raised in fairly large quantities, with a good market, giving very heavy yields of the highest quality on irrigated lands. The average yields are as follows:

- Potatoes—10 to 15 tons per acre.
- Carrots—20 tons per acre.
- Beets—25 tons per acre.
- Sugar beets—40 to 60 tons per acre.
- Cabbages—25 to 30 tons per acre.
- Parsnips—20 tons per acre.
- Turnips—30 to 40 tons per acre.
- Mangels—30 to 40 tons per acre.

SCHOOLS.

The district is supplied with an excellent system of schools, supplied by the Government, there being five in the district, with a high school at Kelowna, where the higher classes are taken up. No settler in the district is over a mile and a half from a school.

CHURCHES.

Every denomination is well represented, including the English, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Methodist and Baptist, all having substantial places of worship.

DAIRY.

There is good opportunity here for the practical dairyman; every condition is favorable. Alfalfa, which has been such a success in the East, thrives here, and the following is an extract from the report of Mr. Thos. Cunningham, the Provincial Fruit Inspector, to the Government: "Lucerne, or alfalfa, is succeeding admirably. In Okanagan Valley, three heavy crops are produced annually. It is peculiarly adapted to the dry climate of the interior, as its roots penetrate to a great depth in search of moisture."

There is no danger of the supply exceeding the demand. Large quantities of butter are now imported.

Timothy and clover hay will yield three tons first cutting, and one and a half to two second cutting, and the land used for pasture till the following spring.

The valuable by-products of the dairy are easily converted into veal and pork, which command highest prices. Butter goes up to 35 cents a pound, going as low as 20 cents in midsummer; 30 cents is an average price.

BEEES.

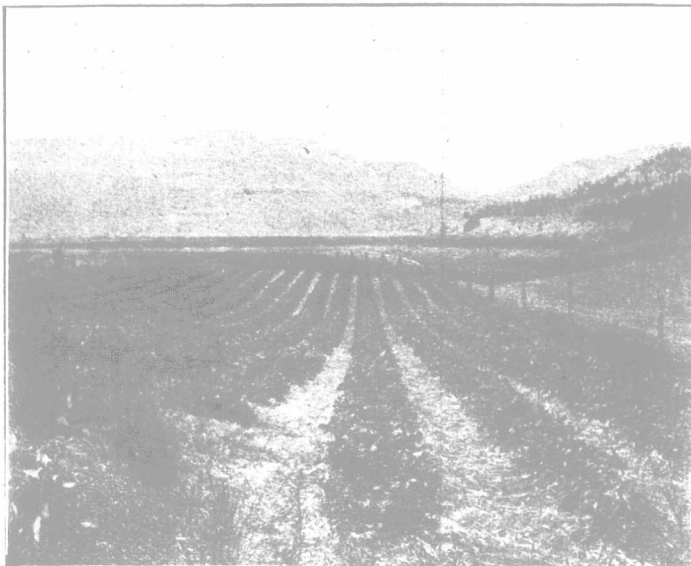
Bees are found all over the valley. No fruit farm is complete without them, being nature's most perfect pollinizer, besides giving a good yield of one of nature's greatest delicacies, usually about from 50 to 100 lbs. per colony.

Some interviews with residents of the district who were formerly farming in Eastern Canada may prove interesting.

John Dilworth, formerly of High Bluff, Portage Plains.—Mr. Dilworth has a fine ranch some little way out of Kelowna. He has been here some four years or more, having spent a year in California before that. He much prefers the climate to that of California, and speaks highly of the valley. Discussing grain with him, he gives it as his experience that the bottom land is too rich for



Stacking Hay.



Strawberry Patch.

wheat, running up too high and too strong. The bench land is more adapted for it, and he got 46 bushels to the acre; while oats on the bottom land do splendidly, he has threshed as much as 125 bushels to the acre. His advice to a man buying a 20-acre lot is to put 10 acres into fruit immediately; of the balance, five in hay, giving a man enough to keep his team and two or three cows; four acres in vegetables, and one acre divided into four or five pieces for pasture. As one piece is fed off, turn stock into the next, and irrigate the first, and so on in a round. Questioned as to whether he found it difficult to pick up the art of irrigation, he said: "No, not if you get the hang of it in the first case."

In an interview your representative had with Mr. T. Mawhinney, formerly of Holland district, and Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, he expressed himself as more than satisfied with the Mission Valley, and his belief in its proven worth and future possibilities. Comparing it with Manitoba, he holds that, taking the relative prices of land both here and in Manitoba, bottom land here will pay for itself in half the time it will in Manitoba. He then quoted the case of his neighbor, Mr. John Conlin, who paid \$2,000 for his property; the same year he cleared \$1,700 off his crop, and would not part with his place for \$6,000. He finds hay a paying crop, getting three tons first crop, and two tons second crop regularly, selling at an average price of \$12.50 a ton; potato crop averaging nine to ten tons per acre; while this year from three-quarters of an acre he got 306 sacks of onions. All kinds of roots do well, and there is good money in hogs, as they can be turned loose all summer on the clover, and thrive splendidly; 5c. a lb. being minimum price live weight. The climate, he thinks, is all that can be desired.

George Binger, Esq., lately of Regina, N.-W. T., says that 40 acres in the Okanagan Mission Valley will produce more than 160 acres in the prairie. When questioned as to the climate, he says there is no comparison between the two places; he had 21 years' experience of N.-W. T., and wouldn't live there again on any account. He speaks highly also of the pleasant social conditions here, ascribing it greatly to the fact that people are within easy reach of each other.

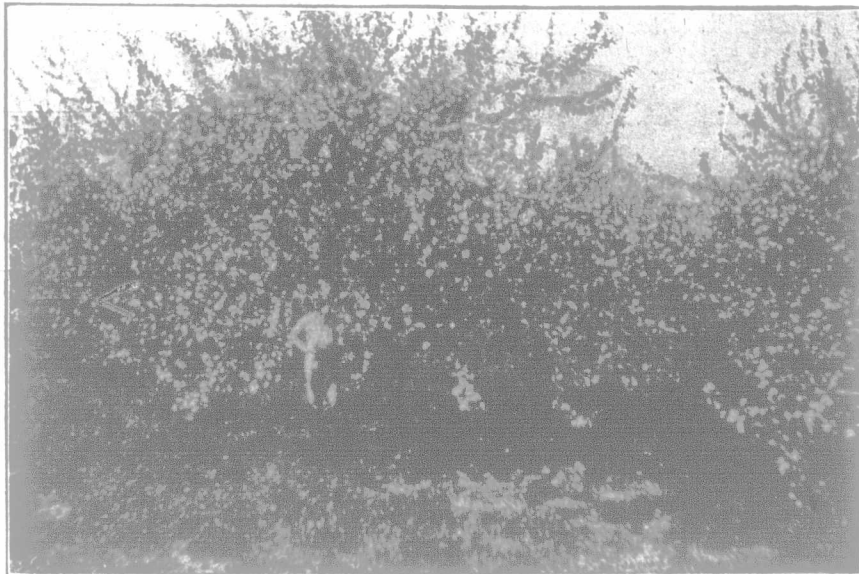
He advises people coming in not to bring heavy draft horses, as he finds the general-purpose horse better answers the requirements of the country.

Mr. Speer, lately of Belmont, Man. (20 years' experience in farming), instancing oats, and comparing those raised in the Valley with those raised in Manitoba, says that oats grown here are heavier than prairie oats, and treble the crop in Manitoba. As to wheat, given the right grain, you can get as good as anywhere in Manitoba. As to the cost of living, the price of stores are much the same as in the East. Fruit is very cheap, and very much used, while flour, on the other hand, is a trifle more. Reverting to his oat crop, he gave the following

figures: Of a patch which contained an acre, less 40 sq. yds., he got 128 bushels 4 pounds. These figures he got verified by independent parties. His advice to a man with 20 acres is to plant 10 acres into fruit, and live on the balance. He found tomatoes a paying crop, if they were picked before they were ripe, for shipping. Care has to be taken, as they ripen early and fast. They should be allowed to grow wild, and not tied up. Strawberries also proved very satisfactory, and he is planting more.

From a patch which contained one-twentieth of an acre, he raised enough garden truck—carrots, beets, cabbage, onions, lettuce, and radishes—to feed his family (seven in number) all summer, selling \$25.00 worth; has all the cabbage he needs for the winter; made a

view at some future date of locating there, as I found that the severe winter of the Northwest, where I had lived for upwards of twenty years, was telling on myself and family. On my trip through B. C. I went through the Kootenays, visited Armstrong, Vernon, Kelowna, Summerland and Penticton in the Okanagan valley, Agassiz, Chilliwack, Vancouver and Victoria in the Coast district, and at each of the places above mentioned I stayed for several days, which were spent in seeing the surrounding country, and getting all the information I could. On my return, after carefully summing up all I had seen and heard, I had no difficulty in deciding on Kelowna as our future home; its climatic conditions and fertile soil, combined with many other advantages, placed it, in my opinion, out of



"Orchard in Bloom."

barrel of sauerkraut, and has five cwt. of onions.

He considers that, excluding tea, sugar and clothing, one acre should support a family, by living on the produce they wanted, and selling the balance. Volunteer potatoes pay as an early crop.

Mr. J. L. Pridham, President of the Farmers' Exchange, who was instrumental in the organization, came to the district in 1892, with no previous experience in fruit-growing, bought 40 acres, planting out 20 acres in orchard. He owns at present a beautiful orchard of 60 acres, with 35 trees bearing, divided as follows: Apples, 30 acres, the balance in pears, cherries and plums. Last year he marketed 140 tons of fruit; apples averaged 12 tons per acre. Last year four acres of Northern Spies netted over \$250 an acre.

Many readers may remember Mr. Pridham's excellent cherries, which were exhibited at the Winnipeg Fair this year. An illustration in Mr. Pridham's orchard appears.

W. C. Cameron, late of Edgely, Wapella, N.-W. T., under date of 26th October, 1904, writes: "During November and December, 1902, I travelled over a considerable part of British Columbia, with

comparison with any of the other places I had visited. The result was that we moved in here a year ago, and so far I can see no reason for regret at having done so. I have no doubt but many people now living in the Northwest and Manitoba would find the change as welcome and beneficial as we have done."

EPPE'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—In these days, when the milkman is heavily fined for selling milk if found with the cream abstracted, it is essential that the housewife should be made aware that Cocoa in like manner contains a most nutritious cream or butter, which, if removed, as it is in all thin and foreign cocoas, leaves the preparation like skim milk, almost useless as a food.

In Epps's Prepared Cocoa this highly nutritive element is retained, and so carefully blended that it makes one of the most valuable food products, suitable for those of all ages and classes. To prove the presence of the butter, it is only necessary to place a pinch of the two preparations between the fingers for one minute, when the difference will be readily seen.



Lake Shore, Kelowna, B. C.



Winter Scene near Kelowna, B. C., Okanagan Lake.

Fruit-a-lives

or Fruit Liver Tablets

are fruit juices in tablet form. The greatest known cure for Stomach Troubles, Constipation, Biliousness and Sick Kidneys. 50 cents a box. All druggists have them.

"High-priced, but Worth the Price."



STYLE No. 15.

An Etruscan design in mahogany or figured walnut with refined hand carvings, all chisel-work, not stucco or pressed work or machine carvings. New cabinet grand scale; height, 4 ft. 7 in.; width, 5 ft. 2 in.; depth, 2 ft. 2 in.; 7 1/2 octave over-strung; trichord scale; best ivory and ebony keys. Extra strong bronze metal plate to top of piano, with heavy flanged bearings fitted into non-varying and wood pin-block. Sound board of finest prepared violin spruce. Remarkably resonant. Three patent noiseless protected pedals. See full description of staying-in tune advantages in catalogue.

Sent Direct to You

Right from the factory, at a price free from all agents' commissions, the GOURLAY PIANO, Canada's finest instrument, will be sent. Eight different arrangements for easy terms of payment will be fully explained if you write us for the particulars. You may choose the lowest first payment—\$15.00. The instrument is then shipped to your address—carefully selected and packed—and if not perfectly satisfactory, may be returned at our expense. Write for catalogue and full particulars.

GOURLAY, WINTER & LEEMING
TORONTO, ONT.

A SKIN OF BEAUTY



is a joy forever. If you have not a nice clear complexion write and get our advice free. Over 12 years' experience treating skin and scalp troubles.

Complexion Purifier clears dirty complexions of moth, freckles, sallowness and all discolorations. Cures pimples, blackheads and blotches. Price \$1.50, express paid.

Graham Dermatological Institute
Dept. F. 502 Church St., Toronto.

\$1,500.00 AWARD

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

Advertise in the Advocate

WE DEAL IN

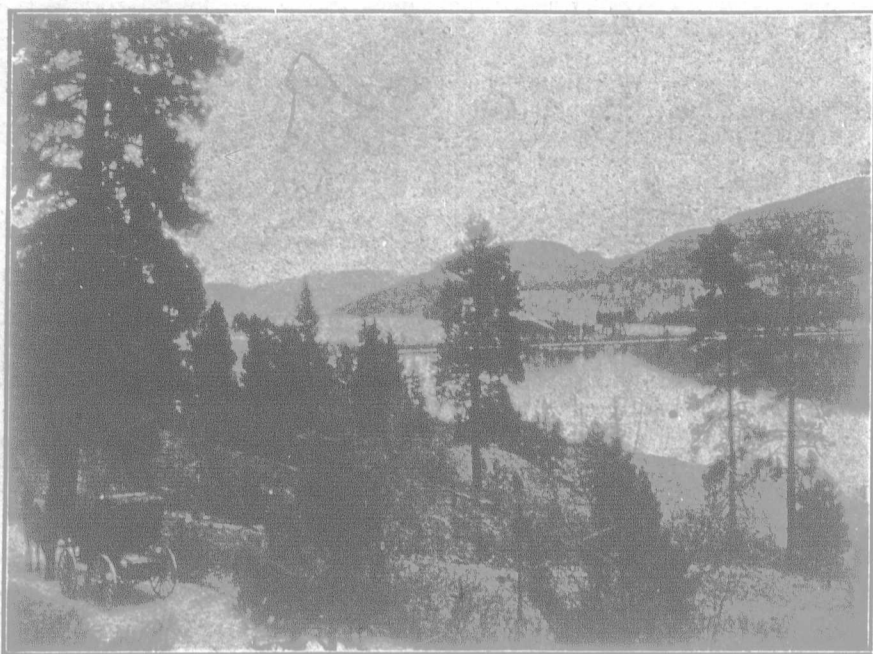
CEDAR FENCE POSTS and LUMBER

IN CAR LOTS, DELIVERED AT YOUR STATION

Write for prices.

THOS. D. ROBINSON & SON, 365 MAIN ST. WINNIPEG, MAN.

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View of Long Lake.

Choice Farms for Sale

**ON LONG LAKE,
Two Miles from Vernon.**

No frost to date, October 31. Also fine ranches adjoining and near the celebrated Coldstream Ranch. Do not pay enormous prices for your land when you can get better lands at from \$5.00 to \$30.00 an acre. Send at once for the largest list of farms in the Okanagan Valley.

H. P. LEE, VERNON, B. C.

OKANAGAN VALLEY

The California of Canada

We have taken great pains on behalf of the Manitoba farmer in the selection of lands around Kelowna and Vernon. Every acre chosen by us will be found entirely suitable for persons going from this province.

Our Mr. Berry spent six weeks in the far-famed Okanagan Valley, and consequently is in a position to give any and all information regarding this famous district, at present in its infancy so far as development is concerned.

Fruit of Every Description

is grown **SATISFACTORILY** in the **OKANAGAN VALLEY**

Write to-day, and join the party we intend taking into this fertile valley next spring. Then you will be able to see its beauties and hear its praises for yourself.

For sportsmen the Okanagan Valley is a veritable paradise.

Call or write for full particulars.

BERRY & BOND,

357 Main Street,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Carruthers & Pooley

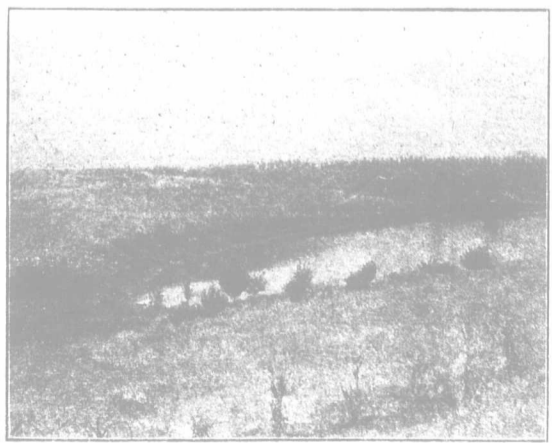
AGENTS FOR

Fruit Lots

in Okanagan Mission Valley

KELOWNA,

British Columbia



Improved Land for sale in lots from 5 acres to 40 acres.

**Perfect Irrigation,
Minimum Snow, Maximum Sunshine.**

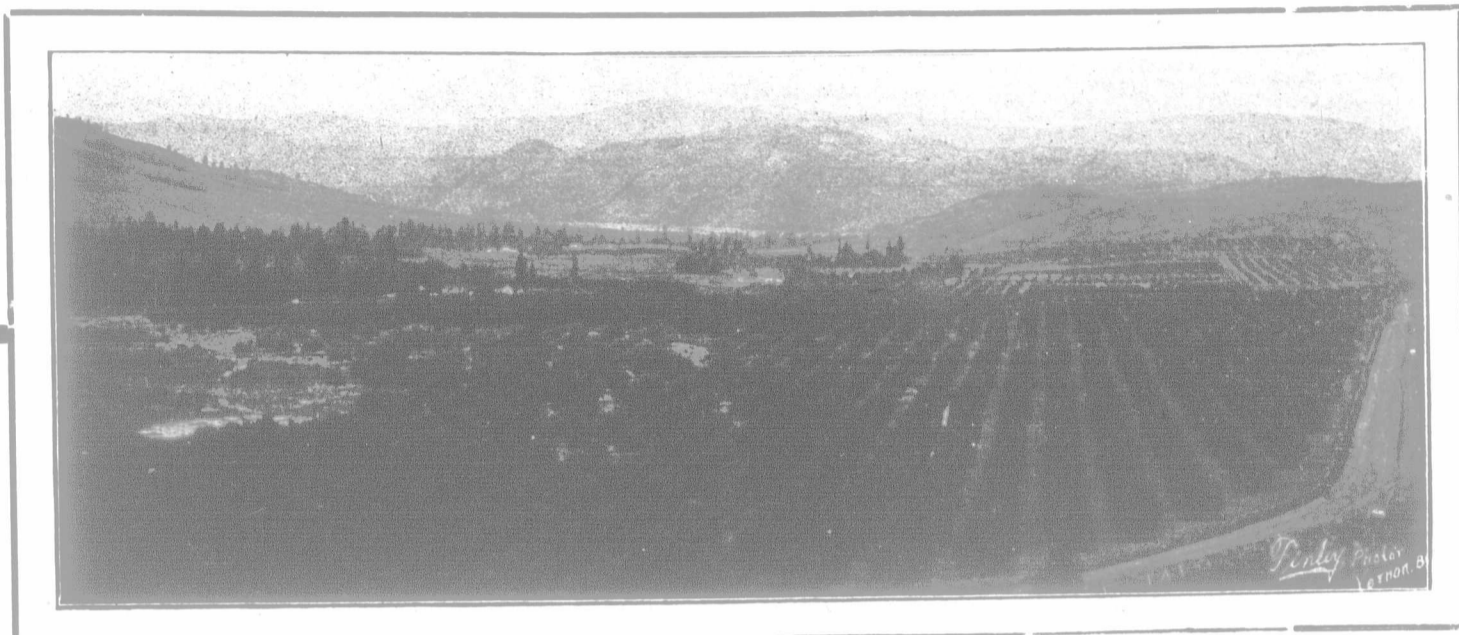
Come right down and inspect the country before going elsewhere.

An assured income of \$150.00 per acre on orchards after the 5th year.

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

Garden of British Columbia

OKANAGAN VALLEY.



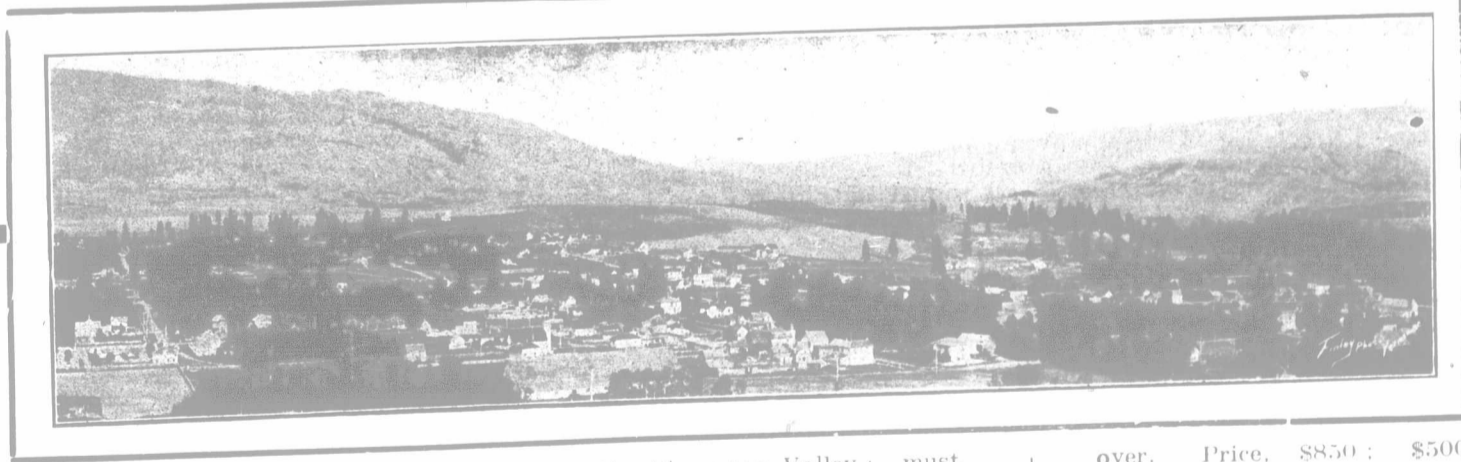
Leaving the main line at Sicamous Junction on the Shuswap and Okanagan Branch of the C. P. R., you enter the gateway to the Garden of British Columbia—the Okanagan Valley. Here the natural conditions are exceptional. Sheltered on either side by grass-covered hills and tempered by beautiful lakes and streams, is a valley of thousands of acres of fine level land, from which are shipped yearly hundreds of carloads of the finest fruit grown in Canada, with a market demanding all that can be grown in the next century to come. In addition to fruit, hundreds of carloads of hay, grain, flour, lumber, hogs, sheep, horses and cattle are also shipped yearly. These are a few of the resources of the Valley, but the important feature is the climate, free from extreme heat or cold, blizzards, cyclones or hail storms—an even temperature, dry, clear and healthy.

Fruit-growing will soon be the principal industry. Already there are orchards of from 25 to 300 acres in size, and instead of the ground yielding from \$30.00 to \$50.00 per acre in hay, grain and roots, it will bring the owners from \$150.00 to \$200.00 per acre in fruit in the near future. These facts have already been demonstrated in the now famous Niagara district in Ontario, and our apples already compare most favorably in yield and quality with the Michigan and Ontario apples, while our plums, pears, cherries, and small fruits, are as fine as grown in any land.

The alluvial soil varies greatly in character within a short distance. Fine black loam from ten to eighteen inches deep is not unusual, even on the bench land, in some localities, while fine clay land predominates in some portions of the Valley; in other portions, sandy soil is all that can be found. Therefore, Okanagan Valley has land suitable for almost

any kind of fruit-raising. No part of Canada can claim finer fishing and hunting than here. Good crops, high prices, and continual enjoyment of prosperity are the prevailing features that exist here, and the land that can now be bought for \$60.00 per acre will sell, in the near future, for \$150.00 to \$200.00. The following are a few bargains we have to offer:

FRUIT LAND FOR SALE, adjoining the Lord Aberdeen or Coldstream Ranch—three thousand acres—reaching to the shores of the beautiful Okanagan Lake, and the city of Vernon, B. C. Lots in size to suit purchasers, ranging in price from \$50.00 to \$100.00 per acre; one third cash, balance three years, at six per cent. Orchards planted and cared for at a low figure by experienced help; growth guaranteed; profits sure; climate almost southern; resources unsurpassed, with an unlimited market.



A Chance of a Lifetime.

Eighty acres of fine orchard land, forty acres ready for plow, balance good pasture and some fine timber; fine black loam soil, with clay sub-soil; one and one-half miles from and overlooking the city of Vernon, B. C.; good supply of fine water for irrigating and domestic purposes.

Selling Price yesterday, - \$3,600

Selling Price to-day, 1-3 less, 2,400

Terms, 1/3 Cash; balance 3 years at 6 p.c.

This property must be sold at once.

Twenty-three acres in the Okanagan Valley, ready for the plow, 1 1/4 miles from city of Vernon; best orchard

land in the Okanagan Valley; must be sold before January 1st, 1904. Adjoins sixty acres that will be planted to orchard in the spring; fine black loam soil; a splendid spot for orchard or garden, and a home in the Garden of Eden of Canada; \$1,000 cash takes the block, or will sell half for \$580, if taken at once.

Fourteen and one-half acres adjoining the Coldstream or Lord Aberdeen Estate, and in the center of one hundred and fifty acres that is being planted to orchard next spring; good black loam soil; only two miles from Vernon, B. C.; seven and one-quarter acres now under plow, the balance ready to turn

over. Price, \$850; \$500 cash, balance in three years, at six per cent. Owner must have the money.

Five ten-acre blocks, two miles from city of Vernon, at a bargain.

Two twenty-acre blocks, good black loam soil, beautifully situated for orchard, at \$50 per acre.

Thirty acres, suitable for chicken ranch, cheap.

Eighty acres, one mile from Vernon, forty acres of which is suitable for orchard, to be sold by December 15th.

A sheep ranch of 1,700 acres, adjoining the city limits of Vernon; cheap.

We are Sole Agents for everything we advertise.

P. O. Box 373, VERNON, B. C.
Present Office Opposite Post Office.

Vernon Okanagan Land Company,

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

Lost, Strayed or Stolen.

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 and N.-W. T. Governments. This department, not heretofore published in these columns, 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.

GRENFELL, Assa.—Since July 2nd, 1904, black mare, branded on right foot and shoulder, hind feet white, hobbled, hollow around thighs. Finder will be rewarded. Sebastain Hanowski, Mari-shilf.

CALGARY, Alta.—Since October, 1904, two steers branded N, bar, N, on left ribs, and 1, Y, 6, on right ribs. Suitable reward for information. Jas. C. Stewart.

RAYMOND, Alta.—I will pay \$5 reward for the return of one black mare, weight 1,000 pounds, branded JSH on thigh. Lost between Wood Pecker and Raymond. R. B. Glines.

ESTRAY.

SASKATOON, N.-W. T.—Since about the 10th of November four colts: One two-year-old mare, light bay, four white feet, one very little white, and white stripe down face, a little to one side; one two-year-old grey horse, under size, and of driving style; one large yearling Clyde mare, brownish bay, two hind and one fore foot white, large white stripe in face; One yearling bay horse, four white feet, small stripe in face, and under size. All gentle to handle. Any information

leading to their recovery will be suitably rewarded. J. J. Caswell.

SOUTH QU'APPELLE, Assa.—Since June 11th, 1904, team of oxen—one red, five years old, white under chest; the other black, five years old, branded plus sign Andras Rosslein.

RIVIERE QUI BARRE, Alta.—Since September 1st, 1904, blue steer, small drooping ears, about three years old, some white on belly. W. E. Miller (5-55-26 w 5).

YELLOW GRASS, Assa.—Since about July, 1904, bay pony, large white face, branded O H on left shoulder, indistinct brand resembling O, with R or P in center, on right shoulder, three white feet. R. H. Smith (7-10-15 w 2).

CALGARY, Alta.—A dogie red steer, three years old, branded 9, reversed 8, bar over on right shoulder. P. Machir.

WHITEWOOD, Assa.—Since October 20, 1904, red ox, weight about 1,600 lbs., age about eight years, unbranded, br ss ring in nose. A. Bakie (18-16-2 w 2).

ESTERHAZY, Assa.—A red-and-white heifer, eighteen months old, had a piece of rope around neck. Alfred Nunch (19a-2 w 2).

CARDSTON, Alta.—Since March, 1901, gray horse, about six years old, about 950 pounds weight, no brands. Alden Smith.

MILESTONE, Assa.—Gray steer, dehorned; red steer, few white spots, has horns; both animals look to be about two years old, indistinct brand resembling J K on left shoulder. Olaus Omoth (32-11-20 w 2).

MACOUN, Assa.—A bay colt, two years old, small white stripe on hind foot, no brands, good animal. Alex. Sinclair (22-4-10 w 2).

SPRING LAKE, Alta.—A red gray cayuse pony gelding, about six years old, branded rowlock or wineglass on

No Breakfast Table complete without

EPPS'S

An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact, fitted to build up and maintain robust health, and to resist winter's extreme cold. It is a valuable diet for children.

COCOA

The Most Nutritious and Economical.

right shoulder, hind feet white. Fred Hope (10-45-14 w 4).

LACOMBE, Alta.—A sorrel pony, branded reversed inverted J on right shoulder; bay pinto mare, no brands; buckskin pony mare, branded S D on right shoulder. W. Curry (N. 1/2 6-40-26 w 4).

MEDICINE HAT, Assa.—Since two years ago, two bay geldings; one branded lazy J R, monogram, with V bar under, underneath, on right shoulder; the other branded lazy J R, monogram, on right shoulder, and J P, monogram, on shoulder and thigh. C. W. Forbes (17-5 w 4).

SPY HILL, Assa.—Since November 18, 1904, yearling steer, white and red; yearling steer, red, white star on head, light red yearling heifer, black nose; small light red yearling heifer; small

(Continued on next page.)

GOSSIP.

ODE TO THE DEHORNER.

"Our Muley cow went up the hill, If she haint come down, she's up there still." —Old Saying.

Well, the Fat-stock show is over, I thought I'd meet you there, But I s'pose since last year's "doin's" You thought you'd hardly care To see your Royal Shorthorns Go down in sad defeat, And by some scrub or Jersey, Or muley steer get beat.

I'll tell you Bill you're out o' date, For if you had been there You'd have seen some muley cattle That would surely made you stare. That Clear Lake Jute's a good 'n As you could wish to see; And as for horns they're useless To steers, as to you or me.

In those early days of long ago, When cattle had to fight To save their lives and little ones, Of course horns were all right; But now when people house their stock, And furnish them with feed, The horns are better off than on, Because they have no need.

If you'd been there with me to see The cattle that they had, I think you'd changed your notions That we got from our old dad. This is the Hornless Age, Bill, This is coming, year by year; This was clearly demonstrated By the hornless grand-prize steer.

—Live-stock Report.

IMMENSE AUCTION SALE

42 Imported Clydesdales, Shires and Hackneys 42

MR. J. B. HOGATE, Sarnia, Ont., WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION AT

Bond's Horse Exchange, Shepherd St., Toronto, 2 Blocks east of Grand's Repository.

On February 2nd, 1905, at 1.30 o'clock p.m.

27 Head of Stallions and 15 Fillies and Mares. Among the lot is a number of well-known prizewinners. Stallions include 1 seven-year-old, 2 five-year-olds, 2 four-year-olds, 6 three-year-olds, 11 two-year-olds and 5 yearlings. Females—5 three-year-olds, 5 two-year-olds and 5 rising two years old.

TERMS OF SALE—Mares and Fillies, Cash; Stallions, one-half cash or 30-day note accepted same as cash, balance payable May 1st, 1906, on approved joint notes at 6%. Bring references and save delay. All stallions sold for \$1,000 or upwards will be guaranteed a sure foal-getter. Should he not prove so, on his return to my barn another equal in value will be given in his place. Stock will be sold absolutely without reserve.

Geo. Jackson, Robt. Bond, Auctioneers.

J. B. HOGATE, Sarnia, Ont.

THIS IS FOR YOU

Do you know that the WEEKLY TRIBUNE is the best friend the farmers of the West have ever had?

Do you know that for sixteen years it has stood loyally by the settler and fought every great battle in which he was interested?

By sending a dollar you get the paper till the end of 1905. You also get a prize and a chance to compete in the Tribune Annual Prize Distribution. Many hundred prizes, from a piano down, given away.

SAMPLE COPIES FREE UPON REQUEST.

ADDRESS

THE TRIBUNE, Winnipeg.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE and FARMER'S ADVOCATE \$2.00

To JANUARY, 1906.

Special Clubbing Offer.

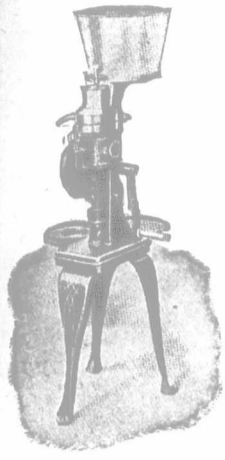
Tribune, Winnipeg:

Enclosed find \$2.00, for which send the Weekly Tribune and Farmer's Advocate from date of receipt of this order to January 1st, 1906, to

Name

Address

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



De Laval Separators

Always Best

The advent of others from time to time has only served to demonstrate the overwhelming superiority of the De Laval.

SEND FOR

Leslie's Furniture Catalogue

The Largest Ever Issued in Canada.

JOHN LESLIE, 324 to 328 Main St., WINNIPEG



Formerly, when great fortunes were only made in war, war was a business; but now, when great fortunes are only made by business, business is war.—Bovee.



THE WHEAT CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE

143 10TH STREET. TELEPHONE 327

BRANDON, MAN.

BUSINESS IS WAR.

Business! Business!! Business!!!

Is the great absorbing thought of the Twentieth Century. Every occupation is being crowded with ambitious men and women. In the War of Business, the demand is for

Brains! More Brains!! Better Brains!!!

THE WHEAT CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE

Is the best school in the West to develop Business Brains, because our four teachers are each experienced in actual business and appreciate the value of a business education.

Our Catalogue outlines our Courses in Business, Shorthand and Typewriting. Ask us for it.

J. B. BEVERIDGE — Principals — F. E. WERRY.



N. B.—Tell us the date you expect to enroll in our College and we will secure you comfortable lodgings.



CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS

My new importation of Clydesdale stallions has arrived at Mitchell and is of the same high-class quality as usual, carefully selected from among the best studs in Scotland. My old customers and all lovers of a good Clyde are invited to see them. I have two Hackneys yet for sale, well worth the price put on them.

WM. COLQUHOUN, - Mitchell, Ontario.

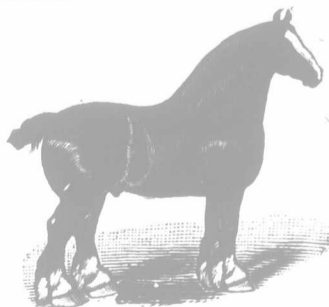
MINNEHAHA HORSE RANCH.

Glydesdales.

CHARMING PRINCE, winner of sweepstakes at Calgary Spring Horse Show, 1903, heads the stud.

REGISTERED MARES, many of them from noted prizewinning sires.

R. W. Meiklejon, Cochrane, Alta.



Lost, Strayed or Stolen—Continued.

dark red yearling heifer. These animals have been in the vicinity since June, 1904. J. F. Carter (32-18-31 w 1).

QU'APPELLE, Assa.—For the last three or four days, gray mare, weight about 1,300 or 1,400 pounds, blind in left eye, spavin on both hind legs, no brands, about fourteen years old. John Smith.

NAMAO, Alta.—Since October 12th, 1904, black bull. John Harold.

WOLSELEY, Assa.—Since November 8, 1904, large red bull, white spot on face. John Hill, Fallowmead, (14-14-10 w 2).

LETHBRIDGE, Alta.—Since November 6th, 1904, dark brown stallion, branded lazy D over lazy S on right hip. James Smith (S. E. 10-13-28 w 4).

WETASKIWIN, Alta.—Since about July 15th, 1904, red steer, one year old, dehorned, spot on left hind hip, no brand visible. Jno. A. Rosberg (N.-W. 12-46-24 w 4).

YELLOW GRASS, Assa.—White cow and calf. S. Schultz (14-9-6 w 2).

HIGH RIVER, Alta.—Since July, 1904, gray horse, about 1,100 pounds weight, branded R on left jaw, branded F on left shoulder; gray yearling mare, white forehead, branded Q on right hip. Louis Loisselle (10-11-2 w 4).

LUMSDEN, Assa.—Since May, 1904, small yearling heifer, apparently half-bred Jersey, rope around neck, no brand or marks. S. E. Armstrong (34-19-21 w 2).

ESTERHAZY, Assa.—Pure black mare colt, three years old, medium size, quite tame, no marks, been on said premises one month. Steve Pilchak (15-19-1 w 2).

OHLEN, Assa.—Since October 20, 1904, black spring calf, steer, no horns. E. Erikson (7-18-2 w 2).

OXBOW, Assa.—Since about October 20, 1904, large white Yorkshire boar. Joseph Guitart (28-3-2 w 2).

PARKBEG, Assa.—Red heifer, no particular marks, age about eighteen or twenty months old, no brands. E. W. McFadyen.

RED WILLOW, Alta.—Since last June, red steer, two years old, branded L 6 on left ribs, branded X on left hip, top off left ear. W. Matier (16-40-17 w 4).

WHITEWOOD, Assa.—Since about June 1st, 1904, red steer, one year old; red heifer, one year old; red steer, one year old. Sam Heggan (4-1-9 w 2).

MORNINGSIDE, Alta.—Since October 15th, 1904, light bay gelding cayuse, blaze, branded Ex on right hip, weight about 1,650 pounds, white feet. Peter Goettsch (S.-E. 9-42-26 w 4).

DIDSBURY, Alta.—Four miles west of Didsbury, red cow, branded S S on right hip and J 9 on left hip, tips of horns sawed off; red steer, white spot on head, indistinct brand on right hip. Ralph Barron (N.-W. 9-31-2 w 5).

CRESCENT LAKE.—Light brown mare, young, about 1,200 pounds weight, white spot on forehead, black legs, brand resembling lazy Z on left shoulder. E. Russell.

WHITEWOOD, Assa.—Since July last, light roan heifer, one year old, no brand or marks. Joseph Callin (28-16-3 w 2).

OKOTOKS, Alta.—Been in the neighborhood for about eighteen months, light roan cow, branded 70 on left hip, branded reversed F, bar, H, on right ribs, and indistinct brand on left hip; light roan steer, about one year old, no brands. James A. Hogge.

SALTCOATS, Assa.—Since the first of August, 1904, red steer, about twenty months old, small white spot on forehead, tip of tail white, white brisket, no marks or brand. F. M. Greer (S. E. 32-22-2 w 20).

CARON, Assa.—Red cow, one horn, about four inches long, has red calf at foot. E. J. Whiteley (W. 25-18-29 w 2).

CARLYLE, Assa.—Since April 1st, 1904, gray mare, about four years old. D. A. Campbell (6-9-2 w 2).

WETASKIWIN, Alta.—Light sorrel mare, since about last March, five or six years old, weight about 1,100 pounds, white stripe down face to lip, branded V 3 on left shoulder, and B, with vertical bar underneath, on left hip. C. Scanzz, twelve and a half miles south-east of Wetskiwin.

(Continued on next page.)

HORSE OWNERS! USE



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.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Can.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

B. A. & J. A. WATT, Salem P.O., Ont., and tele-graph office.—Breeders of Shorthorns and Clydesdales, imported and Canadian-bred females; also a pair of bull calves.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JOHN LOGAN, Marchison, Man. Shorthorns.

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

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

J. H. REID, Moosomin, Assa.—Breeder of Here-fords. Young bulls for sale.

J. M. MACFARLANE, Moose Jaw, Assa.—Breed-er of Clydesdale horses.

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

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

JAS. TOUGH, Lake View Farm, Edmonton, breed-er of Hereford cattle.

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

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

L. V. B. MAIS, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa. Gallo-ways.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



WHAT'S IT WORTH?

How much more would your horse be worth if you could cure his Heaves? INTERNATIONAL HEAVE CURE will do the work in a short time and greatly increase the value of your horse.

SEND DIRECT.

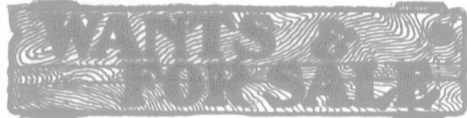
If your dealer does not handle it send us 50c. and we will forward you one 50c. package, express prepaid, with the agreement that if you are not satisfied with the results your money will be refunded. Our guarantee is backed by a paid-in capital of \$2,000,000, and as to our responsibility we refer you to the editor of this paper or to any of the commercial agencies.

Veterinary Department.

Our veterinary will be glad to give you his advice as to the method of treating any disease to which your stock may be subject, absolutely free. Simply write us and answer the following questions.

1. How many head of stock have you?
2. Where did you read this advertisement?

PREPARED ONLY BY
INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO.
TORONTO, CANADA.



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

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

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

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

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

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

WANTED—First-class stock bull, imported preferred. If aged, must show up high-class stock. Will buy outright or exchange bulls, according to value. Box 899, Brandon, Man.

WANTED—Employment by a young fellow, aged 19, 5 feet 10 inches. Farm preferred. No previous experience, but able and willing to work. Could pay passage out. Address, Goodrick, Mocket Row, Yarmouth, Norfolk, England.

**Little Boy Had Eczema
For Six Months.
Salves and Ointments
No Good.**

Eczema is one of the most torturing of the many itching skin diseases, and also the most prevalent, especially in children. The cause is bad blood, aided by inactive skin, inflammation, etc. It manifests itself in small, round pimples or blisters, which later on break and form crusts or scales. The skin has an itching, burning and stinging sensation. To get rid of Eczema, it is necessary to have the blood pure, and for this purpose nothing can equal

Burdock Blood Bitters.

Mrs. Florence Benn, Marlbank, Ont., writes:—"My little boy had eczema for six months. I tried ointments and salves, but they healed for only a short time, when it would break out worse than ever. I then decided to give Burdock Blood Bitters a trial. I only gave him two bottles, and it is now two months since, and there is no sign of a return. I feel sure that as a blood regulator, nothing can equal it. I cannot say too much for what it has done for us."

THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED,
Toronto, Ont.

Lost, Strayed or Stolen—Continued.

KNEE HILL VALLEY, Alta.—Brown mare eight or nine years old, star on forehead, branded W Y, monogram, or V Y, combination, had saddle, bridle and halter on, white on hind feet. Anthony Smith, sr., (14-34-27 w 4th), near Horseshoe Lake.

POPLAR GROVE, via Wapella, Assa.—Since November 5th, 1904, red heifer calf, unbranded. W. Archibald.

MANOR, Assa.—Since November 25th, 1904, Berkshire brood sow, about two years old, weight about two hundred pounds, left ear split, short tail. W. P. Watson (36-5-2 w 2).

INNISFAIL, Alta.—Roan heifer, one and a half years old, no visible brand, with paint or tar mark on left hip. Wm. Campbell.

MOOSOMIN.—Since the first of November, 1904, heifer, white face, white between front legs; red steer; also red heifer. W. Herman (28-16-30 w 1).

WETASKIWIN, Alta.—Since about the first of October, 1904, two gray geldings, no visible brands except ear split. Chas. Erickson (1-48-24 w 4).

KUTAWA, Assa.—Gray pony horse, aged, branded reversed P or figure 9 on left shoulder, tip of left ear cut off. A. Lindeburgh (10-28-16 w 2).

BENTLEY, Alta.—Since December 1st, 1904, red cow, about seven years old, white belly, some white on flanks, half white tail, white mark crosswise on forehead, horns, no visible brand; red cow, large, about seven years old, white belly and half white tail, also white spot on shoulders running down on left side connecting with white below, had rope round neck, horns, white on forehead and some white on flanks, no brand visible. W. B. McPherson (27-41 w 5).

FISHING LAKE, Assa.—Since the beginning of June last, red-and-white spotted steer, over one year old, no horns, unbranded. John E. Anderson (S. W. 20-35-12 w 2).

KISSINA, Assa.—Very light roan heifer, dark red neck and head, three years old, indistinct brand on left ribs; red yearling heifer, white underneath, point on right ear split. W. C. Drinnan (34-11-1 w 2).

SPRING LAKE, Alta.—White steer, weight about 1,800 pounds, horns cut off, small rope around neck, ears frozen off, or cut off, branded L W on left hip, and C, two horizontal bars, on right flank. Jesse Lehman (43-10 w 4).

FISHING LAKE, Assa.—Since November 18th, 1904, black bull, one year old, white stripe under front part of belly, small white stripe on left side and on forehead, no horns, unbranded; red bull, about one year old, horns, no brand. John E. Anderson (S.-W. 20-35-12 w 2).

FOAM LAKE, Assa.—Bay gelding, branded R L on left shoulder. Alfred J. Blake (36-30-13, 2).

BRANDON, Man.—On the premises of the undersigned, section 31-10-20 west, one bay broncho, branded "U" on the left hip, white face, off hind foot white. J. A. Bray, Box 100.

IMPOUNDED.

EDMONTON, Alta.—Since October 29, 1904, sorrel filly colt, yearling, white star on forehead, hind feet white, no brands visible.

Since November 5, 1904, brown gelding, stripe down face, brand resembling B on left shoulder, right front foot and left hind foot white, spavined on left hind leg.

Since November 4, 1904, light red cow, spotted face, light belly, lame on right hind foot, no brand visible. All at Calhoun & Ferguson's stables. W. E. Grierson, poundkeeper.

WETASKIWIN, Alta.—A light red heifer, white markings, has horns, about eighteen months old, no brands.

Red heifer, white spots on body, about eighteen months old, has horns, branded O B on left ribs. Town pound. A. W. Anderson, poundkeeper.

BALGONIE, Assa.—Sorrel mare, white face, three white feet.

Three black mules.

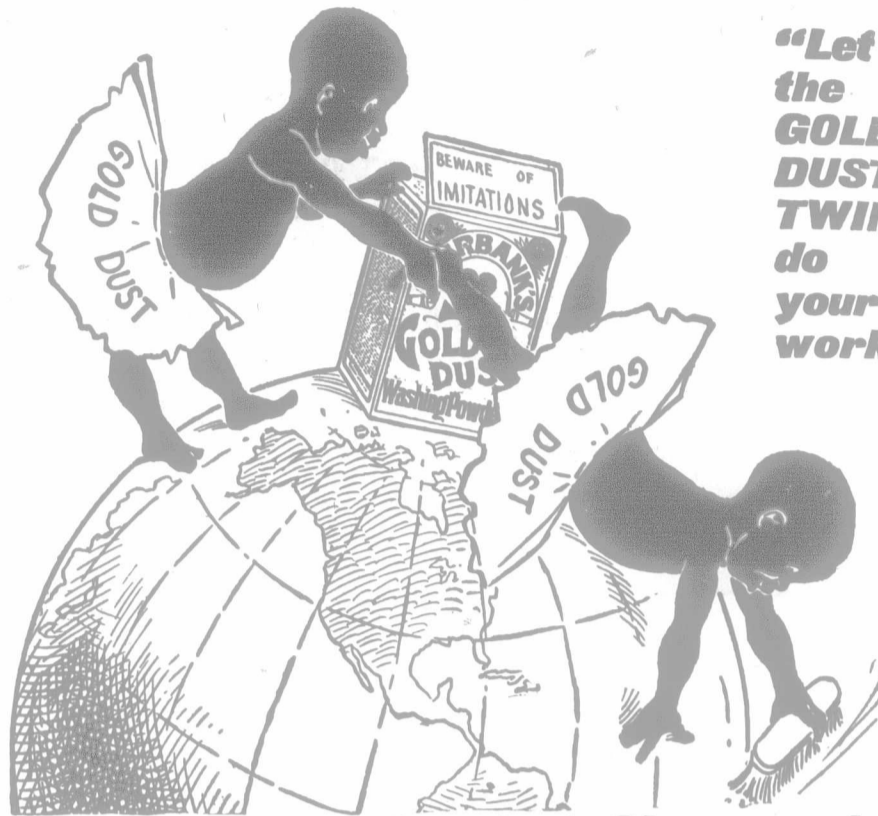
Four brown mules.

Sorrel mule. R. M. Elliott (16-16-16 w 2).

WETASKIWIN, Alta.—Gray mare, branded two horizontal bars, a, on left shoulder, weight about 950 pounds, dark mane and tail.

Bay mare, white face, weight about

(Continued on next page.)



"Let the GOLD DUST TWINS do your work"

The World's Greatest Cleanser is GOLD DUST

Its yearly sale exceeds that of all other washing powders combined. Looks just a bit as if housewives appreciated merit, doesn't it? GOLD DUST cleans everything from cellar to attic.

OTHER GENERAL USES FOR GOLD DUST | Scrubbing floors, washing clothes and dishes, cleaning wood-work, oil cloth, silverware and tinware, polishing brass work, cleansing bath room, pipes, etc., and making the finest soft soap.

Made by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Montreal, P. Q.—Makers of FARY SOAP.

GOLD DUST makes hard water soft

Cairnbrogie Champion Stud

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

IDOLS and IDEALS in

CLYDESDALE PERFECTION

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

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

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

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

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

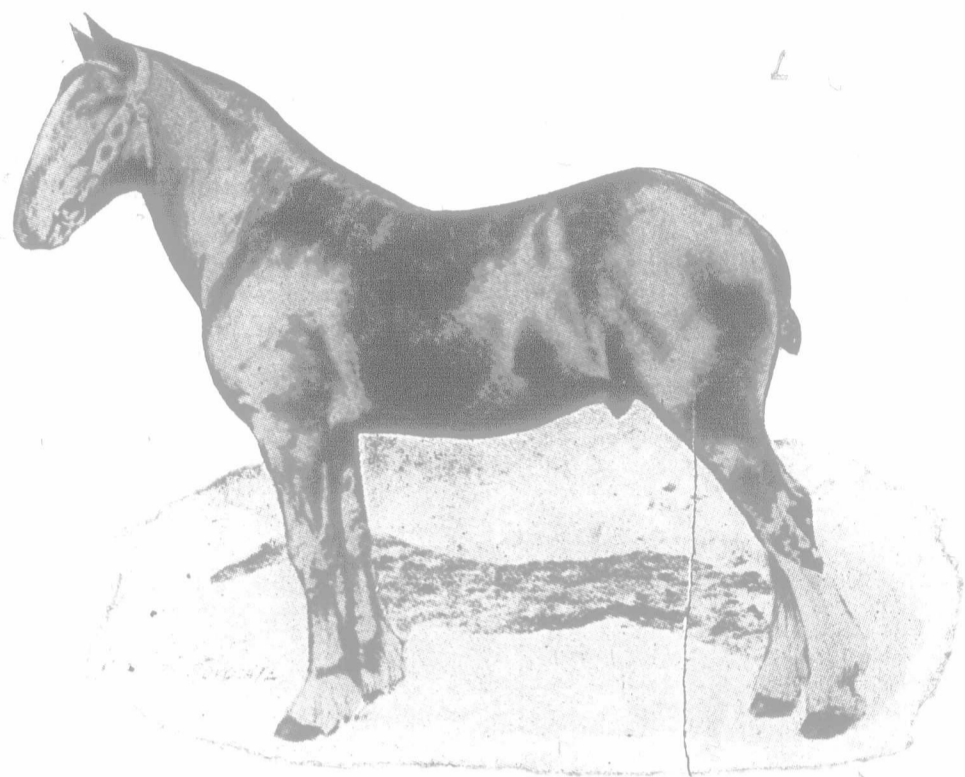
GRAHAM BROS.,

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

Advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.

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

Garnefac Did It!



A 16-MONTHS-OLD CLYDESDALE STALLION.
Weight 1350 lbs.

FED ON CARNEFAC FROM WEANING TIME
Owned by N. Thompson, Orangeville, Ont.

TERRA NOVA STOCK FARM

Aberdeen - Angus Cattle

The Champion herd of Western Canada, headed by Imp. Prince of Benton, twice Champion of Dominion Exhibition.



All of the best families represented. Young stock for sale from both imported and home-bred cows.

Can ship on C. P. R. or C. N. R.

Prices reasonable.

S. MARTIN, Rounthwaite, Man.

Still at the Front

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

Clydesdale, Shire, Suffolk or Percheron

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

Alex. Galbraith & Son, Brandon, Man.

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

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.**

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

Lost, Strayed or Stolen—Continued.

1,000 pounds, saddle marks, rope halter on, black mane and tail, no brand visible.

Sorrel mare, white stripe down face, rope halter, weight about 850 pounds, three white feet, no brand visible. A. W. Anderson, poundkeeper.

ATWELL, Man.—On section 36—13—2 west, one red yearling steer, with little white. Chas. J. Dowsett, poundkeeper.

CARLOWRIE, Man.—On section 15—3—4 east, on November 19th, 1904, one red heifer, two years old. R. D. Smith, poundkeeper.

ST. JAMES, Man.—On November 25th, 1904, one Holstein cow, color black and white, dehorned, no brands or marks visible. James Hallett, poundkeeper.

LOUISE BRIDGE, Man.—On December 3rd, 1904, on section 9—11—4 east, one steer calf, color red, no visible mark or brand, about one year old. Robert Gunn, poundkeeper.

STONEWALL, Man.—On section 12—13—1 east, on December 5th, 1904, one red steer, star on forehead, about one and one-half years old, branded on both ears. Alex. Matheson, poundkeeper.

MIDDLECHURCH, Man.—On November 25th, 1904, one dark red cow, about four years old, with small slit in each ear, no other mark or brand visible. James Taylor, poundkeeper.

ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER, Man.—On lot 205, on November 24th, 1904, one gray horse, weight about 1,200 pounds, about seven years old; also one bay horse, right fore and hind feet white, about eight years old, branded "X" on left shoulder; also one bay horse, with white stripe on face, white fore foot and right hind foot white, about two and one-half years old. Ovila Belisle, poundkeeper.

ERINVIEW, Man.—One light bay horse pony, white spot on forehead, branded "V" on right front shoulder, "K" on right hind hip, tall cut square. William Crawford, poundkeeper.

OTTERBURNE, Man.—On November 30th, 1904, two head of cattle, one a two-year-old heifer, red and white, the other a one-year-old, black and white. Andrew Moir, poundkeeper.

POPLAR POINT, Man.—On section 6—13—4 west, on December 3rd, 1904, one cow, color red and white, about eight or nine years old, piece off left horn, no marks visible. Donald Bruce, poundkeeper.

ST. BONIFACE, Man.—On my premises, Douglass Tomb, St. Boniface, on December 9th, 1904, two heifers, about one year old, one colored black and white and the other red and white, with the ears split. Leon Newton.

STONY MOUNTAIN, Man.—On November 28th, 1904, one roan steer, one year old, piece cut out of left ear; also one red and white heifer, one year old, piece cut out of left ear, white star on head. John McOuat, poundkeeper.

MOUNT ROYAL, Man.—On section 21—11—2 east, on November 28th, 1904, one light red heifer, star on forehead, aged two years; also one gray heifer, top of right ear off, one year old. Robert Moore, poundkeeper.

STONEWALL, Man.—On section 26—11—1 east, one red heifer, about one and one-half years old, white on forehead and on belly, few white hairs on tail; also one reddish heifer, about one and one-half years old, small white spot on forehead, white on belly and on hind legs and tip of tail, head hairy; also one red heifer, about one and one-half years old, large white spots on forehead, some white on belly and white spot on tail. F. Markland, poundkeeper.

ST. PIERRE, Man.—On the north-east quarter of section 26—5—3 east, on December 1st, 1904, one red heifer, one and one-half years old; also one red and white steer, one and one-half years old. Roger Moufler, poundkeeper.

ROSSER, Man.—On section 25—12—1 west, on December 2nd, 1904, one red and white heifer, three years old, hole in left ear; also one dark red bull, with white spots, large white spot on forehead, about two years old. Jas. Bain, poundkeeper.

WOODROYD, Man.—On November 30th, 1904, on the south-east quarter of section 34—15—1 west, three two-year-old heifers and three two-year-old steers, color red and white, marked with a half circle cut from under side of left ear. H. Druitt, poundkeeper.

OSWALD, Man.—On December 30th, 1904, on section 32—14—1 west, one

(Continued on next page.)

We Invite Your Doctor

TO INVESTIGATE THE FORMULA OF **DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS**

HERE IS THE CERTIFICATE OF WELL-KNOWN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS.

While we do not believe there would be any advantage (except to imitators) in printing the formula of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills in the newspapers, we do invite your doctor to fully investigate their formula, knowing that he must certainly be convinced of the merits of the preparation.

So far as the curative effects are concerned, there have been thousands of testimonials published in the newspapers from persons cured of kidney and liver complaints, biliousness, constipation, stomach troubles, and kindred ailments.

The originals of these statements are on file in these offices, bearing the signature of the cured ones, and backed by a \$500.00 guarantee as to their genuineness.

Now, as to the ingredients of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, their purity and medicinal value, we know of no better authority to vouch for them than the well-known analytical chemists, Thomas Heys & Son, of Toronto, who have thoroughly analyzed them, and compared their analysis with our formula:

ANALYSTS' CERTIFICATE. — "We have made a careful examination of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and find them to contain ingredients in quantities large enough to make them of reliable medicinal value, also to be free from any injurious drug, such as morphia, etc."

(Signed) THOS. HEYS & SON, Analytical Chemists.

Toronto, July 20, 1904.

The indisputable reliability of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills has placed them in the front rank of family medicines. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. The portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

Tuttle's Elixir

is a quick and permanent cure for dizziness, fainting, lameness of all kinds, pneumonia, thrush, cuts, bruises, collar and saddle galls, colds, stiffness, etc. It is used and endorsed by the Adams Express Co. We offer

\$100 Reward for any case of Colic, Curb, Contracted or Knotted Cords, Splints, recent Shoe Blisters or Callosities that it will not cure.

Tuttle's Family Elixir

is the best household remedy that can be used for rheumatism, sprains and all other pains and aches. Saves doctor bills and stops pain instantly. Our 100-page book, "Fetervinary Experience," free. Send for it. Tuttle's Elixir Co. 66 Beverly St. Boston, Mass. Beware of all so-called Elixirs. Get Tuttle's, the only genuine. For sale by druggists or sent direct.

LYMAN, KNOX & SON, AGENTS, Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

Woodmere

CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES AND BARRED ROCKS.

On hand for immediate sale—a number of young bulls, and pure-bred pigs of both sexes from champion sow at Winnipeg, '04.

STEPHEN BENSON, Neepawa, C.P.R. & C.N.R. Farm 1 mile from town. Visitors met.

Opportunities.

Good openings for all lines of business and trade in new towns. Large territory, thickly settled. Address Edwin B. Magill, Mgr., Town-site Department, Chicago Great Western Railway, Ft. Dodge, Iowa.

BARGAINS IN SHORTHORNS

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

FIFTEEN YOUNGER BULLS

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

JOHN G. BARRON,

CARBERRY, MANITOBA.



TROUT CREEK SHORTHORNS

SPECIAL OFFERING:

Two imp. bulls with superior breeding and individual merit. Also a few imported Scotch heifers and home-bred bulls and heifers. Send for Catalogue.

JAMES SMITH, W. D. FLATT,
one Manager. Hamilton, Ont.

SCARCLIFFE FARM HEREFORDS

YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE.
WRITE AT ONCE FOR PRICES.
BING & WILSON,
GLENELLA, MAN.
Prices Reasonable. Terms Easy. Correspondence Solicited.

P. F. HUNTLEY,
Breeder of Registered
HEREFORDS
P. O. box 154,
Lacombe, Alta., N.W.T.
Inspection of herd invited. Farm two miles east of town.

Poplar Grove HEREFORDS
Western Canada's leading herd.
Young Bulls and Females for Sale.
J. E. MARPLES
DELEAU, MAN.

Alberta Pure-bred Herefords
Bull calves, 9 to 12 months old, \$75 to \$100.
Bull calves, 12 to 15 months old, \$100 to \$125.
Heifer calves, 9 to 12 months old, \$60.
Heifer calves, 12 to 15 months old, \$70.
Heifers, 15 to 18 months old, \$80.
Heifers, 2 years old, bred, \$100.
For full particulars write to
J. T. PARKER,
Box 11, Lethbridge, Alta.

Aberdeen-Angus CATTLE.

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

M. C. Willford, Harmony, Minn.

W. CLIFFORD
Breeder of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle,
has a herd of 40 head on his farm, 1/2 mile from
AUSTIN STA., MAN.

FOR SALE—Bulls from 3 to 18 months old; also a few choice heifers. All from imported stock or the best strains in Canada and the United States.

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

FOR SALE—A thoroughbred
JERSEY BULL CALF
five months old, sired by Jas. Walsham's bull, "Golden Prince of Brampton," dam "Daisy of Portage." "Golden Prince of Brampton" took diploma at Ottawa and Winnipeg. Apply to
Chas. J. Robertson, Portage la Prairie, Man.

Farmers, why not improve your stock by buying a

RED POLLED BULL?
The best for beef and butter. We have some good ones for sale, and the price is right.
H. V. GLENDENNING, Bradwardine, Man.

We have, ready to ship,
3 BULL CALVES
sired by Choice Goods—40741. We have also three older bulls and a number of heifers that we will sell cheap in order to make room for young stock.
In Yorkshires, we can supply a few boars sired by Imported Dalmeny Turk 2nd. These are fit for service.

Walter James & Sons, ROSSER, MAN.

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

Grandview Herd.
Scotch Shorthorns
Herd headed by Crim-
son Chief—24057—and
Trout Creek Favorite.
Stock for sale at all
times. Correspondence
solicited.
JAN. WILSON,
Innisfail, Alberta,
Farm 3 miles south of
town.

Scotch Shorthorns

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

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

SPRINGBANK HERD OF SHORTHORNS
Headed by Baron's Heir (38487), prizewinner at Winnipeg, Brandon and Edmonton. For sale: 15 young bulls, 2 years and under, of the low-set, beefy type. Good handlers and some extra good show cattle among them. Prices moderate, quality right.
S. R. ENGLISH, Warwick, Alta.

A QUICK, SHARP CUT
DEHORNING. Done with the
is the best, quick, sharp cut. Cuts from four sides at once. Cannot crush, bruise or tear. Most humane method of dehorning known. Took highest award World's Fair. Write for free circular before buying.
Owned and Manufactured by **B. P. McKENNA, V.S., Picton, Ont.**

Lost, Strayed or Stolen—Continued.

yearling heifer, color red, white on face and underneath, and white hind feet; also one two-year-old heifer, color roan, white-lined back, white tail; also one two-year-old steer, color red. **Jas. Procter, poundkeeper.**

ST. CHARLES, Man.—On December 3rd, 1904, one steer, one year old, color between a light red and a buckskin, with a small white star on forehead, no brand or mark; also one heifer, one year old, color red and white, freckled, no brand or mark. **David Isbister, poundkeeper.**

WOONONA, Man.—On section 16—15—2 west, one bay horse pony, spavined on one leg, and scarred on side; also one red two-year-old heifer, no visible mark; also one red one-year-old steer, branded "H"; also one red heifer calf, no visible mark. **Wm. M. Vidal, poundkeeper.**

MILBROOK, Man.—On December 3rd, 1904, one yearling steer, one year old, split in end of each ear, color roan; also one red heifer, one year old, split in left ear, white star on forehead; also one yearling steer, color dark red, split in end of each ear. **John Mitchell, poundkeeper.**

ROSSER, Man.—Pound No. 3, on section 10—12—1 east, on December 7th, 1904, one bay team, mare and horse, both have white star on foreheads, and the horse one white hind foot, brand on left shoulder resembling "B," the horse's being larger than that of the mare, about ten years old. **Olaf Anderson, poundkeeper.**

COOK'S CREEK, Man.—On December 3rd, 1904, one yearling red steer, white under belly; also one red one-year-old steer, piece cut out under left ear, piece taken from under right ear; also one roan yearling heifer, piece taken out from under right ear, white face. **Malcom Ross, poundkeeper.**

KILDONAN.—In Kildonan West pound, on December 3rd, 1904, one red yearling heifer, white between fore legs, and short tail, no marks or brand visible; also one red heifer, one year old, white on belly, tail also white, stripe across both hips, white on forehead, no marks or brand visible. **William Sutherland, poundkeeper.**

ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER.—In Ward No. 4 pound, two cows, color red and white, five years old; also one cow, color red, ten years old; also one cow, color red and white, four years old; also two heifers, color red and white, two years old; also one heifer, color black, two years old; also one ox, color red, one year old. **Alphonse Ehibert, poundkeeper.**

ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER.—On lot 205, on December 5th, 1904, one heifer, two and one-half years old, color red and white, the right ear cut; also one heifer, one and one-half years old, color red, with white on belly; also one steer, one and one-half years old, color red, with left ear cut; also one roan cow, hornless, with white back. **Ovila Belisle, poundkeeper.**

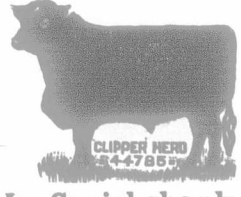
PIGEON BLUFF, Man.—Meadowdale pound, on section 25—14—3 east, on December 3rd, 1904, one yearling steer, red and white, a piece taken out from underneath both ears, no brand visible; also one yearling steer, color red and white, a piece taken out from under the left ear, no brand visible; also one yearling steer, color roan, a piece taken out from the top part of the right ear, no brand visible. **Alex. Setter, poundkeeper.**

TEULON, Man.—Ward 5, on section 13—16—2 east, on December 3rd, 1904, one white cow, four years old, scarred all over back, piece off left horn; also one red cow, four years old, star on forehead, piece off right horn, half white tail, hind feet white; also one red and white bull, one and one-half years old; also two heifers, one and one-half years old, white faces, one has slit in end of right ear. Hereford breed; also one red and white steer, rising three years, hot-tailed, branded "H" on right hip. **W. J. Boyd, poundkeeper.**

COOK'S CREEK.—On December 2nd, 1904, one red two-year-old heifer, piece taken out from under both ears and points off both ears, white on face, tail and under belly; also one red one-year-old muley steer, two nicks on one ear and one nick on the other; also one black yearling steer, piece taken off points of both ears, white stripe round neck, a little white under belly, few white spots on thigh; also one red and white yearling bull; also one spring calf, white-face, few white spots on body. **Malcolm Ross, poundkeeper.**

Special Announcement

If taken soon, we offer a special bargain on a mixed bunch of

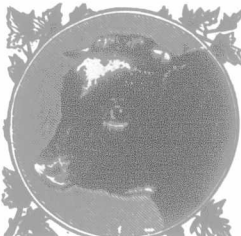


15 Shropshire Breeding Ewes
accompanied by a splendid imported ram. Also a few imported yearling ewes safe in lamb.

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we can satisfy the most critical. Write for particulars.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON,
Station and Post Office, BROOKLIN, ONT.

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First herd prize and sweepstake, 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, ILBERTON, ONT.

13 First-class Young Bulls



and an excellent lot of Cows and Heifers.
All Scotch Cattle.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON
on **GREENWOOD, ONT.**

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS
Highfield P. O., Ont., Breeders of

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

A good selection of young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale. **Scottish Prince (imp.)**, Vol. 49, at head of herd. **Royal Albert (imp.)**, 20387, at head of stud. Farms 3 1/2 miles from Weston, G. T. R. and C. F. R., and electric cars from Toronto.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS,
STRATHROY STATION & P. O.

Breeders of Shorthorns and Clydesdales
OF
25 Shorthorns to select from. Present offering: 14 young bulls of splendid quality and serviceable age, and cows and heifers of all ages. Also one (imp.) stallion and two brood mares.
Farm 3 miles north of town.

FOR SALE

Stock Bull, Diamond Jubilee (imp.) 28861, (69583) A. H. B. 141460, bred by J. Marr, Cairn brogie, Scotland, also 5 two-year-old heifers, 14 one-year-old heifers, 2 one-year-old bulls; 30 calves, male and female; calves and one-year-olds sired by imp. **Diamond Jubilee** and two-year-olds bred to him. **Fitzgerald Bros., Mount St. Louis P. O., Elmville Station, G. T. R.**

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

WE HAVE
some good SHORTHORNS, both male and female.

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

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

Public Sale of Pine Grove SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE

We will sell in covered Sale Pavilion, on our farm here, on Thursday, Jan. 19th, the day following the dispersion sale of the great Miller herd of Shorthorns at Brougham, Ont.; 22 young bulls, 22 heifers and cows, and 15 pairs of Shropshire ewes. A first-class opportunity for those who wish to purchase herd leaders, and also for those who wish to increase their herd or flocks in first-class blood, or those who wish to establish new herd or flocks. Special advertisement of sale at an early date, and also catalogues of the animals. **W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Ltd., on Rockland, Ont.**

TREDINNOCK PRIZEWINNING AYRSHIRES

4 imported bulls from the best milking strains in Scotland head the herd of 75 head. **Winnings for 1903 at Toronto and Ottawa:** The gold medal and 4 first prize herds; 33 prizes in all—18 firsts, 6 seconds, 5 thirds, 9 fourths. In the Pan-American milk test, the 2 first Ayrshires were from this herd. Quality, size, milk and tests is our aim. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Price and particulars, apply to **JAS. BODEN, Manager, St. Anne de Bellevue, P. O. G. T. R. and C. P. R. stations on the farm, 22 miles west of Montreal.**

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

The Body is an Electric Storage System



Electricity is now recognized to be one of the essentials as well as one of the mysteries of life. Every one contains electricity, and its dominance determines to a great extent the vitality, the magnetic force, the health and strength of the individual; especially is this true of the nerves. Nerves are the wires on which this electric fluid runs.

THE PROOF—Ever feel yourself tingle at the close approach of an electric storm? Ever feel an unaccountable oppression preceding lightning, and note that whereas the approach of lightning frightens some, others, the strong, the high-strung, are apt to be still further exalted by it.

THE REASON—They are already charged with electricity; lightning to them has no terrors. It's the weak who

are sighing for electric force, whose magnetism is all but palsied; they droop as does a parched flower before the coming of rain.

Lucky for them if the lightning playing in the air could yield to them some of its vitalizing force, though this cannot be. A more gentle way is needed.

IF YOU SUFFER—if you lack energy, vitality, power—if your system has acquired through weakness of the nerves any Nervous Disorder, Rheumatism, or Complaints peculiar to either sex; if your appetite is poor, your nerves shaky, if you have pains in the back, or head, or kidneys; if you get dizzy spells or feel faint; if you sleep badly—you should wear Dr. Macdonald's Electric Belt. It will gently and surely supply the electricity to lead you to health.

FREE TRIAL FOR NINETY DAYS.

Not a penny down, simply drop me a postal with your name, and I will forward you, at once, one of my latest Improved High-Grade Electric Belts Free. You can use it three months, then pay me if cured, and the price will be only half what others ask for their inferior belts. If not cured, you return the Belt to me at my expense and Your Word Will Decide. I am willing to trust you entirely, knowing that I have the best and most perfect Belt ever invented, and nine men in ten always pay when cured.

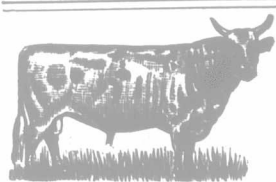
I WILL TRUST YOU.

This modern Belt is the only one that generates a powerful therapeutic current of electricity without soaking the battery in vinegar as all other belts do, and it is guaranteed never to burn. It is a certain and positive cure in all cases of Rheumatism, Varicocele, Dyspepsia, Losses, Weak Back, Nervousness, Kidney, Liver and Stomach Troubles and weakness brought on by abuse and excess.

I WILL GIVE FREE

to each person writing me one copy of my beautiful illustrated Medical Book, which should be read by all men and women. Drop me a postal and I will send it to you FREE in sealed wrapper. If you are weak in any way, delay no longer, but write to-day for my splendid book and Belt free. Write to-day.

DR. J. Q. MACDONALD, 8 Bleury St., Montreal, Que.



Ogilvie's Ayrshires

Have competed with the best of the breed on the continent, and have won the aged herd 8 out of a possible of 9 times, besides a very large share of other honors. Present offering: A grand lot of young bulls and heifers by Douglassdale and Black Prince. See them at Toronto Exhibition.

Robert Hunter, Manager, Lachine Rapids, Que. One mile from electric cave

CHLORO-NAPHTHOLEUM DIP

Keep Stock Safe Winter Long

In order that your animals may thrive and survive severe winter weather, it is necessary that they be full of strength and vitality. They cannot be if they are persistently annoyed by lice, parasites and mange, and this vitality is drained by these parasites. Start to protect them now by the use of

CHLORO-NAPHTHOLEUM DIP

It kills all germs, parasites and pests. Keeps them in prime condition. Enables them to get all the good out of their feed, and keeps them healthy and vigorous.

Chloro-Naphtholeum Dip is positively guaranteed to cure mange and kill lice, thus keeping your stock in good shape throughout the blizzard season. Non-poisonous.

Sold concentrated in sealed trade-marked cans. 1 gallon, \$1.50; 5 gallons, \$6.75; 10 gallons, \$12.50. Send for free booklet.

WEST DISINFECTING CO., 14 E. 59th St., NEW YORK

GOSSIP

One of the Hartney wheat farmers who is beginning to breed Shorthorns, is Mr. G. Agnew. He has some good thick cows, and some promising calves by General Buller. He has a large stone barn, with good convenient stables under.

Geo. Morrison, Hartney, Man., is making a start as a Shorthorn breeder. He has recently purchased four very fine roan heifers, and these, along with his prizewinning bull, will make the nucleus of a good herd. Sittyton Short, by Sittyton Stamp (imp.), is his stock bull; his dam was by an imported bull. Sittyton Short is a grand, thick bull, winning sweepstakes at Hartney Fair in 1903 and 1904. He is a low-down, red bull, strong in constitution, straight-lined, and rich in masculinity.

John Gibson, of Hartney, Man., has started a Shorthorn herd recently. He has a very fine young roan bull by Clan Alpine (imp.), formerly owned by Thos. Speers, Oak Lake; also some very good cows and heifers. Mr. Gibson has a lot of good grades, having used pure-bred sires of good quality for a number of years. He also has a few very good Tamworths, some for sale. He is one of the pioneer horsemen of the Hartney district, having kept high-class stallions for service for years. His present stallion is a Clyde named Bravery, got by Lord Randolph. He is a thick, muscular, well-quartered horse, very masculine and active. His stock are giving good satisfaction, being large, with plenty of good bone, and free movers.

Wm. Laughland, Hartney, Man., keeps a few Shorthorns, headed by a very promising young bull bred by Jas. Duthie, of Melgund Stock Farm, Hartney. This young bull was a prizewinner at Hartney Fair last year. He is a straight-lined, growthy type of yearling Shorthorn, having good size and considerable quality. Mr. Laughland also breeds Berkshire swine and P. Rock fowl. Of the latter he has over 150 very promising birds, in fact one seldom sees a better lot. Beautiful Bill, a deep, lengthy, smooth pig, bred by R. J. Pritchard, of Roland, Man., is his present stock boar. He has some very fine sows. With wheat Mr. Laughland proved fortunate this difficult year. He has sold little so far, and his large granary is well filled with a splendid sample. It is of good weight and excellent color.

John Aikenhead is Hartney's Ayrshire breeder, and he has on hand a few very nice ones of good breeding. His young calves are all well developed, and show the Ayrshire blood freely. The heifers give promise of being like their dams, good milkers. They were comfortably stabled at the time of our visit, for Mr. Aikenhead has a fine stable under his well-built barn. The whole is conveniently arranged, there being a windmill for grinding, slings for unloading, and the stable well divided and cement-floored. Quite a number of fine pigs were seen, growing into money, of Tamworth and Berkshire breeding. About five years ago Mr. Aikenhead planted 150 spruce trees, which have done exceedingly well, only four or five dying. Manitoba maples and other trees are also growing rapidly, the whole giving a pleasing appearance to the home.

"EXPERIENCED HANDS."

Mr. Robert Adamson, of the Immigration Branch of the Department of the Interior, is on his way to Scotland for the purpose of bringing out a number of experienced farm hands, who will enter into a year's engagement at \$225 wages and board and lodging. These men will be carefully selected by Mr. Adamson, and are expected to arrive in parties at Winnipeg between the 15th of March and 15th of April next.

Any farmer who desires to secure one of these men, should make application in writing to the Commissioner of Immigration, at Winnipeg, giving full name, post office, and nearest railway station, and sending \$25 on account of the passage money for each man—no order can be accepted unless accompanied by the sum mentioned—which sum may be deducted from the first three months' wages. All applications will be filed in the order they are received, and should reach the Commissioner of Immigration not later than the 15th day of January, 1905.

CONSTIPATION.

Although generally described as a disease, can never exist unless some of the organs are deranged, which is generally found to be the liver. It consists of an inability to regularly evacuate the bowels, and as a regular action of the bowels is absolutely essential to general health, the least irregularity should never be neglected.

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

have no equal for relieving and curing Constipation, Biliousness, Water Brash, Heartburn, and all Liver Troubles.

Mr. A. B. Bettes, Vancouver, B.C., writes:—For some years past I was troubled with chronic constipation and bilious headaches. I tried nearly everything, but only got temporary relief. A friend induced me to try Laxa-Liver Pills, and they cured me completely.

Price 25 cents per box, or 5 boxes for \$1.00, all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price.

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Water Basins



Not the cheapest, but the BEST on the market. Note the name,

WOODWARD

They CASH, by increased milk. Save TIME, working automatically. LABOR, of owner and hired man. Write us for full particulars.

Ont. Wind Engine & Pump Co., Ltd. Chambers Street, Winnipeg.

140 - JERSEYS - 140

to choose from. 74 First Prizes, 1904. We have what you want, male or female. B. H. BULL & Son, Brampton, Ont. Phone 68.

LEICESTERS

Flock founded 50 years ago. Rams and ewes by the wonderful sire "Stanley," the sire of the "World's Fair champions," and "Grand champions." Simply the BEST.

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge, Ontario.

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

FOR SALE

2 Registered Yorkshire Boars One two years old (Red-Faced King), bred by A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Assa. The other of my own breeding, sired by Red Jacket King and out of a sow bred by Andrew Graham, Pomeroy. Sold 14 pigs of same breeding to Territorial Department of Agriculture this fall. Also some choice sows, one and two years old. Will offer them for a short time at \$15.00 each for boars and sows from \$15.00 to \$25.00. W. B. Adamson, Moosomin, Assa.

MOUNT FARM BERKSHIRES

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

O. G. BULSTRODE, Mount Farm. QU'APPELLE, ASSA.

SHROPSHIRE RAMS

Fifteen one- and two-year-olds, and five lambs. Sired by prizewinning rams. Good size and choice quality. Prices reasonable.

WILL MOODIE, DE WINTON.

T. E. M. BANTING BANTING, MAN.

Breeder of Prize Tamworths. Some fine young stock for sale.

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FREE TO MEN UNTIL CURED.

The effect of Electricity upon the weak, debilitated man is the same as rain upon the parched field in summer. He may be debilitated from varicocele, losses, impotency; may have confusion of ideas; fear to act and decide; gloomy forebodings, timid and fretful; avoid friends and company; without confidence in himself to face the slightest responsibility, and let him properly apply Electricity for but a few hours and all these symptoms vanish. A few weeks to a couple of months' use of this treatment banish them forever, and make strong, confident, manly men out of the puniest weaklings. For nearly forty years I have treated and restored weak men through my world-famed invention, and am still doing so with greater success than ever. In fact, I do not expect to fail in any case of this kind, and therefore, as most men are more or less sceptical, I will continue to give my Hercules



cases low as \$4; if not cured return the belt and the deal is ended. But I know what the belt will do, and will take the risk of my pay when you are cured. I also give my belts on same terms in Rheumatism, Lamé Back, Stomach, Kidney and Liver Complaints, etc.

As the originator and founder of the electric belt system of treatment, my forty years' success is the envy of many, and my belts of course are imitated. (What good thing is not?) But my great knowledge to advise and direct my patients is mine alone, and free to all who use my belt until cure is complete.

What would you not give to have your old vim back again?

What would you not sacrifice to feel as you did a few years ago; to have the same snap and energy; the same gladsome, joyous, light-hearted spirit and the physical strength you used to have? You know you are not the same man, and you know you would like to be. You might as well be. It's easy. I am making men out of wrecks every day, and the above offer must convince you what I feel I can do for you.

Call or send to-day for my belt; or, if you want to look further into the matter, I have the best two little books ever written upon Electricity and its medical uses, and send them free, sealed, upon request.

Dr. Sanden Electric Belt Free Until Cured.

Not one cent is to be paid me in advance or on deposit. Call or write and get the belt, and use, say, for sixty days, and if cured pay me price of belt only—most

DR. C. F. SANDEN, 140 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

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Largest and Oldest Electric Belt Establishment in the World.

THE WEEKLY TELEGRAM'S GREAT PREMIUM OFFER

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

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

An Unparalleled Offer

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

CUT THIS COUPON OUT

To the Publishers of The Weekly Telegram, Winnipeg, Man.:

Enclosed please find \$1.00. Send to address given below The Weekly Telegram, the map of the Dominion of Canada and the map of _____ (Write Manitoba or Territories)

Name _____
Address _____

Subscribe for the Farmer's Advocate.

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

GOSSIP.

One of the pioneer horsemen in the Hartney district is W. H. Galbraith. He has kept pedigreed stallions longer than anyone in the neighborhood, and largely to the influence which these have had upon the average mares can be traced the improvement which has taken place in that district. His present stallions are Prince Luckenbooth, a Clyde, sired by Prince Patrick, the champion at the World's Fair, Chicago, 1893, and he by the renowned Prince of Wales. He is a thick, blocky horse, of very muscular make, with abundance of bone of good quality. This stallion is a grand stock horse. In color he is a rich brown. Princess of Airs, by Prince of Airs, was his dam. Mr. Galbraith also has a Belgian stallion of good draft type. He won first in his class at the World's Fair, Chicago. His name is Bismarck 2nd (imp.), by Bayard 2132; he by Lion, dam Fauvette, by Romi. Bismarck was imported to compete at the World's Fair. He also has proved to be a good stock horse. Mr. Galbraith has a splendid Standard-bred driver, which won first prize twice at Winnipeg.

G. L. Ferguson, of Souris, Man., has a very promising herd of over 20 Shorthorns, headed by that excellent breeding and show bull, Master of Arts, by Duncan Stanley. Master of Arts is a smooth, thick roan, an extra good handler, weighing 26 cwt. The writer never saw him in better condition, for he has improved considerably since measuring swords at the Dominion Fair with many of the best bulls of the Dominion. He is a low-down fellow, well quartered, strong in heart-girth, deeply fleshed on the back and loin, and beef to the hocks. His calves are coming right, being straight lined, thick and sappy. The matrons are of good size and breedy-looking, and the heifers extra thick, smooth and growthy, with sweet feminine appearance. Mr. Ferguson has a Clyde mare of good quality, by Prince Patrick. Prince Patrick, it will be remembered, was the champion at the World's Fair, Chicago. This mare has a very sweet filly foal, by Ellersley Chief (imp.). The youngster has a gay, stylish appearance, has first-class quality of bone and pasterns of the best. Mr. Ferguson has recently made an addition to his stable, and installed a windmill. He was making provision at the time of our visit to have water constantly in front of the cattle while in the stable.

North-west of Beresford, Man., about three miles, is the home of R. A. Cox. Along with wheat-growing, which is the chief farming operation in that favored locality, located but a few miles south-west of Brandon, Mr. Cox combines the breeding of Shorthorn cattle and Berkshire pigs.

His present herd bull is the roan, Robbie O'Day =22672=, a bull very favorably known to most of our Manitoba Shorthorn readers. Robbie is a good type of sire, being straight-lined, strong in heart-girth, of good size, smooth, and a fine handler. He was got by Prime Minister (imp.), dam Marigold, by Challenge. As an assistant to Robbie, Mr. Cox has recently purchased the imported two-year-old Flambeau of Dalmeny, bred by the Earl of Roseberry, Edinborough, Scotland. This thick, blocky young bull is smooth, and a good handler. He is a son of Villager, and out of Dalmeny Fanny 5th, by Doctor of Dalmeny; grandam Fanny 4th, by Sittyton Seal. Pride of Fairview and Morning Star are a promising pair of yearling bulls, by Robbie. The calves and young things by the present stock bull are a growthy, well-formed lot. Most of the matrons have good size and quality to their credit; as a whole, they are a thrifty, useful-looking lot. Kingoodie Augusta (imp.) is a red three-year-old, of good make, got by Bogside Hero; dam Lady Irwin 4th, by Hartington. White Rose of Fairview, got by Laurier, dam Miss Kitty, by Prince Lincoln, is a thrifty type of heifer, being an extra low-down, blocky roan. Another good heifer of Scotch type is Mabel of Fairview.

Mr. Cox has a lot of very fine pigs. Quite a few of them are Berkshires, and the balance high-class Berk. grades.

B. P. RICHARDSON
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR,
NOTARY PUBLIC.

GRENFELL, - ASSA.
LANDS FOR SALE.
Solicitor for the "Farmer's Advocate" for the
Northwest Territories.

FERGUSON & RICHARDSON
Barristers, Solicitors, etc.
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WINNIPEG, - - - CANADA.
Solicitor for Farmer's Advocate.
R. FERGUSON, W. W. RICHARDSON.

A FESTERING WOUND

A well-known farmer says: "One of our colts got a nasty cut and it commenced to fester. We tried several things, but

DR. CLARK'S WHITE LINIMENT

seemed to be the only thing that was any good. It healed it quickly and left no scar.

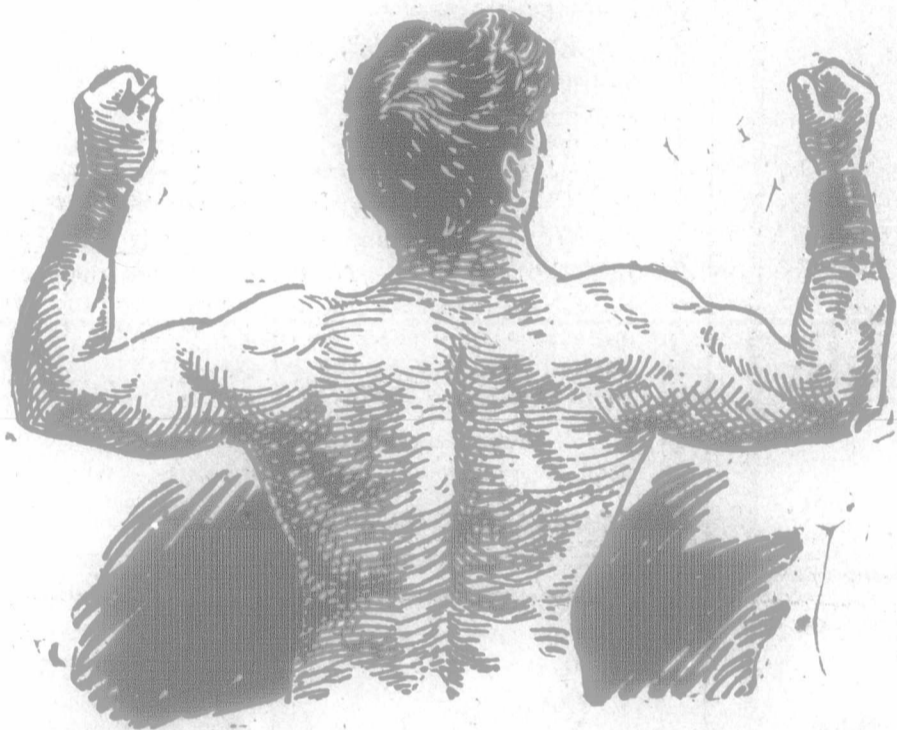
DR. CLARK'S WHITE LINIMENT

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers for 50c.

The Martin, Bole & Wynne Co., Sole Proprietors, Winnipeg, Canada.

**TO SECURE THE VERY BEST RESULTS
Advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.**

HERE IS STRENGTH!



In time of danger who is the man who, while others become panic-stricken, leaps forward and becomes a hero? The manly man! Who is the man who, in the midst of business famine, pushes his enterprise through strife and trouble to success? The manly man! Who is the man who gains and holds the respect and esteem of his neighbors and associates in business? The manly man! This "manly man" is a man of courage, of strong heart, good health and self-confidence—with nerves that never flinch, muscles like bars of iron, a heart full of manly courage, honored and respected by all who know him. Such is the man who wears

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT

This is the message to men. It is to men who want to feel like men, to look like men and act like men. This is to men who lack courage, whose nerves are shaky, whose eyes have lost the sparkle, whose brains are muddled, ideas confused, sleep restless, confidence gone, spirits low and easily depressed, who are backward, hesitating, unable to venture because they are afraid of failure, who want somebody to decide for them, who are weak, puny, restless.

It is to men who have part or all of these symptoms and want new life, new force, new vigor—I offer it to you in my wonderful belt.

I CURE To stay cured, Nervous Debility, Varicocele, weakness of any kind, whether in Nerves, Stomach, Heart, Liver or Kidneys, Rheumatism, Pains in Back and Shoulders, Sciatica, Lumbago, Indigestion, Neuralgia, Constipation, Dyspepsia and all troubles where new life can restore health.

Nervousness Disappeared and Gained in Weight.
Dr. McLaughlin: Dear Sir,—I have now used your Belt for one month, and I must say that I feel greatly improved. I have gained five pounds in weight; I sleep better, and that awful nervousness is almost gone. If I advance in the next two months as I have in this I shall be better than I ever was. I wish you every success, and thank you for your past kindness. Yours truly, JAMES LENNIE, 103 Lock St. N., Hamilton, Ont.

Made a Man of Him.
Dr. McLaughlin: My Dear Sir,—I feel well satisfied with the Belt I got from you a short time ago. I have doctored and spent hundreds of dollars without relief, and Your Belt has done me far more good than anything else. It has made a new man of me every way. My step is firmer and I am stronger in every part of my body. The drains are stopped altogether. Yours truly, B. HOLLINGSHEAD, Woodbridge, Ont.

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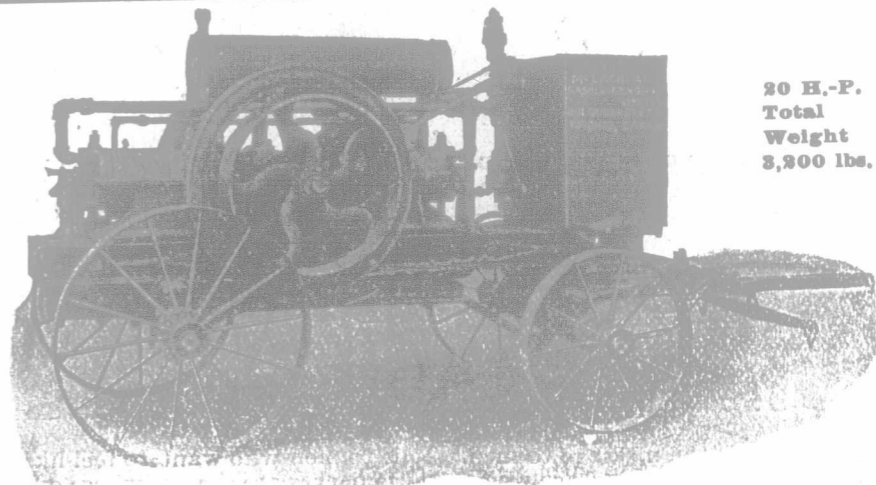
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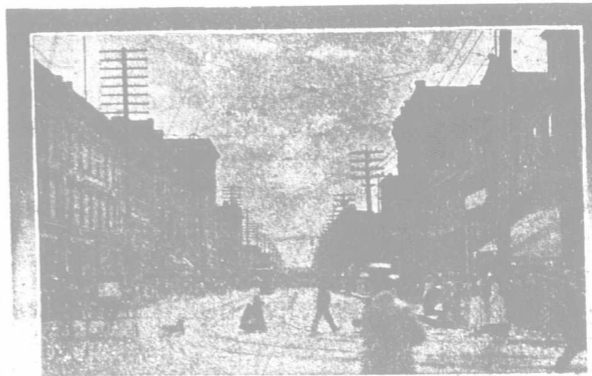
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