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Successors to Alex. Cavanagh,

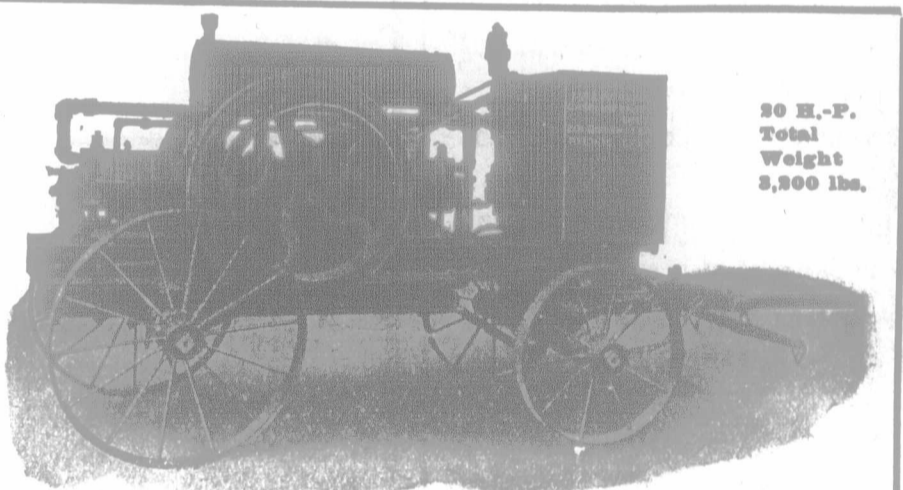
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MANITOBA.

**GRAIN**—Farmers, it will pay you to write us when ready  
to sell your grain.

Licensed and bonded. References: Union Bank

Consignments solicited. Liberal advances made on bills of lading.



20 H.-P.  
Total  
Weight  
3,500 lbs.

Patented and Pend- ing. Our **Gasoline Threshing Engine.** Write for prices,  
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**The McLaughlin Gasoline Engine Co., Ltd., 201 Queen St. E., Toronto,**  
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HIGHEST PRICES OBTAINED.  
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CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

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## WHEAT - BARLEY - OATS

TO

**T. H. METCALFE & CO.**

Grain Merchants

Winnipeg, Manitoba

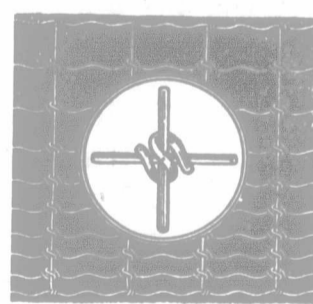
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Grain in car lots bought  
or sold on commission.  
Reasonable advances  
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Large (No. 9) Hard Steel Galvanized Wire is  
used throughout. The lock makes a joint that  
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and most durable barrier against any kind of  
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Write for Catalogue of FENCING and GATES, showing styles for every purpose.  
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Licensed, Bonded. Reference, Bank of Hamilton, Exchange Branch.

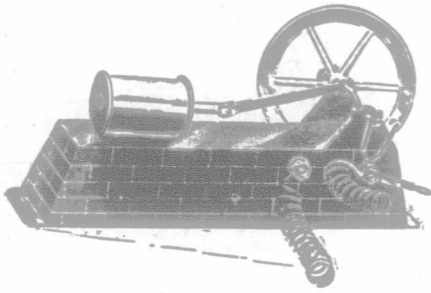
## ROBERT MUIR & CO.

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  
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to our eighteen years' record in handling Manitoba grain. Correspondence solicited.

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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 Electro Motor Engine made. It consumes but half an 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 shafting, 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.

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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.

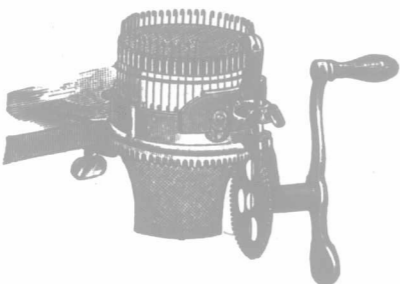
Nothing can compare with it.

The Whole Outfit, complete, \$4.00.

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Plain, \$8; Plain and Ribbed, \$12.

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**\$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.

## CHILLIWACK, B. C.,

The Garden of British Columbia, with its fine creameries, registered stock, large hop fields, and splendid market for all farm produce, and above all, the finest climate, suitable for all the conditions of mixed farming, to be found in the Dominion. We have a large list of splendid farms for sale. Communicate or call on us at once and secure the choicest properties. NELEMS & SCOTT.

Real Estate, Fire and Life Insurance, and Money to Loan

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## BEEMAN'S NEW JUMBO GRAIN CLEANER.

CAPACITY, 75 BUSHELS OF WHEAT PER HOUR GUARANTEED.



Sold on 10 days' trial; if not the fastest and most perfect grain cleaner on the market, can be returned at our expense. One machine at wholesale to first farmer ordering in each neighborhood to introduce them. Hundreds of satisfied customers in Western Canada. Great improvements for this year. Capacity more than doubled. A new bagger, very simple, and does perfect work. The only machine cleaning and bluestoning the grain at one operation. Separates wild or same oats from wheat or barley, as well as wild buckwheat and all foul seed, and the only mill that will successfully separate barley from wheat. Separates frosted, sprouted or shrunken wheat, raising the quality from one to three grades, making a difference in price of from 5 to 15 cents per bushel. Cleans fax perfectly. Two factories, Winnipeg, Man., and Minneapolis, Minn.

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Authorized Capital, - - \$500,000.

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

HEAD OFFICE: BRANDON, MANITOBA.

## A NEW HORSE

If your horse is in poor condition, you can make him healthy and energetic—in fact, make a new horse of him—by giving him in his food some of

**St. John's Condition Powders**



## RUPTURE CAN BE CURED

at home WITHOUT Pain, Danger, or Time From Work by the WONDERFUL DISCOVERY of an eminent Toronto Specialist. Conductor W. H. GREAVES, Medicine Hat, N.W.T., whose portrait here appears, was ruptured 5 years, and is cured by the great Discovery of the Rupture Specialist, Dr. W. S. Rice, 21 East Queen St. (Block 281), Toronto, Ont. To all Ruptured sufferers, who write at once, Dr. Rice will send FREE, his BOOK, "Can Rupture be Cured," and a FREE TRIAL of his DISCOVERY. Do not wait, write to-day.

## The Chatham Wagon Co.,

LIMITED

CHATHAM,  
ONTARIO, Canada.

While the supply lasts, we will mail to every farmer who sends us his name and Post Office address, together with the name and address of the Implement Agent with whom he deals, one of our beautiful 1905 Hangers, which is a work of art, and is the most beautiful piece of work ever produced in this line.

The

Chatham  
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CHATHAM, ONT., CANADA.



## LANDS, FARMS

Several good farms and farm lands, improved, partly cleared, now on the market. Exceptional opportunities in CHILLIWACK VALLEY. Dairying, hop-raising, fruit and mixed farming. Particulars on request. Terms to arrange.

JUSTINIAN PELLY, CHILLIWACK, B. C.

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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.

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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 \_\_\_\_\_

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# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

VOL. XL. REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875. NO. 643.

WINNIPEG, MAN. JANUARY 18, 1905. LONDON, ONT.

## Editorial.

### Where is the 1905 Dominion Exhibition to be Held?

The above question is one being asked each other by stockmen, as they realize that the time is short in which to prepare a good exhibit. It has been understood that B. C. is to get the grant which makes possible the holding of the exhibition, but the announcement as to the exact location of that show has been delayed; in fact, no official statement has been made that such a grant will be forthcoming at all. We pointed out some time ago the desirability of having a Dominion Exhibition at the Coast this year, partly on account of the big Lewis and Clark Exposition to be held at Portland, Oregon, which will undoubtedly bring a large contingent of visitors from the Eastern, Central and Southern States, many of whom would journey north to see what B. C. has to offer to tourists, to farmers, miners and commercial enterprises generally. Considerable time is needed to get up an exhibition worthy of the title Dominion, and an announcement should be made pretty soon if the Government intends to assist this year. Criticisms were heard of the unpreparedness when the 1904 Dominion Exhibition opened. That unreadiness was largely due to too short a time being given to prepare, and we cannot see the desirability of the Government repeating a mistake. The things which often decide the powers that be are, unfortunately, "not the good to be done the country, but the good to be done the party." In this case, no matter who is to be helped, the announcement should be made right away, if a decision has been arrived at, which we expect has ere this, so that when 1905 exhibition opens its doors to visitors from all points, everything will be in order, and exhibits be ready to be inspected.

### Quebec Leads the Way in Live-stock Teaching.

The farmers of Quebec are to be afforded an opportunity of receiving instruction in live-stock judging next month. The great difficulty in other Provinces is to get suitable animals for the teaching demonstration, due to the reluctance of breeders to have the weak points of their animals exposed; others, again, would endeavor to use the instructor so as to enhance the value of the stock shown. At a live-stock class in the West, not very long ago, a stallion was submitted to the criticism of the instructor by his wily owner, who would continually draw the instructor's and onlookers' attention to the horse's evidently strong points, the query being, "was not the horse deficient there?" The questions had the effect desired, and the people's attention was diverted from the animal's weak points, and but for an opportune piece of advice, a very inferior horse would have been unloaded on the community at a very superior price. Quebec will overcome these little defects in live-stock teaching by sending out a palace horse car containing a few good horses, dairy cows, steers, and some sheep, swine and poultry. The car will visit half a dozen points in the Province, and two-day meetings will be held, at which lectures, practice with the score-card and comparison stock judging will take place. Professor Grisdale will be in charge of the work, for which he is peculiarly qualified, being posted in live-stock desirable and undesirable qualities, besides being a fluent speaker in French. The experiment will be watched with interest, and is, we believe, the first of the kind attempted with live stock. The idea has been used in connection with grain, notably the corn specials of Iowa.

### The Grading of the 1904 Crop and The Fellow Who Does Not Speak English.

It may be evident to many farmers, from the frequent discussions on the system of grain inspection and the number of grades, that, judging by the baking and milling tests inaugurated by the N.-W. T. Government, it is reasonable to suppose that a grade, as at present defined, does not adequately express the milling values of wheat which may fall into it.

One experiment or test is not sufficient on which to base any hard-and-fast deductions, but the one referred to is a valuable indicator, as pointing out where the injustice done the producer of the lower grades of wheat may lie, and also how such may be remedied.

We have repeatedly stated our confidence in Mr. Horn's administration of the inspection department regarding the way grading is performed at Winnipeg. There is, therefore, nothing more to be said at present. The T. G.-G.'s, at the Regina convention in December last, declared in favor of making Winnipeg an order point and sample market, an idea we are heartily in favor of, for reasons which it is unnecessary to enumerate just now.

An article in another column dealing with the inspections of wheat made from the time the season opened until the end of the year, shows the condition of the 1904 crop pretty accurately. As will be seen there, 24,583 cars were inspected, of which number over two-fifths went into the grades No. 2 northern and higher, and of the remaining two-fifths, the other regular grades accounted for two of those three-fifths. Again, about one-third of the one-fifth which went below the pale of the regular grades, was capable after treatment of being restored to good company in the higher wheat grades.

These figures are, therefore, a valuable record, showing that the quality of the crop, as a whole, was not as bad as was prophesied, or even, we might say, expected, by many producers, whose profession is noted as one inclined to look on the gloomy side of things. The whole question resolves itself into two phases, that of the producer and that of the buyer. The producer must in future use cleaner, more mature seed, must cut his grain at the proper time, and so handle it after it is cut as to in no way injure its qualities. At the other end, a grading system needs to be devised that will be better and no more expensive to the farmer. Winnipeg should be made an order point, and a sample market established there, and the Dominion Department of Agriculture should institute a series of careful tests, baking and milling, of the wheats of Canada, as well for the fall as for the spring varieties.

The move of the T. G.-G.'s Association in placing a man to watch their interests at Winnipeg may have a good effect, at least worth the money the experiment costs.

The season of 1904 was a remarkable one, and the interest evinced in the marketing of the crop livelier than ever before, but while every effort should be made to get all possible return for each crop, it is up to each and every individual farmer to endeavor to get, not only big yields of our great cereal, but to produce large quantities of high-grade wheat.

### Give Name and Address.

Some of our subscribers are again forgetting the rule that the full name and P. O. address must invariably accompany every enquiry; otherwise attention cannot be paid to it. We do not require this for publication, but as evidence that the enquiry is genuine.

An unintentional testimony to the foreigner within our borders is found in the Winnipeg police statistics, and the evidence of those whose mission it is to look after the needy and unfortunate. The police records show that the Anglo-Saxon-bred fellow is the chief offender to a large degree against the laws of the land, and that the foreign-born immigrant is rarely up "before the beak." Not only so, but the shelters are filled with those who speak the English language, and not those whose mother tongue sounds strange to our ears. It appears, therefore, that a man's usefulness does not depend on his tongue or on his breeding altogether. With regard to the latter, it is evident that the carrying of a certain strain of blood—blueness, if we term it so, or fashionable pedigree—is, of itself, no more a criterion of usefulness in the human race than it is among the domesticated animals.

Some people's ideas need changing. The person who acquires culture and, at the same time, a distaste for work, is less valuable to a growing country than the fellow who will not shrink from earning his bread according to the rules laid down in Holy Writ. "Canada is not a place for dreamers, but for workers," should be writ largely in our emigration offices in distant lands.

### Our Clover Competition.

The announcement in this paper some time ago regarding prizes for growing red clover has excited a great deal of interest, extending to farmers' institutes and agricultural societies, many of whom will co-operate with their members in the way of providing seed. It might not be amiss to repeat our offer, so that new subscribers will have the information as to the competition, and can prepare for it now. The statement offering the medals is as follows:

"The 'Farmer's Advocate' will therefore offer four silver medals, to be awarded next fall, for the best catch of red clover, one acre or over, seeded in the spring of 1905; and the following year (1906) a gold medal will be offered for the best crop of red clover, one acre or more, cut from land seeded the spring of 1905. For the silver medals Manitoba will be divided into four sections, one medal for each—all sections will compete for the gold medal."

Red clover grows upon almost all soils except those which are very dry or which are undrained, water-soaked, so-called, the abode of stagnant water. It thrives best on good loams in which there is some lime. The seed is usually sown with some grain crop in the spring, such as wheat or barley, and occasionally without a nurse crop, the quantity sown varying from 15 to 24 pounds per acre, depending largely upon the purity and germinating capacity of the seed. The seeds absorb their own weight of water and germinate in three days. Later a taproot develops with three lines of secondary roots, which spread through the soil, and upon which nodules are found. Red clover ranks first among the fodder plants for nutritive value, excellence of yield, and adaptability to soils and climates.

### A Farmer's Advocate Contributor Promoted.

From time to time, J. McCaig, M. A., LL. B., has contributed articles to our columns on general topics, and on the sheep industry especially. During the past four years and a half Mr. McCaig has been principal of the Lethbridge public schools, and has now been appointed an inspector of schools under the Territorial Government. His new duties will be in the Edmonton district.

## 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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A. G. HOPKINS, D. V. M., B. S. A., EDITOR,  
F. S. JACOBS, B. S. A., ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

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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.

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We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as  
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Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions  
sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have  
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with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any  
individual connected with the paper.

Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),  
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

## Horses.

Light is one of the most essential features in  
a stable. It preserves the sight, and prevents the  
development of disease germs.

When training a colt to work, it is important  
that he never be allowed to know that he can  
run away, or that any load is too heavy for him.

Exercise and proper food is what the brood  
mares and colts require these days.

On February 1st and 3rd the annual meetings  
of the Canadian Clydesdale Horse-breeders' Association  
and the Canadian Horse-breeders' Association  
will be held, respectively, in Toronto,  
Ont.

The British Government has intimated that it  
will purchase five hundred horses annually in Canada  
for army remounts. This should encourage  
the breeding of those big, strong Thoroughbreds  
and Standard-breds for which the race-track has  
little use.

Anent this subject, A. E. Tipon, a noted  
authority upon the harness and saddle horse trade,  
both in England and America, says: "The  
Hackney sire, mated with a sizeable mare of not  
under fifteen hands two inches, begets a big  
horse. Too big a stallion is not to be commended,  
size, it is hardly necessary to add, coming  
from the dam. Hackney stallions of fifteen hands  
one inch or fifteen hands two inches, if mated with  
suitable and sizeable half-bred or blood mares,  
produce foals which develop to any height between  
fifteen hands two inches and seventeen hands."

Galtee More, the Irish horse that won the Two  
Thousand Guineas, the Derby and the St. Leger,  
1897, was sold to the Russian Government for  
£20,000, and his progeny have won in the last  
three years £36,600, more than half the sum being  
gained by the three half-brothers, Irish Lad  
(£14,000), Waraty (£4,500), and Galtee  
(£2,000).

## The In-foal Mare.

The slack time for work with horses is on just  
now, and the brood mares are very apt to be al-  
lowed to stand up and either not get sufficient  
exercise or the right sort of food. Starving the  
in-foal mare on straw and ice water is not con-  
ducive to a healthy foal at the proper time;  
neither is the other extreme, heavy, feeding and  
no exercise.

On some farms the teams are busy getting up  
wood or other team work, and so long as little  
backing has to be done, and the work is to be on  
ice-free roads, the brood mare ought to be able  
to take a part in the work. Drawing out manure,  
especially where the practice is followed of  
drawing directly on the land from the stable, will  
afford another avenue for the mare's energies.

The maternal function is not hindered by a  
reasonable amount of work; in fact, such aids  
rather than does harm, by equalizing the circula-  
tion, and thus preventing stocking-up of the legs,  
keeps the liver and bowels working, and prevents  
constipation—a serious condition, if allowed to  
run on, in the brood mare, as, in many cases, the  
drugs used to unload the bowels will also cause  
the expulsion of the contents of the womb. The  
use of aloes must be particularly guarded against  
with pregnant mares, and if bowel stagnation  
does occur, rely on raw linseed oil until you can  
get skilled help. And in case you consult a  
veterinarian, do not fail to inform him that the  
mare is with foal. An exclusive straw diet  
should be avoided. In fact, the mare should not  
be allowed to overload her intestines either with  
hay or straw, and thus cause pressure on the un-  
born foal. Bran should be considered an indis-  
pensable article in a brood mare's diet. It is  
nourishing, and keeps the bowels in a good con-  
dition. There is no call to drug a brood mare  
handled in a rational or natural way. Give exer-  
cise, pure air and water, and nourishing food, and  
a box stall or roomy double stall, the former  
preferable.

## Buying Stallions.

Methods of purchasing stallions in Canada have  
proceeded in two well-defined directions: One, the  
method adopted in earlier days, by which some  
public-spirited, horse-loving citizen takes the risk  
of buying a valuable stallion for his own use and  
as an investment; and the other, the more  
modern scheme of organizing syndicates for the  
purchase of a sire. The former method has its  
advantages and disadvantages. It generally in-  
sures satisfactory management, a minimum  
amount of trouble for the breeders, the possession  
of a horse at the least possible cost, and, if the  
purchaser is sufficiently well-to-do, and makes a  
point of getting the best horse available, there is  
no complaint against the character of the horse.  
But it frequently happens that the man who as-  
sumes the responsibility of providing a community  
with a stallion is of limited means, or the com-  
munity does not show an inclination to patronize  
a valuable horse, and, consequently, cheaper horses  
stand for service. Then there are abuses in the  
stallion business. Men who are no judge of a  
horse, and who care nothing for the welfare of  
the horse-breeding industry, put worthless horses  
upon routes in competition with the more ex-  
pensive imported horses, and so decrease the gen-  
eral average quality of the stock, and reduce the  
possibility of maintaining the better stallion in  
the community. Such conditions naturally tend  
to drive out of the business those enterprising  
pioneer breeders who are sacrificing much of time  
and money to help their neighbors to secure better  
stock. This has, in many districts, led to the  
inauguration of the syndicate system.

Like the methods of private purchase, the  
syndicate system has its advantages and draw-  
backs. Its advantages are that it divides the  
responsibility of securing a stallion among several  
people, whose duty it is to share it; it is usually  
provided with sufficient financial backing to pur-  
chase a valuable horse, and it embodies the prin-  
ciple of co-operation in the control of public  
utilities. Its disadvantages are that a sale must  
be drummed up by the sellers, which very much  
increases the cost of the horse; and, to be suc-  
cessful and harmonious, a syndicate must be com-  
posed of intelligent men who are cognizant of the  
difficulties of stock-breeding, its risks and peculiar  
freaks; should be provided with a good stallion  
manager and a secretary of the association who  
will work harmoniously together, and a member  
should not be dissatisfied if a majority of his as-  
sociates do not see fit to adopt his propositions.  
These, then, are the two most common methods  
of providing a community with a stallion, and  
the most pronounced characteristics of each. In  
the light of the experience of older horse-breeding  
countries, it would appear that they are at either  
extremes of the most rational method, and one  
of the problems to be solved is whether or not  
a better system can be evolved. What is wanted  
is a system by which good horses can be bought  
at the least cost to the buyers, and the least ex-  
pense to the importers, and that will insure a  
community of interest and a division of responsi-

bility among the farmers in the neighborhood  
where the horse stands.

In Scotland, the method of securing stallions  
accomplishes these purposes, and it might be  
worth while to consider a modification of their  
system. There, the breeders in a particular  
neighborhood form societies for the purpose of  
hiring a stallion from the larger breeders for a  
season, then select a committee of men who are  
recognized judges of a horse and shrewd business-  
men to visit the larger owners to secure from  
them the services of a suitable horse for a reason-  
able outlay. By this means the advantages of  
both systems, as they exist in this country, are  
secured and the disadvantages eliminated. Here  
we cannot expect to hire a horse for a season as  
they do in Scotland, but in each community there  
should be sufficient enterprise among horse-breeders  
to prompt them to look out for their own inter-  
ests by taking steps to secure first-class stallions.

Those interested in the horse industry in any  
community might well meet together once a year,  
or more frequently, to discuss the local situation,  
and, if necessary, organize a company, appoint a  
committee of good horsemen to visit some of the  
exhibitions, winter fairs, spring stallion shows,  
and the stables of reliable breeders and importers,  
with the object of discovering what horses are  
available, and for what price they may be bought,  
with power to purchase a certain horse with funds  
that their company would subscribe. No busi-  
ness method is so satisfactory as that of know-  
ing just what one wants, and purchasing it at  
first cost, and few methods are so unsatisfactory  
to the farmer as that of being drummed up to  
take stock in some concern without due delibera-  
tion and candid discussion with the other prospec-  
tive stockholders. We have in mind an organiza-  
tion of horsemen, who, after duly considering the  
needs of their community, decided to subscribe  
capital, and then said to a certain young farmer  
who was a well-known horseman: "Take our  
money, and buy us the best possible horse you  
can find." The transaction was put through, the  
organization has been in operation for some years,  
other horses have been bought, and always by the  
same method. Good stallions are always avail-  
able, and never yet has there been raised a dis-  
satisfying voice. The purchaser knew his business,  
he went straight to the best-known convenient  
breeding or importing stud, and closed as satis-  
factory bargains as could be made. It is an in-  
stance of how a stallion may be secured at least  
cost, borne by those who were to profit by his  
services.

## Softness in Horses.

Softness—inability or unwillingness to exert  
himself—a tendency to "throw it up," so to  
speak, can be accounted for in different ways. It  
may be due to considerable extent to heredity, or  
it may be acquired or due to injudicious training  
or overwork when young. This undesirable qual-  
ity is noticed in individuals of all breeds, and is,  
doubtless, more noticeable in certain families than  
in others. Some individuals are of such con-  
formation that the ability to endure severe exer-  
tion or perform more than an ordinary amount  
of work of any kind can not be expected. Then,  
again, others, whose general conformation would  
indicate strength or speed, are found, when urged  
to exert themselves, to be quitters. They either  
will not try, or, trying, evidently have not  
stamina, hence fail to accomplish what is asked  
of them. I do not think that "softness" is  
controlled or governed by the temper of the horse.  
The necessary nervous force or pluck which en-  
ables a horse to give to his driver all that is in  
him, to struggle on under difficulties, is often  
seen in vicious horses, as well as in those of  
gentle temperaments; and the reverse, or the ten-  
dency to give up, and not try, is also witnessed in  
animals of all temperaments. There is, never-  
theless, undoubtedly, congenital predisposition  
in some animals to be quitters, and this predisposition  
is just as surely hereditary. Hence, when a man  
is about to commence breeding operations, he is  
wise if he considers this point in the selection of  
sires and dams. If he is in a position to do so,  
he should study the characteristics of the produce  
of the sire he thinks of patronizing, and if he  
finds that they lack energy or nervous or mus-  
cular force sufficient to qualify them for extreme  
exertion, when such is required, he should look  
further before deciding upon the prospective sire  
of his colts. In many cases, he is not in a  
position to select the dams, but is forced to breed  
from those he has, or abandon breeding entirely.  
It may be that the mare or mares he possesses  
are not as stout-hearted as he would like. They  
are inclined to be "soft." Still he wishes to breed  
them, and if this is the only fault he can find, I  
think he is quite justified in proceeding to do so,  
for while we admit the hereditary tendency to  
"softness" in some cases, we think that such a  
predisposition can be largely counteracted by care-  
ful and judicious handling and education. I think  
that "softness" is, in the majority of cases, due  
more to early training or overwork when young,  
than to heredity. One of the chief causes, I

stallions might be of their particular purpose of for a who are business-ure from a reason-antages of ntry, are l. Here reason as ity there -breeders own inter-stallions. y in any e year, ituation, ppoint a e of the a shows, rporters, rses are ough, the e years, s by the s avail- l a dis- business, venient s satis- s an in- at least y his

o exert so to ays. It dity, or raining le qual- and is, es than h con- re exer- amount Then, would a urged either ve not asked ss" is e horse. ch en- t is in s often ose of e tend- ssed in never- ion in sition a man he is ion of do so, roduce if he mus- xtreme l look e sire in a breed tively. sseses They breed ind, I do so. y to uch a care- think s, due ount, I ses, I

think, is overwork when too young. An undeveloped colt of two, three, or even four years old, has not reached sufficient bony and muscular development to perform the work, either at draft or light work, of a matured animal. On account of his immaturity at these ages, he is easily tired and gives up. If this be frequently repeated, he acquires the habit of "giving up" readily, and the repeated or continued overwork prevents development of both bone and muscle, and while it may not cause any very perceptible want of development in the general appearance of the animal, it exists all the same, and he is not really able to perform the labor we might reasonably expect from a horse of his appearance.

The unwillingness in horses of the draft class to exert great muscular force to start a heavy load can, in most cases, be traced to injudicious, careless or cruel handling when first put to work, even though they may have reached sufficient age. They are often required to move heavy loads before they have become accustomed to putting great force upon the collar. They may have sufficient strength, but lack the knowledge of the proper manner in which to exert it, and if urged or whipped they pull unsteadily, jerk, rear, etc., and the load still refusing to move, they sulk and refuse to try. They soon associate a heavy load with abuse or a whipping, and become confirmed balkers when asked to draw heavily; while with a load that requires only moderate strength they are satisfactory. I do not deny that some horses are, either from a naturally sulky disposition, or want of nervous energy and courage, inherited from progenitors more or less remote, naturally balkers; at the same time I claim that most balkers are made, not born, and that even where the congenital predisposition to such actions exists, it can be largely overcome by careful and judicious handling. Many colts are practically spoiled by an incompetent or hasty-tempered driver, often called breaker. The latter term is often the proper one to use, as he is liable to practically break the colt's heart when young, and the exhibitions of softness we often see in a horse, when he is really not being overtaxed, though he is urged to make more than a usual effort, is due to this fact, and having acquired the habit of giving in without a struggle, he will continue to do so.

While we consider it is well to handle colts of all classes when young, in order

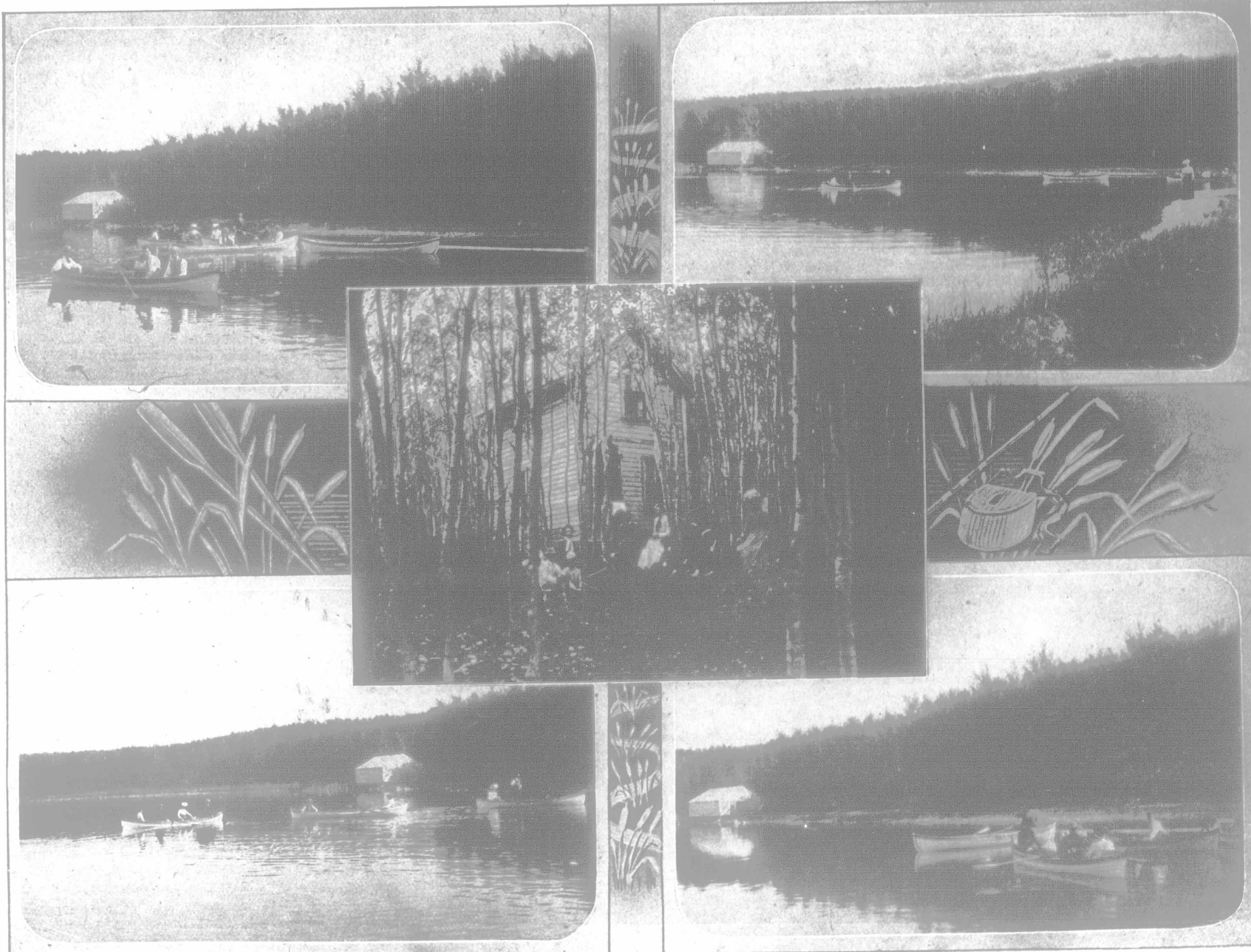
to get them handy, and thereby avoid trouble in handling when they have passed the days of colthood, this handling should be carefully done by a man who understands the art, one who has the necessary knowledge and is not too hasty, and the colt should not be "broken," but "educated." He should not be asked to do the work of a matured horse until he has reached the age of at least five years. Of course, after he is three years old he is able to do a reasonable amount of moderate work, but he should not be required to draw heavy loads, or go long journeys, or perform other work that will tax his energies unduly or make him tired. If any of us who have had considerable experience with horses will consider for a few minutes the horses we have known, I think we will see that those that have been especially good ones, those in which "softness" has been noticeably absent, those that have performed more than the usual amount of labor either at draft, in light harness or under saddle, and have continued to do so at the age when the majority of horses are useless or dead, will discover that they did little or no hard work of any kind until they had reached the age of maturity. We will find that certain individuals of all breeds, and of different families of the same breed, have distinguished themselves as above, while others of the same breeds and families have been "soft." As a case in point, I might mention a mare of my own, now twenty-eight years old, as lively as a colt, and still able and very willing to do a horse's work. She was handled as a three-year-old, but did nothing but a little light driving until six, when she was put to hard and steady work in both light harness and saddle, and has been kept at it steadily ever since. She is a very remarkable mare for her age, and those who know her often ask me if "the old mare will live forever," and tell me I should pension her off, but she always feels and looks well, and is always ready and willing to work, and, in my opinion, is better doing a little than standing idle. Of course, she is well bred, but others of similar breeding that were worked hard when young have not distinguished themselves as she has, and those of the same age are dead. There is certainly too great an eagerness to work colts when too young, and while, in some cases, it is probably unavoidable, where possible, it will prove profitable to wait until maturity before asking an animal to do a horse's work.

The World's Horse Supply.

In the paper read at the Royal United Service Institution, on the supply of horses in war time, Major J. Monro, of the British Army Veterinary Department, said it was estimated that the supply of the world was about eighty millions of horses. In Europe there were forty millions, in North and South America twenty-five millions, in Asia eleven millions, in Australasia two millions, and in Africa one million and a quarter. Great attention was paid to breeding by the Government of Russia, with its supply of twenty-three millions of horses. Germany had 4,183,000 horses, and it was essentially an importing country. France, with 2,900,000, and Algeria with 205,000 horses, required all the animals they possessed. In Austria-Hungary, there were 4,020,000 horses, 99 per cent. of them being bred by the peasants. At the present time there was a great exportation of American horses to Canada, while the exportation to the United Kingdom had fallen off. In the British Empire as a whole there were only eight millions of horses. There was a shortage in the colonial supply, and he suggested that encouragement should be given to horse-breeding in the colonies, so that more custom might be given to them, instead of our having to go to foreign countries in time of need. In his judgment, also, South Africa would in time become a great field for horse-breeding operations, because a good foundation stock had now been laid, though the subsequent breeding operations would need careful supervision. For the home supply of the army, 20,000 horses were registered to meet immediate requirements on mobilization.

Welcomed on Account of the Good Practical Matter in It.

Dear Sirs,—I received the "Farmer's Advocate" knife O. K. to-day, for which I beg to thank you. It is by far the best and most useful premium I ever received from any paper. I shall take great pleasure in showing it and the "Farmer's Advocate" to friends, as I think the latter would be welcome in any home where good practical reading matter is desired. Wishing you all kinds of success, I remain, Yours very truly, THOS. M. SLOPER. Portage la Prairie.



A Pleasure Resort in the Canadian West.

## Stock.

### How Contagious Abortion Was Controlled in a Scotch Dairy Herd.

The following excerpts from an address by Mr. Marshall, and discussion on the address, on contagious abortion and its treatment, will be of interest to many cattlemen:

From January to July, 1890, we had fifty-one services—some of them repeats, doubtless—but of this number only eight were effective, and two of the eight were heifers served at a neighbor's. During the next six months a changed bull served nineteen, out of which eleven held. In 1891, matters were equally bad, although at that time we were using three bulls—one to the doubtful cows, one kept solely for those that were breeding, and the third at an off farm for maiden heifers. During the first six months, only ten seem to have held, and several of them were heifers, and this sort of thing went on for over two years or so. About this time the council of the R. A. S. E. took the matter up, and the evidence they collected showed how widespread and serious it was. Amongst those who gave evidence was Mr. Peter, of Berkeley, Gloucestershire, who first introduced the carbolic-acid mash treatment, which caused such a stir at the time. The Shorthorn herd in his charge had been nearly wiped out by it; and, just at the time when M. Nocard's treatment was being brought forward, an American friend (I think) recommended this carbolic-acid treatment to Mr. Peter, who at once began with both systems, using the carbolic mashes and the corrosive sublimate injections on the same animals at the same time. Unfortunately, an incomplete report somehow got into the agricultural press, and the carbolic acid part of the treatment was boomed as the cure, to the neglect of what seems the most important part. I have been told by many who tried it that this method, alone, proved very unsatisfactory. Mr. Peter says, in a letter received from him quite recently: "The time the Berkeley Castle herd was decimated was from 1882 to 1888 and 1889. I then adopted the Nocard injections and the carbolic-acid mashes in half-ounce doses. I have had a few isolated cases since, but not in a contagious form."

**PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE**  
and I continue the use of disinfectants and carbolic-acid mashes, which I find beneficial generally to the health of the herd." In a postscript, Mr. Peter throws out this suggestion, that "calf cholera or scours in calves is also a form of contagious abortion"; and, in a later letter, thinks it "due to the germs productive of infectious abortion in cows." This is a question more for a bacteriologist than for a farmer, but it certainly seems worth considering. Having seen the recommendations of the R. A. S. E. as to treatment, I now determined to try and stem the outbreak, and for many months my morning employment was a sedulous washing of every cow with a whiting brush—a far better weapon than a sponge—and a bucket of corrosive sublimate solution; only, we shirked the job on Sundays. I cannot say we found any immediate relief, but, two years being the time given for a complete cure, we went on in hope. Fortunately for both patience and pocket, the subject cropped up in conversation with Mr. Stephenson, who strongly

recommended me to go further, and to inject, which I did, trying it first on three heifers that had been running for months. After two or three injections they were served, two of them holding to the first service, the other proving sterile. Finding the effects on the animals not nearly so severe as I had expected, we, during the next week, injected every empty cow on the place, repeating the injections weekly two or three times. At the same time we disinfected the bulls by carefully injecting the same solution into their sheaths, and thoroughly disinfected the byres by scraping the walls, floors and woodwork, washing with boiling water and carbolic acid. The roofs had, of course, been well swept down; and then we lighted sulphur fires, closing the doors and windows, till the few remaining spiders doubtless thought the end had come. And so it had with the attack, as, with the exception of two or three which proved sterile,

#### EVERY COW SERVED CAME AT ONCE INTO REGULAR BREEDING.

A few in-calf cows still aborted, but isolation and treatment cured them in due course. This attack had one feature different from M. Nocard's experience, in that most of the cows aborted at a very early period. A few dropped them at five, six or seven months, but mostly they seemed to have cast them almost as soon as conceived. Many of them came in season at four or five weeks, and up to three or four months. At any time over the three weeks—earlier occasionally—a bit glairy, discolored slime would be noticed about the tail, and then in a few days the cow was in season. More than once we found distinct embryo, not more than a month old, and there is at present a pair of twin calves not bigger than small mice in a bottle of spirit at the Armstrong College, Newcastle, which were seen to drop from a cow in the field, and were, fortunately, preserved. So frequently did we notice these discharges that we came to the conclusion that a cow which "broke" at any irregular time, say, four or five weeks, had aborted, and I still treat any irregularities of this kind as abortions, usually with success.

**CONTRARY TO M. NOCARD'S EXPERIENCE,** my greatest trouble—and I think I am not alone—is with these runners. Not infrequently they prove sterile, but many of them breed after treatment, and, although suspicious characters, they need not be condemned as useless without a fair trial. At any rate, they should either be isolated or treated, as they are a source of danger in a herd, I think. Neither would I say with M. Nocard, "Every cow that has aborted (from contagious abortion) should be regarded as useless for breeding purposes," because nearly all will breed regularly after efficient treatment. Permit me just to quote one experiment of my own. One particular bull had served sixteen cows in four months, and not one was in calf to him. He was fat, and ready to go, but I held him back to try this experiment. We selected two of these cows (nice young ones), and injected them two or three times, at the same time injecting and disinfecting the bull's sheath, and let him serve them. Both held to the first service, both carried their calves to the full time, and both bred regularly for years after. I have had comparatively little experience in treating in-calf cows, but have injected one occasionally, with satisfactory results; but I am inclined to think that once a cow is infected, that calf is

doomed. Mr. Peter, however, injected regularly all in-calf cows at about six weeks' and six months' pregnancy. For some time he used Nocard's solution, but now uses a coal-tar disinfectant as less severe. He finishes his last letter by saying, "There is no difficulty in getting rid of contagious abortion under proper treatment," and I heartily agree with him. Indeed, I could quote scores of letters bearing the same testimony—only, it must be proper treatment, properly carried out. This is where some people seem to fail. On reading this lecture in the train on my way to Glasgow, on Tuesday, I thought I had not pointed out with sufficient clearness and emphasis the action of the bull as a carrier of the disease. The following seems to be the most common way in which it enters and spreads in a herd: An aborted, or it may be merely infected, cow is bought, and when served she infects the bull; he, in turn, infects the next cow or cows served, and so the thing spreads, often with startling rapidity. This, no doubt, is the most common method. At the same time, there seems no reason to doubt that when once a place is thoroughly infected it may spread in other ways, as by simple contact, or through the medium of floating germs. This as it may be, but the lesson is that all newly-bought cows should be disinfected at once, and repeatedly for a few weeks, and that the bull also should have frequent treatment. This done, the disease will either never enter a herd, or, at least, will not spread.

### Winter Treatment of Live Stock, Inside and Out.

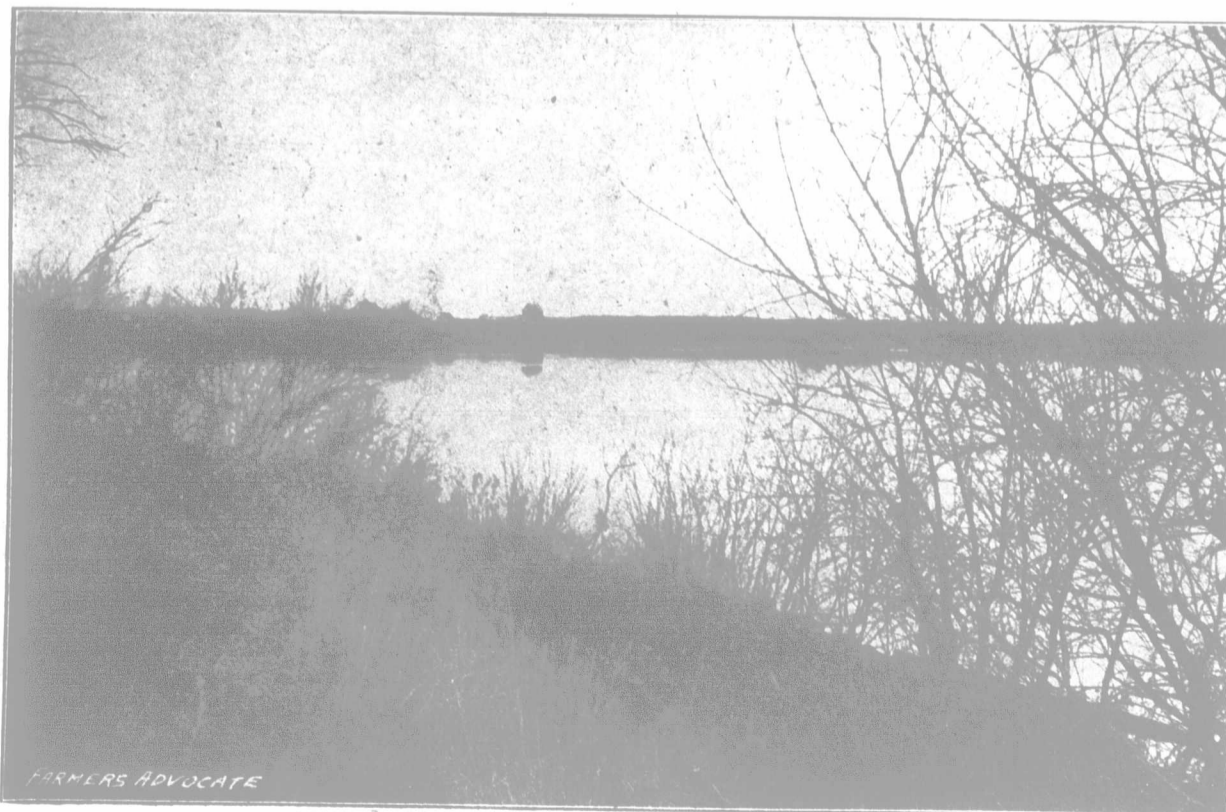
As live stock increases in valuation more attention is being given to sanitary stables. Live stock has frequently wintered thriving in sheds that protect animals from the fierce winter storms. An erroneous opinion prevails among many breeders that stables should be constructed to keep stock warm. In some quarters artificial heat is introduced to raise the temperature to the degree compatible for a dwelling-house. Nature has provided animals with garments of fur to protect them from the rigor of winter, with a lighter mantle for the heat of summer. Animals kept in too warm apartments will be subject to colds on exposure to the outside temperature. Physicians now aver that the leading cause of pneumonia in metropolitan cities is living in superheated dwellings. Pneumonia before the adoption of steam heat was almost unknown, but since houses are so heated, pneumonia has become almost epidemic. The dry heat evaporates the moisture in the atmosphere and creates unsanitary conditions of health.

Stables can be made too close and warm for the health of live stock. It is not heat, but fresh air, that domestic animals need to promote thrift and health. Oxygen is the life principle which aerates and purifies the blood, and if animals are housed where they are compelled to breathe contaminated air, or air laden with the poisonous effluvia of excrements, they will contract disease or ill health. The main principle in winter stables is to have proper ventilation, and at the same time avoid draughts. Stables are now constructed with ventilating flues to allow the escape of noxious effluvia and the admission of pure air. Close stables hold the carbonic and ammonia gases, the inhaling of which is deleterious to the health of man and animals.

Capt. Hayes refers to the freedom of Russian horses from colds and pneumonia, etc. Their stables are cold, but the air is pure.

Stables should be constructed to keep out draughts, but also provided with proper ventilation. The good rations also exert a controlling influence in promoting the health and growth of stock. Musty hay or grain affects the kidneys and digestion. Musty rations will impair the health of thrifty animals. Pure water is also essential to the health of live stock. The unthrift of many animals is traceable to drinking water contaminated with the seepage from the excrement of the stock. Creek or slough water in the winter is too cold for live stock. Witness the discomfort of the animals after drinking ice water, and watch them shiver. It is a waste of valuable fodder to warm the drinking water with animal heat. Water from deep wells is many degrees warmer than water from ice-covered creeks and sloughs, and even the chill is taken off this by the tank heater in extremely cold weather by economical stockmen. Damp locations should be avoided in selecting the site for a stable, as dampness induces rheumatism and malaria. Live stock has become too valuable to be profitably raised, except under the most favorable sanitary conditions, and the breeder who relies on an ounce of prevention, instead of a pound of cure, in his breeding and feeding operations is the man who will achieve the largest measure of success.

Dear Sir,—Have received your premium knife in good condition. The quality of the steel and the neat design has surpassed all expectations. It is a knife of which anyone may be proud. Yours very truly, Jas. Wells, Virden.



A Lake near Agricola, N.-W. T.

The trail used to run through the submerged point a few years ago.

**The Production of Cheap Pork Necessitates Rape-growing.**

A short time ago, we referred to the in-and-out method of farming, and cited the abandonment of hog-raising by farmers because of the low prices, such as occurred last summer. Just recently, in conversation with a hog-buyer, we expressed the opinion that a falling off in the supply of hogs could be looked for whenever the price dropped below five cents at Winnipeg, and that for the packers to drop the price below that mark meant running their plants half time, or below capacity—a heavy loss when the amount of money invested in such abattoirs is considered. We believe little fault will be found so long as the price keeps at or above the five-cent mark. Many who have introduced the best bacon types of swine to improve the common stock claim the money expended is lost, as the packers pay as much for one sort as another, and that amount the minimum they can help and the maximum they are forced to, to get hogs. This condition of things is not confined to the West. In Ontario, where they have the production of bacon hogs down to a science, the same complaint is heard as to grading the hogs and paying accordingly. Whether hogs are five cents or less a pound live weight, the farmer needs to study the cheapest way to produce them, so that he may get the maximum profit. Successful hog-raising is also inseparable from dairying, either in a special or modified form, by which we mean, furnishing milk or cream to butter factories, or keeping a few cows and making sufficient butter for home use, and enough, say, to provide the groceries, etc., for the house. In either case, skim milk is valuable for hog-raising, and while the average farmer does not bother his head as to its cash value per one hundred pounds, or its equivalent value in grain, because inferior or coarse grains are so abundant, he does know that nothing seems to equal skim milk for young pigs, and it is useful all the way through their short lives of seven or eight months. Once outside, however, the question of summer pasture for hogs becomes a live one, and for that purpose nothing surpasses rape for growing hogs. It is a heavy cropper and rank grower. The farmer of the Experimental Farms, Mr. Grisdale, says of rape:

It ranks as one of the most nutritious of our forage plants. It is remarkable, not only for the valuable character of the food it supplies, but also for the large amount that may be produced on a given area. It will yield two or three cuttings in the season, and the amount harvested off an acre may vary from twenty-five to thirty-five tons in the summer.

The quality of the food produced is most excellent. Analysis shows it to be richer than clover in flesh-forming material. Feeding operations prove it to be particularly well suited for beef cattle, young stock, sheep, lambs, and swine. It may be used as a pasture, and this fact renders it all the more valuable to the busy farmer.

Soil and Season.—It will grow on almost any kind of soil. It will give a fair return on poor land. It will yield a heavy crop on average soil. It will produce an immense amount of food on rich land. It does well on dry soil; it thrives and grows apace on moist places. It will grow on good land, no matter how dry the season, if sown in rows and cultivated. It will flourish in the most rainy weather, if water does not stand in the field. Stubble or fallow should be used; sod is not suitable.

Seeding and Cultivation.—If intended for pasture, it is usually best to sow broadcast, at the rate of three pounds per acre. The exception is when pigs are to be pastured, for experience has shown us that it is better, under such conditions, to sow in rows twenty-one to twenty-four inches apart. The space between the rows may be cultivated once or twice, till the plants are well under way.

The pigs may usually be turned in five or six weeks after seeding, and an acre will carry from twenty-five to forty during the season. It is better to divide the field into two parts, and change pastures at intervals. It will be found necessary to limit the meal ration if the most profitable results are to be looked for.

**The Best Way to Spend an Evening.**

Namao, Alta., Dec. 26th, 1904.  
Dear Sirs.—As I have moved from Spring Lake, Alta., to the above office, you will greatly oblige by forwarding my copy of the "Farmer's Advocate" to my new address for the next three months, as it is the best paper I get to read of an evening. I hope I shall always have a place for it on my back shelf, and I wish it every success.

Wishing the manager and staff a Merry Christmas and a prosperous New Year, I remain,  
Yours respectfully,  
JNO. LINDSAY.

Dear Sirs.—Enclosed find amount to cover my subscription arrears. Can't get along without the "Farmer's Advocate." Yours truly, Fredk. W. Lloyd, Yorkton, Assa.

**Dorset Horn Sheep.**

The Dorsets are an ancient breed of sheep, which, in large numbers, inhabited certain of the Midland and South-eastern Counties of England during previous centuries. Improvement has been effected solely by selection and good feeding and without crossing with other breeds. The central home of the breed at present is in Dorsetshire and Somersetshire, where they have been bred from time immemorial, but they are found in many other counties and colonies of Britain, and are numerous in the United States. There is evidence to show that, at least two hundred years ago, it was customary to breed them so as to drop lambs in the early autumn, and in many instances they have been bred twice a year. For the production of early winter lambs—that is, unweaned lambs that can be marketed about Christmas, or in the winter and early spring—they are unrivalled. In many instances they will take the ram in April and produce lambs in September. They stand in the first rank in early-maturing qualities, the lambs attaining heavy weights at an early age. They were first imported into Canada in 1885 by Mr. E. Stanford, of Markham, Ont., and into the U. S. from Hamilton, Ont., by Mr. Wm. Daley, of Lockport, N. Y., in 1887. The first direct importation from Britain to the U. S. was made in 1887 by A. Thayer, Hoosick Falls, N. Y., and E. F. Bowditch, of Massachusetts. The largest importation was made in 1889 by T. S. Cooper, of Pennsylvania, consisting of 153 head. In size, Dorsets are larger than Southdowns, the average weight of matured rams in fair flesh being about 215 pounds, and of matured ewes, about 165 pounds; but show sheep in high condition weigh far above these figures. The first-prize pen of three wether lambs at the Smithfield Show last months, averaged 190 pounds. They are adapted

**King Edward, Farmer.**

Of the 11,000 acres of land which King Edward owns at Sandringham, he farms rather more than 2,000, and he controls the Shaw, the Flemish and Frogmore farms at Windsor. Of late years, and particularly since 1's accession to the throne, the cares of State have so multiplied upon him that he has had less time for the personal management of the live-stock breeding that is conducted on these farms than he could have wished, but for the greater part of the time when he was Prince of Wales he attended to the business himself down to the minutest details. Every morning in his little business-room, just off the reception parlor, Sandringham, he would receive reports and interview farmers and others, deciding on the advice of the stock-keepers what cattle of his should be fattened for show purposes, and what others ought to be killed or sold. He began breeding as far back as thirty-eight years ago, making his first essay with Southdowns, for which he has since become very justly famous. After them came the Shorthorns, and then the West Highlanders and the small Dexter cattle. He began at the beginning, and determined that from small things, by dint of his own efforts, he would come to be a great breeder. It was hard work to commence with, and it required much patience. Sandringham was fitted up in perfect style for the new purpose. Some of the land upon which cattle graze there has been reclaimed foot by foot from the seashore, not far from Wolferton, and hereabouts the King had pine trees and shrubberies planted, so that the cattle should have some protection from the keen east winds which so often come from the sea.

**SANDRINGHAM SHORTHORNS.**

For all this effort he was certain of reward, but it was not until he had been breeding for some eleven years that he felt himself in a position to sell, and the Shorthorns that were then brought out realized an average of £34 15s. a head. In 1896, by which time his farming arrangements were vast and consolidated by age and wise experience, forty-nine head that were sold realized the highest price of the year, an average of £70 a head. His Majesty has achieved this result again since then, and such is the fame of his Sandringham Shorthorns that they are coveted by breeders everywhere, and fabulous prices have been offered for picked bulls among them. A thousand guineas was paid for one of them that it might be taken to Argentina, where so much of the world's meat comes from. The offspring of the these Sandringham bulls have won prizes at the big shows. There are no Shorthorns like



**Prizewinning Dorset Lambs.**

to most districts of Canada and the U. S., and will thrive on rough land and short pasture, their grazing qualities being excellent, as they are quick in their movements, are possessed of good staying powers, and will eat coarser herbage than some of the other breeds.

In general appearance the Dorset is a somewhat long-bodied sheep of fair symmetry and style; the head rather large than small, tapering towards the muzzle, and having a tuft of wool on the forehead. The face and legs are white. Both rams and ewes have horns; small and flat in the female, but considerably longer, stronger and more angular in the male, and curved spirally outward from the head. The fleece is fine, dense and of even quality all over the body, and the wool comes down to the knee and hock. The mature sheep will shear, on an average, from six to eight pounds of unwashed wool; some of the rams shear eight to twelve pounds. Their mutton is tender, good flavored, and has a fair proportion of lean. It is thought that Dorsets answer better for being crossed upon than for crossing for mutton uses, as horns are not generally considered desirable for mutton sheep, but in producing a class of cross-bred grade ewes, possessed of the propensity to breed early and to nurse their lambs well, they are of great value, and their friends claim that the horns are an advantage as a defense against dogs, which the rams especially are apt to use in that capacity. Associations to promote the interests of the breed have been established in England and the United States. The American Dorset Horn Association was established in 1891, and the American Continental Dorset Club in 1897. The present secretary of the first named is M. A. Cooper, Washington, Pa., and of the latter, Joseph E. Wing, Mechanicsburg, Ohio. The two associations have registered over 12,000 animals, and of these but a small percentage are duplicates. Some of the best flocks in America are owned in Ontario.

them, say the farmers. The King has good reason to be proud of his thirty-eight years of work as a farmer. At Sandringham he has a great array of cups that he has won at shows. At a single exhibition on one occasion he won no fewer than fourteen prizes. Moreover, he has never, like some people, shown a single creature of any description that he has not bred himself, and the cynics who suggest that, of course, the King must win because he is King are vastly mistaken in their idea. The farmers say that he always wins on his merits, and usually wins by a comfortable margin.

Twenty-three years ago the King applied himself to the breeding of Shire horses, and in this pursuit he has, if possible, taken an even greater delight than in the other departments of his farming, whilst he has been attended by extraordinary success. Six years since, fifty-four of his horses that were offered for public sale realized an average of £224 each. The King is the complete farmer, and there is scarcely a kind of English breeding to which he has not given attention. Thus, while in cattle his famous specialty is the Shorthorn, he has achieved success with the Devon and the Alderney also.

Sandringham is famous as well for the fine breed of pigs that are to be discovered thereabouts, "Improved Norfolks," as they are called, and there are still stories told of how the King, when Prince of Wales, and going away for his tour of India, would be satisfied with nothing less than taking out with him a few of these inimitable pigs, to be dropped on his way to Greece as a present for his brother-in-law, the King. A simple Norfolk countryman was put in charge of these grunTERS, and when he returned, at the conclusion of his special mission, he informed the members of the Royal Family who were at home that the King of Greece "were a very nice-spoken gentleman, sent his love to them all, and were very pleased with the pigs." But



the herdsman reflectively added that he should not care to live in those parts himself, and he seemed sorry for his beloved pigs.—[Daily Chronicle.

### What Constitutes a Good Pedigree.

It is a very evident fact that this question cannot be properly answered by many who should be able to do so. At the outset I may say that I am writing from the viewpoint of a Shorthorn breeder; however, I feel safe in including breeders and patronizers of all classes of blooded stock.

To be a successful breeder or handler of stock it is very important to be a good judge of individual merit, and not one iota less important is it to be well posted and schooled in pedigrees. We often find very good judges of individuality who are wholly at sea when it comes to summing up the inherent qualities of an animal as set forth in its lines of breeding.

In studying a pedigree one should endeavor to learn as much as possible of the characteristics and breeding of the individuals included in each line of descent. If all the ancestors of an animal have been good individuals, conforming to a fixed type of excellence, and being free from serious defects, its inherited peculiarities should be valued not only in the individual itself, but for the reliance one can place in it to transmit the dominate characters of the family to the offspring. If, on the other hand, the ancestors have possessed less merit, or if they present striking variations of conformation and quality, the dominate characteristics of the animal as determined by inheritance cannot be foretold with any certainty, and it cannot be depended upon to transmit the most desirable qualities of its ancestors as dominate characters to its offspring.

Of course, it is impossible for us to acquire complete information about an animal's breeding, on account of the long line of ancestors, but there is much that may be known if our inclination causes a desire to fathom the labyrinths of pedigree lore. All true breeders love to look over a well-nigh perfect specimen of their chosen breed, but, it strikes me, much of the enchantment in store for a breeder is not enjoyed unless he is a student in pedigrees.

Just to make my point: I think we should value cattle that have been in the hands of any of the master breeders for some generations above those bred by men who have had no definite standard of excellence in view. All breeders believe in the principle of atavic descent, which is simply a phase of the law of heredity. Since this is the case, we must value an animal from the herd of a careful, competent breeder more highly than one from the herd of a breeder who has shown lack of skill. An animal from the judiciously-bred herd can be relied upon to produce something comely with much more certainty than one from the promiscuously-bred herd. The latter may even be the better individual (by chance), but it is not supported by so strong an array of ancestors, and, as a consequence, is correspondingly weak in transmitting its individual qualities to its offspring.

It is plain to be seen that the value of an animal for breeding purposes does not depend entirely upon its individual merit, but also upon its pedigree, which represents the sum of its inherited qualities.

In choosing breeding stock, if we can secure the happy combination of rare individuality and choice breeding, we are fortunate indeed; but where it is not possible, the purchaser should not lose sight of the fact that excellence in conformation alone is not a safe bar to ill effects that are apt to follow from the use of an animal lacking in strong ancestry.

It seems to me that all men who feed or breed cattle, be they grade or pure-bred, should be posted along this line. It may seem unimportant to the breeder and feeder of grade cattle, but he depends upon those cattle for his bread and butter; then why not put your best thoughts and endeavors into your work? Do not be content to breed to any grayhound specimen of a beef animal—use the best attainable. The best is never any too good.

There are many breeders of Shorthorns, in a small way, who take very little pains to post themselves in this line, and when they come to purchase or select a bull for use, it is pretty much a game of "blind-man's-buff" with them, so far as the value of the bull's breeding is concerned.

As in other studies, there is no royal road to learning in this line, but a constant perusal of tabulated pedigrees, careful reading of footnotes, and the intelligent reading of good stock papers like the "Farmer's Advocate" will work wonders in the way of enlightening one.

When I think of the mistakes made, and the narrow escapes experienced (unknowingly) by some breeders, I do not think I can do better than close with the lines from Pope:

"A little learning is a dangerous thing;  
Drink deep, or taste not of the Pierian spring;  
There shallow drafts intoxicate the brain,  
And drinking largely sobers us again."

A. EDWARD MEYER.

### The Best Informant on the Country.

Dear Sir,—Please find enclosed postal note for fifty cents, for four months' trial subscription to your valuable paper. I have seen a few copies, and think they are immense. Those articles on B. C. are really fine. I enjoyed them very much.

Yours truly,  
Nanton, Alta.

JAS. HALSTEAD.

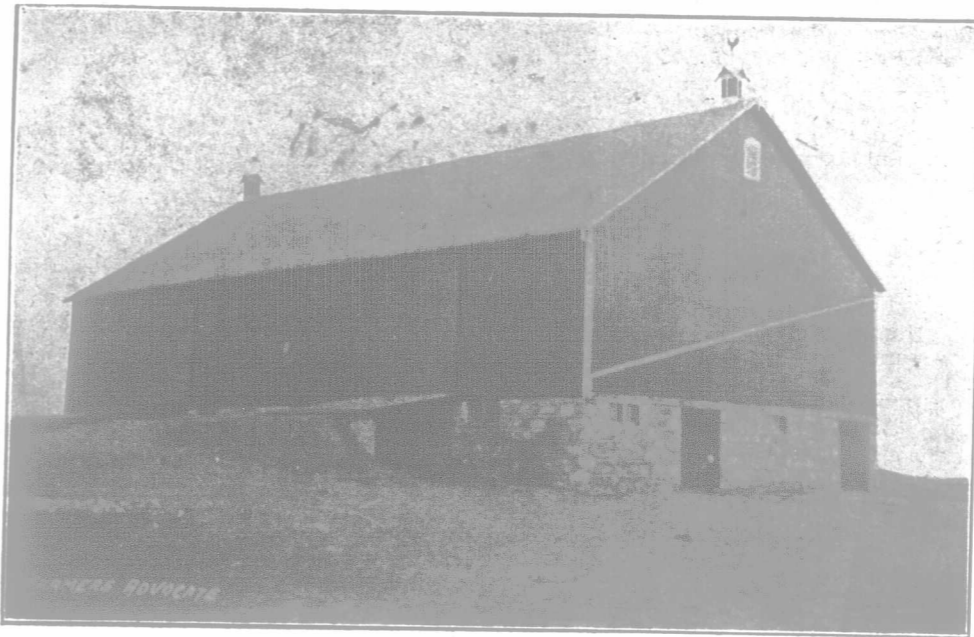
## Farm.

### Grading Wheat.

A brief report of a public meeting held in Manitou on January 3rd, appeared in the Winnipeg Free Press, under the heading, "Farmers Object to Grading System." Over two hundred farmers were present to discuss present methods of inspection and grading of wheat. The meeting was under the auspices of the Grain-growers' Association, and no doubt the conclusions reached may be taken as an index of the views of farmers, not only in Manitoba, but in the Territories as well. From the necessarily brief report, it is impossible to learn what the arguments in the case were. It is difficult therefore, to discuss the question, as it were, with this meeting. We can only deal with the subject in a general way, as it appears to us. When our wheat crop is good in quality, we have no trouble with grades—every farmer is satisfied. It is only when we have inferior quality and lots of it, that there is dissatisfaction. Let us examine the Dominion Grain Inspector's report of wheat passing through Winnipeg from Sept. 1st to Dec. 31st, 1904, our last crop, as follows:

No.	Grade.	No. Cars.
1	1 Hard	153
2	1 Northern	2,584
3	2 Northern	7,206
4	3 Northern	6,060
5	4 Extra	1,630
6	4	1,880
7	5	1,220
8	Feed	610
9	Feed 2	137
10	Rejected 1	426
11	Rejected 2	400
12	No Grade	1,930
13	Rejected	313
14	Condemned	8
15	Screenings	26
Total, 24,583 cars.		

It is estimated that a car averages 1,050 bushels. A few notes may be given by way of explanation. The first seven grades in the above list are under-



An Assiniboia Farm Barn on Robt. Miller's Farm near Lumsden.

stood as straight grades, fit for milling purposes. Eight and nine are also readily understood, nine being an inferior grade of feed.

Nos. 10 and 11 (rejected 1 and 2) are so rejected on account of smut.

No. 12, no grade, means out of condition, damp or tough.

No. 13 rejected on account of quantities of other grain in the samples.

No. 15, "screenings," are not direct from wheat fields, but actually what the name implies—screenings from elevators—forwarded no doubt for chicken feed, or to be crushed when mixed with other grain, and sold as chop.

Now, it would be well to study this list very carefully before beginning any criticism or any argument.

Of the total 24,583 cars, 9,943, or over two-fifths of the whole, are in the three highest grades. In the next four grades are 10,790 cars, which is considerably over two-fifths of the whole, so that in the seven regular grades we have more than four-fifths of the quantity inspected. This leaves less than one-fifth of the whole in the eight lower grades, and yet, 1,930 cars of this one-fifth, which is "no grade" on account of being damp or tough, may, when put through the hospital at Port Arthur, grade any place from 2 northern to 5, and would therefore add that much more to the four-fifths part above referred to.

Farmers in past years have asked for this very kind of grading. If a farmer brought 4 extra onto the market side by side with a load of 4 and another of 5, say four years ago, they would very likely all be classed alike and all go into the same bin. The farmer with 4 extra would be angry, the one with 4 straight dissatisfied, and the one with 5 straight would chuckle

to himself, thinking that the buyer did not know much about wheat.

Again, Nos. 10 and 11 (rejected 1 and rejected 2 on account of smut: Surely this distribution has a meaning, and is most desirable. One farmer has wheat just tagged a little—any experienced buyer would notice it—while another farmer has a load which is bad with smut. In past years they were both listed alike—"Smut."

No. 12, "no grade," must have a place in the list, for it is sick, and must be doctored before it will keep in a bin. We cannot do away with this grade.

It is not often that our wheat requires such a variety of grades. Last season was exceptional, and in order to meet the requirements of the crop, so that it might be properly handled by elevators, the distinctions noted above were made. Never in the history of wheat grading has such a responsible and difficult task been put upon the Dominion Grain Inspector as has been given him this year. It is generally admitted that he is performing his duties faithfully and well in the matter of grading.

In the face of all this, is it wise to blame the methods of inspection and grading for losses said to be sustained by farmers? We have noticed the report published of the practical tests made under the directions of the Territorial Assembly, proving that there is but little difference in the milling value of different grades of wheat. The inference is that there should be but little difference, therefore, in the price paid to farmers for the different grades. This inference is correct, if the experiments were sufficiently exhaustive to be quoted as final and conclusive.

If the Dominion Government would take charge of experiments, say a carload of each of the grades of wheat above listed, and have the same most carefully ground, and the product, flour, shorts and bran, accurately reckoned, and then have the flour tested as to quality, so that its actual value on the market might be reckoned, we would have reliable data by which our different grades of wheat should be valued.

It is not fair to blame the inspection and grades in this off year for losses to farmers, which really, so far as our information goes, are chargeable to millers who have not taken us into their confidence in not advising us that "the grade of wheat made but little difference

in the milling value of wheat," and "not near as much as the wide range of prices for different grades" would lead us to expect.

We may get more light on this very important and very interesting subject, and if so, will refer to it again. In the meantime, we will be pleased to give space to all correspondence on the subject which would interest our readers.

In conclusion, we may say that if the information given by the Territorial Assembly regarding the milling value of different grades of wheat is approximately correct, the Dominion Government would confer a great boon upon the

farmers of Manitoba and the Territories by experimenting to confirm said report.

### Some Experiments with Clover in the Red River Valley.

Mr. Hoverstadt, Superintendent of the Northwestern Minnesota Sub-Experiment Station, at Crookston, reports that in 1901 he sowed a small piece of alfalfa, using the "Grim" seed. He selected about as unfavorable a situation as he could find. There was much alkali in the soil, the land was flat, as is the whole farm, but had a slight fall into an adjoining slough for drainage, but was not ditched. In winter, the situation is wind-swept, and never protected with snow. The alfalfa did well from the start, has survived the winters, and on June 7th a good stand was cut for hay, though the season had been very cold and backward, and by July 4th another cutting for hay had grown, but was saved for seed. Mr. H. believes that ultimately alfalfa will become a staple forage crop in the Valley, as well as in most other parts of the State.

He expects to sow a much larger area to alfalfa and red clover—the last he also has great faith in for the Valley—and will sow very early in August, by the first, if possible. His experience teaches him that early fall sowing of grasses and clovers does better in the Red River Valley than spring sowing. The early fall is nearly always a good growing season, while the early spring is not likely to be, and so grass and clover plants get a quicker and more vigorous start in fall than spring.

**Co-operative Experiments in the Territories.**

By George Harcourt, Supt. of Fairs and Institutes.

A scheme of co-operative agricultural experiments was devised by the Territorial Department of Agriculture in the spring of 1903, to see if the gap between the experimental farms and the farmers could not be bridged over to some extent. It was thought that if the members of the various agricultural societies could be interested in a well-chosen series of experiments conducted under their own auspices they would be able to profit more fully from those conducted at the experimental farms. Besides this, experiments could be tried in the districts whose climatic and other conditions varied greatly from those prevailing where the Dominion Experimental Farms were situated, and to which the results obtained at the farms did not apply. Each district would soon have a fund of information at hand that was applicable to its peculiar conditions, and which would be of great value, not only to all its inhabitants, but of especial value to incoming settlers. In all, some twenty-three societies carried on about one hundred co-operative experiments during 1903. Some of these experiments were merely plots, demonstrating how successfully certain crops would grow, such as rape, peas and corn.

**RAPE.**

Seed was sent out for twenty-four plots, and the growth made on seventeen of them was reported carefully. The yield ran all the way from thirteen to forty tons per acre, and, I think, conclusively demonstrated to many farmers the great value of this forage plant, especially for hog pasture. So satisfactory was this experiment that it was continued for 1904. I am sorry to say that the plots of rape this year are not likely to be so uniformly successful as last year, because the season did not seem to be so favorable for the starting of the seed. A new experiment was added for this year, that of testing the feeding value of an acre of rape for hogs. Seed for five plots was sent out, and some interesting returns may be looked for. One of these plots was on the Farm at Indian Head, and the illustration in the January 4th issue shows the growth that had been made the day of the farmers' excursion in July. The growth was much too rapid for the hogs to keep down, and a large amount of it was fed to the cattle later on. Full returns from this experiment have not been sent in yet. In fact, the returns from none of the experiments have been made, hence it will only be possible to outline the work attempted. The effort to grow hogs on rape, if it does nothing more than call attention to the possibilities with this plant, will have accomplished a good work.

**CORN.**

The experiments with two varieties of corn last year were to show the large amount of feed that could be grown, and also to ascertain if one of them would ripen. Seed for the latter purpose was obtained from a district in North Dakota, just south of the boundary line. None of this seed ripened, however, but the plot to demonstrate the great amount of fodder that could be grown on a small area of land was a success in every way. Some sixteen experiments were conducted, and the test is again under way for this year.

**PEAS.**

This valuable plant for renovating run-down soil should be grown more than it is, and the idea underlying an experiment with it was to demonstrate its possibilities. Harvesting difficulties seem to be the greatest difficulties at present, but once the value of this plant has been established for soil renovation it will be more largely grown.

**CLOVERS.**

The fact that white clover grows so readily all over the West leads people to surmise that other clovers will do well also. Here and there plots of red clover, also alsike, have done well. Consequently an experiment was started with common and alsike clovers. These were sown the spring of 1903, without a nurse crop, and the first cutting was made the spring of this year. Returns are not in yet, but the plots that I have visited, both last year and this, showed good growth. This experiment was continued this year, and will prove a popular one. It may be that the addition of a culture containing the proper soil bacteria may be of great assistance in securing a good stand and growth of these plants.

**GRASSES.**

As the prairie grasses fail, a good substitute is necessary. Farmers have been advised to grow Western rye, brome and timothy, and trial plots of one or more of these can be found on many a farm throughout the country. In some places, certain of these grasses have been grown extensively for hay, particularly timothy and brome. Opinions differ as to which is the best all-round grass, and the idea of this experiment was to grow them side by side. A fair comparison of their respective values for any soil or locality could then be ascertained. These plots

were sown without a nurse crop in the spring of 1903, and the growth made by fall was excellent. Half of each plot was mulched for the winter. Final returns as to their yields will be to hand soon. The mulching proved of great advantage in some cases. This experiment was continued again in 1904, and will be continued for the coming year.

**WINTER WHEAT.**

An experiment with winter wheat for Alberta only did not prove successful. About thirty bushels of three varieties that have done well in the States of Idaho and Washington were secured and distributed last summer, but none of it lived through the winter, while Dawson's Golden Chaff, Kansas or Turkey Red, and Odessa stood the winter, and gave excellent yields. The experiment was continued this year with Canadian Velvet Chaff. It was intended to try Turkey Red, but the man from whom seed was ordered failed to forward it in time to be sown. In order to avoid anything like this occurring again, seed will be ordered this winter for next summer's experiments.

An interesting experiment is being conducted by a farmer just outside Regina. He is from Nebraska, and believes that fall wheat can be raised quite as successfully at Regina as in Nebraska. He has about twenty acres sown, and it will be watched with a great deal of interest.

**ALFALFA.**

Perhaps the most valuable experiment undertaken in 1904 is the one with alfalfa. Seed for one-tenth-acre plots of common, Utah and Turkestan alfalfa was sent out to thirteen experimenters. Soil containing the bacteria favorable to the growth of alfalfa was secured from W. H. Fairfield, of Lethbridge, who has been most successful with its cultivation under irrigation, and

**Acetylene Gas Lighting.**

Dr. C. H. Higgins, of the Biological Laboratory, C. E. F., Ottawa, of the veterinary branch of the public service, has had considerable experience with acetylene gas, and writes as follows:

"Generators for the production of acetylene gas have greatly improved since the appearance of a former article in this journal by the writer, and the immersion type of machine is adopted almost exclusively by all of the manufacturers. The types of machines which mechanically feed a quantity of water to the carbide, and those which brought the carbide and water in contact through a change in the level of either, have been practically discarded, owing to the difficulty experienced in so designing them that they fulfill the requirements of the insurance underwriters. I fully agree with the experts on acetylene lighting that the only safe acetylene generators for any purpose are those of the immersion type, where the gas is generated from the carbide in a large body of water. In these it is usual to allow eight parts of water to one part of carbide, by weight, basing the calculation upon the total amount of carbide which may be supplied the machine at one time. This effectually guards against overheating, either of the gas during generation, or of the machine itself.

"The burners used for heating the various incubators and constant temperature appliances are of the "turn down" lighting pattern, which have the advantage of not carbonizing when used on a less consumption of gas than their rating. These burners are manufactured under special patents, controlled by various acetylene burner manufacturers, and all are of very nearly equal merit. The ordinary lighting tips have been found to work well in some instances, but for every burner that will give satisfactory results, a dozen may be tried which will carbonize in a few days. (Carbon forms on such burners as black material, and such smoke.)

"It is also necessary to have the adjustment of the gas regulators perfect, owing to the small amount of this gas required as compared with ordinary city or coal gas, it requiring but about one-sixth the amount of acetylene to produce the same effect. To obtain this adjustment it has been found necessary to re-draw some of the glasswork on the improved Reichert regulator, that the gas supply may be reduced, and also that the mercury seal may be accurately closed through the change of temperature. After the necessary changes have been made in the regulator, it is

possible to keep the incubators within half a degree at all times, provided, however, the temperature in the room where the incubator stands does not reach extremes which the burner used cannot compass. The affinity of acetylene to mercury has led to no difficulty in these regulators, a number of which have been in constant use for over a year.

"It appeared at one time that the presence of phosphorus in the carbide, giving the phosphorated hydrogen at the burners, was going to cause considerable trouble, but after taking some of the pieces of apparatus apart, it has been found that a deposit only is formed on the copper, which ceases after a time, leaving the metal much thicker and heavier.

"In using the gas, it is essential that it be supplied to the burners perfectly dry. A provision to accomplish this end is made by the most of the generator manufacturers at the present time, consisting of a cylinder filled with carbide added to the main supply-pipe just as it leaves the machine, with removable portholes for cleaning and recharging. The gas in passing over this carbide is deprived of any moisture which may pass the various scrubbers in the body of the machine. Further than this drying, I do not consider it essential to have purifiers that will ensure a supply of chemically-pure gas at the burners.

"An acetylene installation is without doubt the best that can be made for general laboratory uses, supplying as it does a gas that is suited for the various heating and lighting operations required in an up-to-date bacteriological, pathological or chemical laboratory. At all times there is an even temperature maintained which can be had only with an independent acetylene plant. This even pressure is absolutely necessary, as anyone experienced in laboratory work realizes, for the accurate running of incubators and other constant temperature appliances. For isolated laboratories, it is the gas "par excellence," owing to the fact that it can be installed at a nominal cost, and gives all the conveniences of the best city laboratory.

"In selecting a machine, it should ever be borne in



A B. C. Farm Home — Abode of M. Grant Armstrong, B. C.

sent out to each experimenter to be applied on part of each plot, the idea in this being to ascertain if the presence of the bacteria in the soil would enable the plant to withstand the winter better. I have visited quite a number of these plots, and found many of them doing well. Those at Indian Head Farm being more convenient to see, I have studied them more than the others. The growth made there was remarkable. Bacteria were found at work on the roots of the plants, and it is hoped that the plots will withstand the winter. Early in the growth of these clovers, it was an easy matter to distinguish the part of the plot that had been inoculated with the bacteria soil. This was less distinct as the plants grew.

I have found alfalfa growing in many parts of the Territories, and also found plots that had survived the winter, and given two good cuttings the next year, only to perish the following winter. I have found small plots and individual plants that had lived and flourished for from three to fifteen years. Where it can be irrigated, alfalfa will prove a great success, as in Southern Alberta, where Mr. Fairfield, at Lethbridge, has between thirty-five and forty acres of it, and was successful in ripening some seed this year. In many other districts, I am confident that alfalfa is going to prove a success. The Territorial Department of Agriculture is sending out a circular letter to those who have tried alfalfa, asking for their experience with it, the idea being that if all the available experiences with this plant could be compiled the result might show some general truths that would be of great assistance in making further advances with it.

Plans are being laid to further extend these co-operative experiments for next year, a test with malting barley, early-ripening oats and wheat being added. In a few years the results obtained from these experiments should be of great value to every farmer in the Territories.

mind that the machines not approved by the insurance underwriters are to be looked upon with suspicion, and a careful study of the mechanism will usually indicate its defects, even to the uninitiated.

"A system of gas production that is satisfactory for heating and lighting purposes in a bacteriological laboratory, ought to be satisfactory for farmhouses, if proper care is exercised, and people refrain from examining the generator for leaks with a lighted match; the latter experiment usually has an upward trend.

"Since preparing the foregoing, a new method of installing an acetylene plant has been brought to my notice, deserving of mention on account of the simplicity and ease with which it is manipulated. It consists in the receipt from the manufactory, not the carbide, but the gas itself, in frozen form. At the laboratory or building in which the gas is used, there is a storage-tank, fitted with safety valve, reducing valve and gauge, together with the various connections necessary for attachment to the container of the frozen gas. By the simple turning of the valve, your supply tank is replenished without the necessity of charging a machine or of dealing in any way with the sludge from such an apparatus, all this having been done at the factory. The cost is but slightly higher than for gas manufactured direct from the carbide in a suitable machine, being only the actual additional expense above that of the carbide, for the labor required in freezing.

"The supply tank in which the gas is held under pressure after thawing is placed outside of the building, and may be left unprotected from the elements; acetylene gas not being affected by wide ranges in temperature, although it is generally considered advisable to sink it just beneath the surface of the ground.

"With this method of installation, the danger is less than where the generator system is used, there being no complicated mechanism requiring constant attention and periodical cleaning out. The frozen acetylene is supplied in tanks 12 by 18 inches, lagged with material which is a poor heat conductor. As a precaution, it is fitted with a safety valve and fusible plug, which obviates any danger in transportation. Such a tank will contain about 1,000 cubic feet of gas.

"This system has one drawback, in not being applicable to institutions remote from the supply base, as the frozen acetylene cannot be economically shipped further than one thousand miles."

### Some Notes About Clover-growing.

There was a time when it was not thought possible to grow any cultivated grasses in Western Canada. The same idea was quite prevalent as to the growing of fruit, but experience has and is demonstrating that both can be grown with more success than the most sanguine expected.

The writer well remembers when he brought his first bag of timothy seed from Ontario some two decades ago, that he was told that he might as well throw the money in the fire, as it would all kill out the first winter anyway.

Well, I never regretted bringing up that seed, and it never killed out, either. As to clover-growing, I have not as much experience; but I have some, especially with White Dutch. Some fifteen years ago I got some White Dutch clover seed and sowed it. Ever since that time I have been growing it as a pasture grass. At the present time I have over 50 acres seeded with it, mixed with other grasses for pasture. My experience with it is that it is perfectly hardy, and when once introduced into a field it will always be there, even after it has been plowed a number of times. Of late years I have been growing my own seed, and since I started that I have been more successful in getting a catch. Perhaps this is from the fact that it has got more acclimatized.

I will tell the public a strange fact with reference to the clover business. A few years ago I seeded a narrow strip to clover in a prairie pasture-field, and today almost all the prairie is thick with clover. I have not had much experience with other kinds of clover, but from what I have, I know that common red, and alsike will grow fairly well.

It is thought that to grow clover successfully you want to inoculate the soil with the clover bacteria. That is a theory which we are not in shape to practice, but I think the next best thing is to introduce White Dutch first, and then after that try the larger kinds.   
W. SAUNDERSON.

Glenwood Municipality.

### To Sharpen a Disk Harrow.

First get a crank of 15 to 20 inch stroke, that will fit solid on the end of the disk journal of axle. Then take off seat and lever and turn disk upside down. Block so the crank will easily turn it, and with two hammers, one heavier than the other, straighten out all kinks around edges of disks. Then while one man turns disk slowly with the crank, have another man hold a good flat file, or a piece of a grindstone, against the inner or convex edge of each disk, one at a time, of course. The file and the man at the crank does the work.

Pearl Sirs.—The farmers' friend—"A friend in need, is a friend indeed"—the "Farmer's Advocate."  
Redvers, Assa.   
W. D. GLEN.

### How Long Weed Seeds Live When Buried.

To be buried is usually tantamount to being dead, and the heading above at first may seem a paradox, yet within the confines of that question lie some of the reasons for the methods of soil cultivation adopted by farmers anxious to rid their land of weeds. At the North Dakota Station a series of experiments have been carried on as to the vitality and growth of buried weed seeds. The summary of these experiments we submit below:

1. Small weed seed, the size of naked timothy seed, will not come up ordinarily through two inches of soil. Includes shepherd's purse, tumbling mustard and pepper-grass.
2. French-weed seed (penny cress) comes up abundantly through one inch of soil, unwillingly through two inches of soil, and not at all through three inches.
3. Green foxtail (also yellow foxtail) germinates about May 1st, and does not germinate in the fall from seed gathered that season.
4. Wild mustard seed comes up almost abundantly through one inch of soil, very abundantly through two inches, abundantly enough through three inches, and not at all through five inches.
5. Wild mustard and French-weed seed will not be preserved in the soil for a period of years unless deeper than three inches.
6. Kinghead (great ragweed) grows better when planted two and three inches deep than one inch, and it will come through five inches of soil.
7. Kinghead grows more abundantly the second than the first year after planting.
8. Wild buckwheat comes up readily through one, two and three inches of soil. (No seedlings after first pulling).
9. Wild oats will come up through five inches of soil.
10. Wild buckwheat was entirely dead when buried twenty months.
11. Wild oats was practically dead when buried twenty months, and entirely dead when buried fifty-six months.
12. Shepherd's purse, green foxtail and kinghead were practically dead when buried fifty-six months.
13. Wild mustard and French-weed had good germination after being buried fifty-six months.
14. The deeper buried seeds are better preserved. This holds true up to a depth of ten inches.

The above data will confirm the wisdom of those who plow comparatively shallow in their system of soil cultivation, and who do not believe in burying weed seeds, in the hope of exterminating these pests, only to be resurrected a year or so later on account of turning up by means of a deep furrow what had been fondly hidden, with the false hope that out of sight was also out of existence.

### Lessons to be Learned from Last Season's Wheat Rust.

We are all away on the 1905 boat, and, of course, feel that strange impulse, born of hope, that we are going to do better this year than in any past year. There is no reason why we should not; there are many reasons why we should. Each year adds to our knowledge from practical experience, which is the best of our teachers, for its lessons become part of ourselves. There is one subject which gave Manitoba farmers much worry during the past season, and from which the "Farmer's Advocate" does not think the lessons to be gained have been fully mastered. We refer to rust in wheat. If there are lessons to be learned, it is not wise to gloss the subject over as if it did not exist; better far to probe it to the bottom, so that if similar conditions arise in any future year farmers may be prepared to act wisely, and not be at the mercy of alarmists who may point out the trouble and give advice on the spur of the moment, which may be unwise for farmers to follow.

When Messrs. Jones and Inglis, who are experts, so-called, in judging the wheat crops of the United States, extended their inspection into Manitoba the past season, they were just in time to catch the Manitoba crop when rust was first noticeable. They had studied the conditions of the wheat crop in the States to the south of us, and had seen and noted the ravages of rust. They naturally concluded that our wheat fields would suffer in a similar manner; that time only was required for the rust to do its blighting work, sucking the life out of the straw, and thus checking the maturing of the grain. The advice given, speaking generally, was: Cut the crops as soon as possible, and thereby save what was in sight, for grain struck with rust would deteriorate if left to ripen in the usual way.

Now rust in wheat, as it appeared this year, was a new experience to Manitoba farmers, and they became alarmed. Just what farmers did do is as yet but little known. One thing is certain, the crop was not such a failure as was at one time anticipated. There was certainly a decreased yield, and the grade was not up to our usual standard, but we venture to say that the nearest to a total failure was in the crops which the alarmed farmers cut as soon as they noticed the rust. Cut to save it from the rust! Crops thus were actually cut before there was sufficient body in the grain to make a berry when dried. We have heard many farmers discuss this matter, but would like to have one hundred letters or more from our readers giving their actual experience on the subject. We be-

lieve that although rust struck our fields the climatic conditions were not favorable for rust to do its deadly work, and that many fields fought this enemy for weeks, and won out in the end, giving farmers a fair yield of marketable wheat.

What we would like to know, and to publish for the information of others, is: Did you have rust? Did it attack all your wheat fields? If so, which fields were worst, and why? What were your experiences in cutting? Was it a good plan to cut at once, and save it from the rust? Did you experiment to satisfy yourself as to what time was best to cut? If so, what were your conclusions? What would you do another season if rust struck your wheat?

In sending your answers, never mind your writing; give your ideas, and we will arrange facts for publication. Address letters to "Farmer's Advocate" office, Winnipeg, Man.

### The Fence Problem.

Many farmers are planning to fence in pasture fields or other portions of the farm, and the winter time is the period when the estimates should be made.

There are several varieties of fencing advertised which may be used for three different purposes, namely, boundary fences, paddock or yard fences, and temporary, such as for fencing pigs on rape or other pasture crop.

At the present time, considerable doubt is being thrown upon the durability of steel wire, it being claimed that such is less resistant to weather changes than iron wire, and that the latter will outwear the former by very many years. Wire fencing is practically the only fence used in Western Canada, and we should be pleased to hear the views and experiences of farmers as to the durability of fences erected by them. The cost of fencing has prevented our farmers fencing small fields, as in the east—Ontario, etc.—where many farms are overfenced, but there might, with profit, on many prairie farms, be fenced in a couple of paddocks, each an acre or two in size, and seeded to grass. Such paddocks close to the farmstead, and with a few trees for shade, will be found very useful. These paddocks need to be fenced up to five feet high with some of the various fence wires advertised. Barbed wire, whether three or ten wires, is out of place as a means of restraint in such small places as the paddocks or yards mentioned. Strong posts, well set, are needed for paddocks, and the gates and fastenings should be strong, simple and durable.

### Dairying.

#### Cost of a Creamery.

"Wherever the milk from at least 400 cows can not be guaranteed within a radius of five miles," says Prof. Washburn, of the Missouri Agricultural College, "the creamery had better not be built. The cost of making a pound of butter will be about six cents, and no farmer company can stand such expense. If 500 or 600 cows can be secured in the five-mile radius, the cost of making a pound of butter can be reduced to three and a half or four cents, which is a profitable basis of business, and the creamery will benefit the community. A good little creamery that can handle this amount of business can be built and equipped for \$2,000 or \$2,500, if the company will let the 'creamery promoters' alone and buy an outfit of some reputable dealer. If a cheese factory is for some reason preferred for the same number of cows, it ought not to cost more than \$1,000 or \$1,200. As a rule, it is better for the farmer to send his milk to a creamery already established, even if he has to haul it farther, as this will help to increase the output of the plant and lessen the cost of making a pound of butter, thus enabling the concern to pay a higher price for butter-fat."

#### An Experience in Cow Feeding.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—There is a by-product of oatmeal mills, known as oat bran, which is largely oat hulls, with a small proportion of oatmeal and mill dust intermixed. There is a keen demand for it on the part of milkmen. Two years ago I fed considerable to some winter milkers, but nearly lost two cows by impaction of the manure-piles through its use. I was then feeding it, as I was advised to do, wet, soaked from one meal to another. Last winter I again fed it to milk cows, but fed it dry, and had no trouble. The theory on which the change was made was that when fed wet it might be swallowed at once to the third stomach, and therefore would not be re-chewed. Feeding it dry, I reasoned, it would more likely go into the first stomach (the paunch) and be thrown up and re-chewed in the cud. This winter I am again feeding it, and feeding it dry, but have had trouble. One of the cows got along with it all right, but the other two showed signs of indigestion, though getting a smaller feed of it than the other one. Their droppings were too thin, showing signs of scour, and from what I could observe there seemed to be failure to remasticate. I did not want another serious sickness in my herd, as that means a veterinary's bill, besides

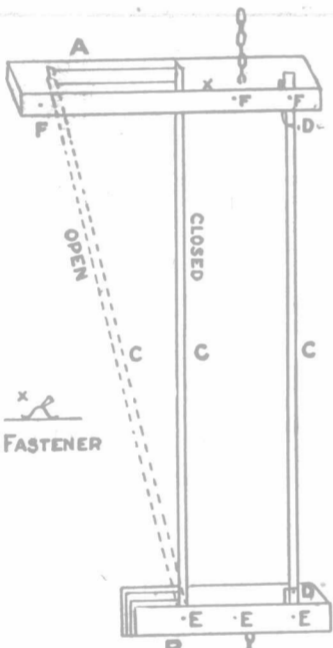
falling away in milk and risk of worse, so tried another change. I had been feeding the oat bran at noon only, and in large pails, so that it could be given at the same time as hay. I simply mixed the feed with short straw—straw that had been cut as threshed, and would average about four inches in length—putting in the pail alternately a layer of straw and oat bran, and using in bulk not more than one-third straw. No other change was made. They were fed in addition as before, unhusked cornstalks, roots and hay, and all fed at the same time as previously. The design was, of course, to inveigle the animals into swallowing the food into the right place first. The result was immediate, and to me very satisfactory. The next day after the change was made the droppings were in normal condition. Since then I have ventured to give larger feeds of the stuff, with no harmful results, and a decided increase in the flow of milk. Having had considerable experience in feeding, I should have known all along what I have lately learned, but some of your readers may not be any more skilful in making knowledge fit into practice, and may profit by this record.

T. BATY.

**Stanchion for Fastening Cows.**

Sir,—In your paper recently I see that J. J. M. makes enquiries with reference to a bale (or stanchion) for fastening cows, which I think is the same as the one used in my new stable, which is just completed. It is cheaper, stronger, and just as comfortable for the cow as the steel ones. I have drawn a plan, which I will endeavor to explain, trusting it may be of service to J. J. M.:

A is the top of bale, 22 inches long by 3 inches wide, and 2 inches thick.  
 B is the bottom piece, 13 inches long by 3 inches wide, and 2 inches thick.  
 C C C are the uprights, 4 ft. long 2 inches wide and 1½ inches thick; they are fastened top and bottom by short chains. The top chain is 7 links, 1½ inches long, and fastens to a 2x4 inch scantling above, holding up the bale. The bottom chain is 5 links, same size as top. It fastens to a 10-inch plank, and keeps the bale in position.



Cow Stanchion.

D is a bolt, which passes through C, the upright, and up through A or B, with a nut and washer on it to keep the bale together.

E E E are the cross-bolts, in B, the end ones are 2½ inches from each end, and the third one in the middle. A hole is bored in B from lower side, in which the chain is fastened, the bolt passing through the end link to hold the bale in place at the bottom. Cut a groove out of B for left upright to work in.

F F F are the upper bolts; the end ones are placed 2½ inches from each end, and the third one 6½ inches from the right end of A, holding chain at top. A groove is cut out of A 10 inches long, 2½ inches from left end, for left upright to open and close in. The bolts E and F are to hold the uprights C, and the center bolts pass through the chain, holes being bored up in bottom and down in top pieces, the end of chain being placed in the hole, and the bolt passing through the end link. The fastener on top is a patent one, with a spring in it to keep it closed. Other home-made devices have been used, which, although not so handy do the work quite as well. I am quite willing to answer any enquiries regarding this tie.

ANDREW C. YULL.

**We Are for the Farmers, First, Last and All the Time.**

Dear Sirs,—We like the "Farmer's Advocate" because we believe it is indeed a true and honest advocate of the farmer's best interests.  
 Moose Jaw, Assa. JNO. S. BLACK.

**Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Convention.**

The dairymen of Eastern Ontario held their 28th annual convention at Brockville, on January 4th, 5th and 6th. The meeting was in every way an immense success. The town was for three days a veritable Mecca of the men who are behind what is undoubtedly Eastern Ontario's greatest industry, dairying. The President, D. Derbyshire, M. P., in his opening address, quoted figures to show that the make in 1904 was about 2,700,000 boxes of cheese, worth about \$20,000,000, or about 300,000 boxes and \$7,000,000 short of the product of the previous year. Butter, on the other hand, amounted to \$7,500,000, an increase of nearly \$2,000,000 over the previous year. The total export of dairy and bacon products amounted to \$41,000,000, or about \$6,500,000 short of last year.

**Poultry.**

**An Experiment with Laying Pullets.**

In England the Utility Poultry Club conducts laying competitions with birds of different breeds. This year's competition began on Oct. 10th, and the results for the first eight weeks, as given by the Agricultural Gazette, are given below. Each lot consists of four pullets, hatched in 1904:

No.—Pen and Breed.	1st month.	2nd month.	Total.
Eggs.	Pts.	Eggs.	Pts.
2 White Wyandottes 44	81	56	108
8 White Leghorns... 40	72	61	114
27 White La Bresse... 84	68	48	90
10 White Wyandottes 29	58	41	80
5 Black Langshans 42	83	27	50
11 White Leghorns... 21	42	45	88
29 White Orpingtons 14	27	58	100
15 White Wyandottes 21	39	45	88
14 White Leghorns... 21	41	41	80
28 Buff Orpingtons... 29	53	37	66
31 White Wyandottes 26	48	37	70
21 Speckled Sussex... 11	18	43	84
32 White Wyandottes 13	26	38	76
1 White Wyandottes 10	19	39	73
26 White Wyandottes 18	32	26	50
28 Buff Orpingtons... 9	18	32	63
6 Black Leghorns... 6	44	79	44
25 White Wyandottes 19	34	26	44
9 Black Orpingtons 9	40	74	40
18 Buff Orpingtons... 6	12	30	36
17 Buff Orpingtons... 6	11	27	33
24 White Wyandottes 14	27	16	30
7 Golden Wyandottes 7	38	57	38
22 S. Faverolles..... 28	55	28	55
34 Buff Orpingtons... 7	14	17	31
38 S. Faverolles..... 28	44	23	44
4 Buff Orpingtons... 13	23	9	18
16 White Wyandottes 21	39	21	39
12 Golden Wyandottes 25	39	25	39
13 White Wyandottes 20	35	20	35
8 White Wyandottes 1	1	21	34
20 White Wyandottes 12	24	12	24
19 Golden Wyandottes 14	14	14	24
35 Buff Orpingtons... 7	14	7	14
30 Golden Wyandottes			
36 Buff Orpingtons			
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,540</b>	<b>2,880</b>	

Two points are given for every egg weighing over 1½ ozs., and one point for every egg weighing 1½ ozs. or less.

Four birds have been broody during the past month. The manager reports that the very severe weather recently experienced did not in any way retard those pullets which were laying.

The egg average per pen for the first two months last year was 42.2, and this year 42.7—a slight increase.

The health of the birds continues good.

**Egg-eating—Lice.**

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

There is a great deal of complaint from some quarters about hens eating eggs, and also feather eating. If hens are fed plenty of meat or ground bone, I do not think there would be any trouble with hens eating feathers. I have found from past experience that if hens do not receive plenty of meat they will take to pulling out each other's feathers, but when I have supplied them with ground bone and meat the habit ceased. Some years ago I was troubled with my hens eating their eggs, and a friend advised me to boil a piece of lime in their feed. I did so, and in a few days the trouble ceased. I have always found that the habit commenced by the hen laying soft-shelled eggs, and then accidentally breaking them. After that, as long as the shells were thin, they would break them. I have had a few persist in eating eggs. Some I have cured by cutting off the sharp point of the bill, and if the shell was hard could not break it. I never use patent egg-boxes, or any of those things advertised for egg-eating hens. I give them lime if there is not enough taken to make shells hard. I feed them some in boiled feed. This year I

noticed a few eggs with soft shells, and boiled a few pieces of lime in wheat, fed it to them, and the trouble ceased. That was last week. This week every egg has a shell that will resist a pretty good blow from a hen's bill. I would advise the farmers to try the lime, and if there is one of two that persist in eating eggs, take the head off.

By feeding as I suggested I do not think there will be any trouble, but it is well to watch, for it is far easier to prevent than to cure.

One of the greatest difficulties I have is to keep hens clear of lice. It requires more attention than anything else. I have tried different remedies, and find sulphur and carbolic acid the best. The walls and roosts should be white-washed, every crack filled. In the whitewash put a quantity of carbolic acid. The hens should be thoroughly dusted, and a quantity mixed in their dust-pan with the dust; also, roosts sprinkled with it. Keep henhouse clean, and the birds healthy by making them work, and have healthy quarters. Keep watch over the birds, and as soon as a louse appears, go over the whole flock with sulphur, and I think the birds will be reasonably free from lice. J. B. POWELL.

**Does Your Flock Pay?**

Here are some questions we would like our readers who keep poultry to answer briefly, and to the point.

1st.—What breed of poultry do you consider most profitable for the farmer, and why?

2nd.—If possible, send us facts and figures, based on your own experience, showing returns for eggs and dressed birds, and the profit over expense.

3rd.—Describe the feeding and care that give you the best results in winter eggs.

Replies to the foregoing simple questions can be put in a couple of hundred words, and should be forwarded by the earliest mail convenient.

**Horticulture and Forestry.**

**Some Pointers on Tree Planting.**

We learn from the experiences of others more cheaply than we do from our own failures, if we are only inclined to look abroad. A North Dakota man writes as follows to his State agricultural paper:

Among the mistakes made in planting trees was the planting of seeds, instead of young trees or cuttings, and also the attempt to raise trees on the prairie before the sod was subdued. Another mistake was that these five- and ten-acre groves were usually half a mile long, and, therefore, too narrow for the trees to fairly protect each other.

But this plan has had one good result, by often bringing some of the trees into low places, where the drifting snows have caused a strong healthy growth, while those on the high ridges are barely alive in some cases, and in others making very slow progress.

But, in spite of all this, there are enough of these old tree patches scattered around to prove that certain kinds of trees will grow here, even under very adverse conditions. Not only are there these surviving or almost accidental groves, but here and there in this great treeless domain we may often find some careful, earnest man or woman who has thoughtfully and persistently planted trees, not for land or for money, but just from an inborn love of the tree itself.

A close attention to the successes and failures of these pioneer tree-raisers may often prove a valuable lesson to those who may try this grand and ennobling work in the future, and there surely ought to be many who will.

If he who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before is worthy of praise, how much more so is he who makes thousands of trees grow where none grew before?

One of the most important lessons to be learned from these pioneer tree-plantings, is the great value of our own native trees. And first of all among them I would place the white ash, not because I have them for sale, for I have not, but simply because I know that they grow well here, and that they are of some value as fence posts in from ten to fifteen years from planting.

Certain groves near me have proven this, as well as have the few trees on my own place. The trees for fence posts should be cut in winter, and the stump will send up sprouts that in ten years more will yield another crop of posts, and so on, indefinitely. This is no theory, but has been proven repeatedly. Peel the poles and dry them before setting them in the ground and they will last longer than tamarack or white cedar. This has been proven, too. The ash is raised readily from the seed, but the average farmer will do best to buy year-old trees of some near-by nursery.

Plow your ground for trees extra deep, and prepare it thoroughly. Then set them as early in the spring as the ground can be worked. Set trees that are from one to two feet high in rows

four feet apart each way, and cultivate often, so as to keep them clean. Plant a row of Russian Artemesia cuttings on the north and west sides to catch the snow for the first few years. Plant your grove to the north-west of your buildings and yards, and they will pay for themselves a thousandfold in the protection that they give to your stock and yourself. Plant ten acres or more as nearly a solid body as possible, with some cottonwoods, if the ground is rather low, so as to catch plenty of snow.

And don't forget to plant at least an acre of wild plums, or so-called tame plums of some tried and tested American variety. The native wild plum is another of our own trees that is proving itself of great value. The plum exhibit at the late Minnesota State Fair was a wonder and a marvel to all-comers, and there are plenty of wild plums right here in North Dakota that can be raised with an actual cash profit, to say nothing of the pleasure and health that may be thus gained. One of them, the Early Roscoe, ripens about August 10th, which is a grand point in its favor, as is also the fact that it is a sure bearer, and usually commences to bear some the second year after it is set out.

[We would especially endorse his advice to plant young trees obtained from a nursery. Seeds may be all right, but the time saved by planting trees two or three years old is well worth, over and over again, the cost of some nursery stock. In the old days nurseries were not in existence. Now that condition is changed. Correspond with a nurseryman now, and thereby gather information as to the next spring's planting.—Ed.]

### Report of the Canadian Forestry Association.

The report of the fifth annual meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association, which was held in Toronto on March 16th and 11th, 1904, has been issued. The report is a most complete digest of the thoughts of the most practical authorities upon forestry subjects in Canada to-day.

The deliberations of these men upon the subject of forestry is a valuable addition to the literature relating to forestry problems. The annual meeting this year will be held at Quebec, on the 9th and 10th of March. Parties desiring to receive the report of the association may do so, and become members by remitting the annual fee of \$1.00 to the Secretary, Mr. R. H. Campbell, Ottawa, Ont.

### Events of the World.

#### Canadian.

The Canada Carriage Company's factory at Brockville, Ont., has been burned, the loss being \$250,000.

Reverend Dr. Williams, the new Bishop of Huron, was consecrated at London, Ont., on January 6th.

Premier Haultain and Mr. Bulyea, of the Territorial Government, have arrived in Ottawa to discuss the question of Territorial autonomy with the Dominion authorities.

Several Canadians interested in forestry attended the American Congress of Forestry, held in Washington, D. C., last week. During discussions on the subject the work in forestry done in Ontario was highly eulogized.

The factory owned and operated by the Hoover Mfg. Co., manufacturers of clothing, Winnipeg, was gutted by fire on January 10th. The loss will amount to \$80,000, partly covered by insurance.

The C. P. R. has ordered the building of two new vessels for the Atlantic trade. The ships, which will be the largest to sail up the St. Lawrence River, and are intended to compete with the best liners running into New York, will be built in Glasgow, and will be ready for service in May, 1906.

Mr. W. W. Cory has been appointed Deputy Minister of the Interior, at Ottawa, in the place of Mr. J. A. Smart, who retired from the position recently, in order, so it is understood, to go into business for himself, probably in the Northwest. Mr. Cory has been since 1901 an inspector in the Yukon Territory, and is forty years of age.

An Edmonton despatch says: "The city has received a report re the G. T. P. agreement with Edmonton, from Mayor Short and J. A. Macdougall, the delegates who were sent to Montreal, and have just returned. The city pays \$100,000, and becomes a divisional point, with shops and terminal facilities. The greatest enthusiasm prevails over the result." In Winnipeg one of the newspapers refers to the proposed bonus as a hold-up.

Superintendent Constantine, Northwest Mounted Police, was in Ottawa recently, and had a prolonged interview with the Controller, Lieut.-Col. White, regarding the expedition which will start to open a route from Edmonton to Dawson. After the Edmonton-Dawson route has been opened up, a trail will be established from Chesterfield Inlet, on the Hudson's Bay, to Fort Chipewyan.

#### British and Foreign.

Theodore Thomas, the famous orchestra leader, died in Chicago on January 4th.

The Czar has sanctioned the expenditure of \$900,000,000 in rebuilding the navy. The work will, it is expected, be completed in ten years.

A terrific snowstorm, which paralyzed traffic and caused much damage and the loss of seven lives, swept New York City recently.

Owing to the increasing pressure of telegrams between St. Petersburg and the Far East, two wires will be strung from St. Petersburg to Irkutsk. The work will be completed in three months.

An important conference of kings has been announced to meet at Copenhagen in the spring, when the King of England and the Emperors of Germany, Austria and Russia will be guests of the King of Denmark.

England and the belt of land running along the Baltic have been swept by disastrous gales with driving snow. In Germany the waters of the sea have been driven on shore in many places, causing much damage, and traffic on some of the railways has been suspended because of drifts of snow.

The steamers Graf Waldersee and Cassel arrived at New York within half an hour of each other recently, after having raced the whole way across the Atlantic from the British Channel. During all of the time they were within signalling distance, and at times the passengers shouted messages from one vessel to the other by megaphone. The race is looked upon as the most remarkable on record.

The Russian Government has decided to issue a new set of stamps for foreign and domestic postage, in denominations from one to ten kopecks, bearing pictures of the Kremlin, Plevna, Peter the Great's statue in St. Petersburg, etc. These stamps will be sold for three kopecks above their face value, the surplus going to aid the widows and orphans of the war.

It has been officially announced that General Stoessel will be obliged to come home to St. Petersburg to stand court-martial for surrendering the fortress of Port Arthur. The announcement has met with the bitterest resentment from all classes in Russia, and the newspapers have been so outspoken in denunciation of the step that street sales of some of them have been prevented. Any severity in dealing with Stoessel at the present juncture will be likely to precipitate a crisis which at present evidently hangs in the balance, and further developments are awaited with anxiety.

Since the fall of Port Arthur, the pathetic spectacle of the Russian departure from the surrendered town, and speculations as to the probable course to be taken by the Russian and Japanese fleets, have divided popular attention. Upon January 6th began the march of the 23,491 prisoners from the fortress, the staff officers first in four droskies drawn by lean horses, the regiments following, headed by those of the regimental officers who had refused parole, and who, under the curious gaze of the Japanese, walked with heads bowed in humiliation or defiantly erect. In the faces of the soldiery, seamed by the terrible nerve strain of the past months, could be seen a visible relief that the end had come. Almost the first act of the Japanese, when the evacuation had been completed, was to serve their late enemies with food and beer, and in many cases a Japanese soldier might be seen carrying the load which a weakened Russian had found difficult to bear. The officers were, at the earliest opportunity, despatched to Japan, arriving on January 10th at Nagasaki, where they were given a public reception and entertainment. Of such are the ironies of war. The Russians, however, are loud in praise of their treatment by the Japanese, who are inclined to make much of these men who, unlike Stoessel, whose action in returning to Russia is universally condemned as unsoldierlike, have refused to go home on parole. . . . It is now definitely announced that there has been no order of recall issued to the Russian squadrons, and rumors have arisen that the next sea encounter may take place on the high seas, Japanese vessels having been reported off Borneo and off the Chagos Islands, north-east of Madagascar, in whose vicinity Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky's squadron is supposed to be. Rear-Admiral Botrovsky's squadron, recently reported from Port Said, is now under way towards the Red Sea, following hard upon Voelkersam's division, while at home in the Baltic the work of fitting out other vessels goes on night and day. . . . In Northern Manchuria constant artillery fire is reported, but no definite engagement has taken place. It is rumored that the soldiery there have lost confidence in Kuropatkin, and that the generals dread another reverse at the Shakhe, fearing, in such an issue, the utter demoralization of the troops. The Russians, however, will tolerate no suggestion of peace, and the press is as one in urging further defensive measures and the immediate reinforcement of Vladivostok and the Islands of Sakhalin and Kamchatka, points to which, it is not unlikely, the attention of the Japanese may, ere long, be turned.

### Field Notes.

Irish stock-raisers are opposing the free admission of store cattle into England.

#### Additional Work for Inspector Horn.

Inspector Horn has had added to his now heavy duties as grain inspector for the West, the inspection of Manitoba flour and meals. It is expected by this move that the country millers will be enabled to do a larger export trade in flour and other meals with Great Britain, a hope which we trust will be realized to the full. The bigger and more satisfactory trade which the outside local millers can do, the better the market for wheat at places where the mills are located, and the better for the farming industry, as a greater quantity of wheat offals will be left in the country to be fed. Inspector Horn is said to be an expert miller, and as a consequence, the millers will be able to sell flour on grade, in addition to on consignment as heretofore. It will be interesting to watch how the new idea pans out—whether seller and buyer will both be satisfied, and as a comparison between selling flour on grade and wheat on grade, as at present. The appointment was made in response to the request of the Winnipeg Board of Trade.

#### A Good Man Appointed to the Transportation Commission.

The appointment of Jas. Ashdown, wholesale hardware merchant, of Winnipeg, to a place on the Transportation Commission, is one of the best selections made for many a day by the Government of Canada. Mr. Ashdown has been time and again before the Board of Trade, and in various discussions shown a depth of knowledge regarding the transportation question in Canada possessed by few. The accession of this successful business man, a Westerner who has worked from the bottom to a position of affluence and influence, to the commission, is one on which we may all, as Canadians, congratulate ourselves. Few, either in Eastern or Western Canada, are as well posted as to the needs of the Dominion in this great matter of transportation, a question which has had its acute stages, especially in reference to those portions of Canada remote from great waterways or tidewater. Mr. Ashdown will bring to the commission knowledge of Western needs, ability to do things as well as think of them, and mental capacity wide in its limits. Many have wondered where the need for this commission existed, seeing that the railway commission was also in existence. We predict that the new man will at least cause the organization to demonstrate to the people of Western Canada reasons for its birth.

#### The Pacific Coast Will Have a Show This Year.

Under a heading, "Breeder from all Over the Country Prepare for Exhibits at Portland," the following appears in the Live-stock World:

"The portion of the Lewis and Clark fair grounds which was allotted to the exhibition of live stock at Portland, it is thought, will prove inadequate to the demand, and arrangements are being made to enlarge it. Anything further than an exhibition of the high-bred stock from farms on the north Pacific coast was not contemplated by the State commission in the first place.

"Since the great success of the International Live-stock Exposition at Chicago, however, it has developed that the breeders from all over the country are planning to send the best of their herds to Portland next year. This prompted the exposition authorities to increase the apportionment for premiums from \$40,000 to \$55,000, and to consider the advisability of increasing the space to be devoted to the display."

Western Canada herds will thus have an opportunity of trying their mettle if they should so desire, at the U. S. and B. C. shows.

#### The French Draft Studbook.

Through the courtesy of Secretary Stubbs, we have received the first eight volumes of the French Draft Studbook (previous to 1884 being the Norman Studbook). These volumes show the gradual advancement of this breed of horses into the favor of U. S. horse-breeders. So far, only a few of these horses have come to Canada, and it is yet too soon to pronounce on their influence, whether beneficial or not, as effecting the horse industry of Western Canada. We welcome all representative horses of the pure breeds likely to improve and grade up the common farm horse of the country, and holding the opinion that we do, that a draft horse is the safest horse for the average man to breed, we are glad to see imported into this country pure-bred draft horses of high merit.

#### The Best Farmer's Paper in Canada.

Dear Sir,—Please find enclosed \$2.25 to cover one new subscription and also my renewal for 1905, as per your offer. I received the farmer's knife, and am well pleased with it. I think it is the best piece of steel I have yet had in the country. As to your paper, I might say here that it is the best agricultural paper published in Canada.

Edmonton.

Yours truly,  
PERCY PRESTON.

The Meat Trade in the Antipodes.

Writing from Sydney, under date October 25th, a correspondent of the Times says:

The recent substantial improvement in the London market for Australian frozen meat has given a considerable fillip to the Australian industry.

For beef, however, the outlook is not so encouraging. There is nothing available in the way of an exportable surplus.

Before Australia is in a position to take anything like a conspicuous position in the London markets, it will be necessary in the first place to wait patiently for the restoration of our flocks and herds, and then we must necessarily deal with the complete reorganization of our export methods.

tone throughout is excellent. With wishes for a prosperous year, just entered on, I remain, Yours very truly, ED. BROWN.

Helpful Both to Stock-grower and Grain-raiser.

Dear Sirs,—I would not like to be without the "Farmer's Advocate," as it is very helpful, both in stock-raising and grain-growing.

Markets.

Western Markets.

WINNIPEG.

Wheat.—Thompson, Sons & Co., say: The latest statistics tend to encourage the idea that the situation is becoming stronger.

NOTICE DATE ON LABEL!

We ask every subscriber to notice the date of the address label on his paper to see if he has received credit for his remittance.

Wonderful Value for the Money.

Dear Sirs,—I was very glad to see your remarks on the Dominion Exhibition. They were most timely and to the point, and every right-thinking person should endorse them.

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Oats.—This breakfast food cereal and equine staff of life is said to be fuming up in price, the general opinion being that the bulk of the stock is low grade, hence enquiry is being made for the top lines.

Flour.—Top grade steady at \$2.90 per sack of 98 pounds; strong bakers', \$2.10.

LIVE STOCK AND DAIRY PRODUCE. Potatoes are still on the up grade, being now at 75c. a bushel.

Butter.—Creamery offering quiet; 25c. per pound for boxes, up to 30c. for bricks.

Cattle.—Some good stuff coming forward, and the demand is rather better, 3c. being offered for good butchers'.

Where Some of the Wheat is.

Table with 3 columns: Wheat, This year, Last year. Total wheat 3,862,549 2,377,446

Toronto Horse Market. Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands, \$150 to \$225; single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$200 to \$250.

Chicago Markets. Chicago.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5.60 to \$6.35; poor to medium, \$3.70 to \$5.40.

British Cattle Markets. London.—Live cattle are quoted at 11c. to 12c. per pound; refrigerator beef at 8c. to 9c. per pound; sheep at 12c. to 13c. per pound.

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## Life, Literature and Education.

"A single conversation across the table with a wise man is better than ten years study of books."—Longfellow.

"It is by speech that many of our best gains are made. A large part of the good we receive comes to us in conversation."—Washington Gladden.

"The fullest instruction and the fullest enjoyment are never derived from books till we have ventilated the ideas thus obtained in free and easy chat with others."—Wm. Matthews.

"Conversation should be pleasant without scurrility, witty without affectation, free without indecency, learned without conceitedness, novel without falsehood."—Shakespeare.

### The Value of Conversation.

A correspondent complains of a barrenness of thought among the people of his neighborhood, asserting that this particular vicinity is typical of others all over Canada. Other observant men have remarked upon the decadence of the art of expressing thought, and we incline to the belief that this is the real difficulty, not that people's minds are less active. Owing to many causes, the art of conversation has declined. This condition might consistently be laid to the charge of the newspapers, for by disseminating news broadcast over the country they obviate the necessity of conversation as a means of imparting information. The exclusive reading of newspapers and cheap magazine fiction, instead of a fair share of good books, will assuredly tend to a decadence of mental grip. The giving of information, however, should not be the sole object of conversation. With the services of the press, a multiplicity of subjects present themselves for discussion whenever a company wishes to turn their attention to such a recreation, instead of the gossip and "small talk" of the neighborhood. Information is given in the press, that conclusions may be drawn by the readers, and it is desirable that the art of conversation should be developed, so that men's minds may not simply be filled with a mass of general news, but that they help each other to logical conclusions by intelligent discussions of the leading events of the day.

### Peace Out of War.

The New York Independent contains an interesting compilation of the declarations of twenty-five Presidents of the United States in favor of peace and their protest against war as a means of adjusting international disputes. But nothing ever so vitalized the horror and waste of war as the four years' bloody struggle between the North and the South. So, we believe, the present terrible conflict in Manchuria between Japan and Russia will teach these combatants and the world at large that war is the greatest of human crimes, "involving," as Lord Brougham once said, "all others—violence, blood, rapine, fraud, everything that can deform the character, alter the nature and debase the name of man."

### Wanted, Moral Leadership.

"I believe it is true, as Dr. Hillis said in his powerful sermon on 'The Decline of Great Convictions,' that the strength and enthusiasm of present-day manhood has gone into commercial enterprises, and has not gone into moral leadership. What the ministry of this time needs to do is to shape and train future prophetic leaders, Christian leaders in business life, in political life, in social life, in literary life. There is a tremendous lack of moral leadership in America. The juggernaut of commercial greed has rolled over and is crushing out of existence to-day, in the lives of thousands of our best and brightest young men and young women, the higher religious aspirations. The safety of America, the redemption of its devastated municipal life, the restoration of a healthy, enthusiastic hunger and thirst after righteousness rests with the Christian churches of America, and that task devolves largely upon the ministry of America, and the ministry is walking away from its widest and largest opportunity if it neglects its young people."—Charles M. Sheldon.

### The Poor Voter on Election Day.

The Proudest now is but my peer,  
The highest not more high;  
To-day, of all the weary year,  
A king of men am I.  
To-day, alike are great and small,  
The nameless and the known;  
My palace is the people's hall,  
The ballot-box my throne!

Who serves to-day upon the list  
Beside the served shall stand;  
Alike the brown and wrinkled fist,  
The gloved and dainty hand!  
The rich is level with the poor,  
The weak is strong to-day;  
And sleekest broadcloth counts no more  
Than homespun frock of gray.

To-day let pomp and vain pretence  
My stubborn right abide;  
I set a plain man's common sense  
Against the pedant's pride.  
To-day shall simple manhood try  
The strength of gold and land;  
The wide world has not wealth to buy  
The power in my right hand!

While there's a grief to seek redress,  
Or balance to adjust,  
Where weighs our living manhood less  
Than Mammon's vilest dust,—  
While there's a right to need my vote,  
A wrong to sweep away,  
Up! clouted knee and ragged coat!  
A man's a man to-day!  
—John G. Whittier.

### Secret of Long Life.

Eat little, drink little, be much in the open air.—Lord Avebury.  
Touch not tobacco or spirits, eat little, take regular exercise and sleep.—Frederick Harrison.  
Temperate diet, freedom from care, plenty of work.—Dr. Haig Brown.  
Temperance.—Sir Edward Fry.  
Be temperate in all things.—Lord Strathcona.  
Steady, regular work. Keep in the open air.—Justin McCarthy.

### An Invading Influence.

Notice has been given that legislation will be sought with the object of limiting the circulation of American money in Canada. The idea commends itself to the minds of the great majority of Canadians. American silver has become all-plentiful on this side of the line; where, apart from its lesser actual value, it takes the place of currency for the manufacture of which the people of Canada maintain a mint. Further, the banks are given authority to circulate bills, with which American money comes into competition, and although at present the banks can utilize all the money they have available, the time may come when American currency will force a larger proportion of our money into disuse. Canadian institutions for Canadians should be our watchword, that we may the more easily develop those national characteristics that must distinguish us as a nation from the other peoples of this hemisphere.

### Church Union Movement.

The question of church union has passed beyond the nine-days-wonder stage, yet it is proving itself to have been by no means a nine-days-wonder. On the contrary, the master minds of religious thought everywhere, at least among those churches which have elected to consider the matter at all, are taking up the question with a continually increasing zeal, objection and prejudice falling away as the days go by, with a certainty and a rapidity, startling in many cases, even to those who have harbored them. Federation, it seems, is a principle which cannot be ignored in things progressive. It has been found a necessity in political life; it is pushing its claims in church life, and naturally so. Fundamentally, the offices of church and state are not so radically different. Each strives for the greatest good to the greatest number, and hence the ground principle of religious action, benevolence, charity, must underlie the best work of the state, as well as of the church. Practically, the two may be separate—of necessity, perhaps—yet upon the one foundation the two great bodies at their best must, and do, subsist. Federation of the churches is likely to require some considerable time. Federation of some sort is, however, already afoot, and has been for some years. A significant stroke was recently accomplished at a monster meeting held in Pittsburg, November 29th and 30th, whose deliberations have just been published, and whose action has been to ask the national bodies to consider a plan of federation which shall embrace all denominations holding the Presbyterian form of government in the U. S., each church to retain its own individuality, while such work as can be better done in common shall be prosecuted by a Federal Council, made up of members elected to said Council from the different churches. The main work of the Council is to be evangelistic, "for co-operation of the benevolent work

of the churches, and to harmonize differences that may arise." Commenting on the action of the meeting, the Independent says: "It is a noble idea, and will have its best fruit in leading to mutual acquaintance and consolidation. As this federation provides for uniting all denominations holding the Presbyterian form of government, why may we not expect a similar federation of churches Congregationally or Episcopally governed? But better still will be the federated council of all our Protestant churches, which, we hope, may be provided for next November." For Canada, perhaps, so important a consummation in the space of one short year, can scarcely be looked for, yet many a revolution has found body in the space of a single year. In Australia, too, the church-union movement has recently made very remarkable strides.

### Literary Lines.

It is to the credit of the people of the city of Washington, D. C., that the best selling book in November last, one of the most active months of the year in the book trade, was "The Simple Life," by Chas. Wagner, the plain but marvellously influential Parisian divine who recently visited the U. S. and Canada. In all the other leading cities some work of fiction headed the list, as reported by booksellers.

In the versatility of gifts and intellectual vigor, Dr. Withrow occupies a place of honor among the Canadian writers and editors of to-day. That his talents are not on the wane is apparent in the January number of the Methodist Magazine and Review, which comes to hand in improved and enlarged form, with many striking and up-to-date features.

### A Four-fold Product.

"The moving spectacle of the centuries exhibits four institutions which make for civilization: the home, the school, the state, and the church. Wherever these agencies have been wanting in the world there has been no civilization; where they have been strongest and freest, there has been the highest civilization. One or more of these institutions has always played a leading part in the large achievements of the race. These agencies are closely linked together, and each reveals a phase of the social relations of man. The home discovers the child in relation to his parents and brethren; the school reveals the youth in relation to his teacher and fellow students; the state, the man in relation to his fellow citizens; and the church, the spirit of man in relation to the Father of spirits. Through the discipline of these relations man is educated. The fundamental conception of education is growth and training. Development comes first by training and then by work. Man must grow and work, or else decay and die: he must be before he can do; he must get before he can give; he must become strong before he can serve."—Chas. W. Dabney, President Cincinnati University.

On Some Forecasts.

From a book of old adages I have culled those below, and I offer them to such amongst the many observant readers of our Home Magazine who may justly lay claim to the title of weather-wise, and who may be in a position, from their own experience, to judge how far, under the changed conditions of country and climate, these old-time prophecies may apply to Canada. For myself, I just take the day as I find it, for with rubber-shod feet, a big umbrella, or, at a pinch, a street-car ride to town, a dweller in cities need dread nothing short of a blizzard in winter, or a thunder storm in summer, but to those in the country, the very ordering of their lives, the success or failure of their labor depends upon the weather. But now for my old-time forecasts for January:—

- I. "If the grass grows in Janiveer, It grows the worse for 't all the year
II. "The blackest month of all the year Is the month of Janiveer."
III. "A January spring Is worth naething."
IV. "If January calends be summerly gay, 'Twill be winterly weather till the calends of May."
Two years ago it was my privilege to spend a winter in beautiful Devonshire, within sight and sound of the sea, and a more delightful January I can never remember spending anywhere. The daisies peeped out at me between the blades of green grass, the violets showed their pretty heads in sheltered nooks, and the primroses were impatiently preparing to adorn the hedgerows of the country lanes, and yet no harm followed.
It was "summerly gay," but we had no "winter calends till the coming of May."

I can only hope that the many readers of our local papers, this early winter of 1905, may be blessed with the placid temperament which makes it easy to subscribe to another wise old saying, "What can't be cured, must be endured," otherwise they will face the first month of our New Year with troubled minds. In big headlines we are told there are to be "Five storm periods during the month; and blizzard conditions in the last two weeks, but the prophecy is tempered, as "the wind to the shorn lamb," by the assurance of "warm winds early in the year." It is to be "worst of all from the 20th to the 25th," and farmers especially are entreated "to let nothing divert their attention from the possibilities of this period and the very great cold to follow." To the uninitiated and unscientific mind, this all seems very wonderful, the more so, that taken with just a grain of salt, and with the addition of the word "thereabouts," as to time or place, these prognostications do sometimes come true.

Now, I am not going to wind up my short article with forebodings. Instead of that let me give you an extract from a charming little booklet published by one whose name, Anna L. Jack, should be familiar to you as an occasional and delightful writer in the pages of our Farmer's Advocate. From her "Rhyme Thoughts for a Canadian Year" I cull for you the following bright, breezy little poem of hope. It is entitled

"CANADIENNE."
"Canadienne! the buds are sleeping,
January's skies are cold,
New Year's watch the trees are keeping,
But ere many moons are old
Maple buds will soft unfold.
"Canadienne! the wind is blowing,
Days will lengthen ere you know,
For the sap will soon be flowing,
And as vanishes the snow
Maple leaves begin to grow.
"Canadienne! just patient waiting,
Bide your time to see full soon,
Leaves unfolded, song birds mating,
All your world will be in tune
'Tween January and June."
Now, do you not like that forecast best of all? H. A. B.

The Spinners.

Walter Gay gives us a rustic interior with its scant furnishing, its tokens of honest toil, and the two tired old friends content to be silent in their companionship, the threads of the fabric of their joint lives being probably so closely interwoven that the pattern in the one is as the pattern of the other. The years are quickly passing away, and the supply of flax has nearly run out too, but—what of that? For the young, may be, new warp and woof, but for us, a few more turns of the wheel, and then a blessed rest.

H. A. B.



A Modern Wizard.

Several years ago the name of "Burbank" became generally known to farmers of Canada through the Burbank potato, Burbank's seedling as it was first called. Yet there was nothing about the introduction of a new species of potato from the United States—such a thing had happened before—and so, without further thought, people went on planting and eating and praising the smooth, plump Burbank potato, little dreaming that it was destined within the next few years to throw \$20,000,000 into the coffers of the country in which it was originated.

As the years went on, however, the name of Burbank began to come up in connection with other things. Strange new flowers of wonderful beauty advanced with soft tread through the country with the stamp of "Burbank" upon them, and fruits larger and sweeter than those of old. Hence it began to appear that this Burbank, whoever he was, was not only the man of the potato. And so the name lived on.

Then, suddenly, it seemed, though the process had been undoubtedly slow, marvels began to appear. A curious fruit, partly plum, partly apricot, began to put forth its claims as a something uniquely "good," and horticulturists and scientists everywhere turned with interest to the "creator" of the "plumcot." A stoneless plum and a prune without a pit swelled the list; a perfumed dahlia appeared to delight the lovers of that beautiful flower; such a paradox as a white blackberry became a reality; a gladiolus became double; the ox-eye daisy shot forth into the magnificent Shasta daisy; the spines fell away from the cactus; and descriptions were sent abroad through all the publications of

the country of a wonderful system of grafting by which tomatoes were induced to grow on the upper branches of a potato plant, while the tubers were forming underground. Last of all the news came that a wonderful everlasting flower had been produced, with fadeless color and endless perfume. Then people everywhere began to ask, "Who is this Wizard, Burbank, who accomplishes these wonders?" and to demand "Tell us more of him."

His name is Luther Burbank, and he lives on his extensive farm near Santa Rosa in California, land of the flowers and sunny skies. His whole life, however, has not been spent in the West, for, as a boy, he worked on the old home farm in Pennsylvania. All through his life he has been a passionate lover and a close student of Nature, and very early in life he conceived the idea that weeds are just neglected fruits and flowers capable of development, by persistent cultivation and selection, into vegetable productions useful or beautiful. And so, with that infinite patience and capacity for work which have been said to form nine-tenths of genius, he has been working out his theories, new possibilities, new fields of conquest opening out before him as the years go on.

It is said that he seldom strays far from his wonderful farm at Santa Rosa—one can readily understand what intense interest and enjoyment he must find in his work there—yet Mohammed does not need to go to the mountains, for, in his case, the mountains come to Mohammed. His experimental farm at Santa Rosa has, in fact, become a Mecca to the curious and the scientific, and there Luther Burbank receives his thousands of visitors with a kindly courtesy that never flags, showing him his "wonders" in all their stages, and explaining what may be explained with an enthusiasm which shows how much closer he is than other men to Nature's heart.

Filled His Place.

It wasn't much of a place he filled,
But he tilled and plowed, and he plowed
and tilled,
While the greatest cause for his soul's
unrest,
Was a fear that he wouldn't do his best.
So he smiled at his work and went ahead
With a tuneful heart and a Christian
grace.

It wasn't much of a place he filled,
But he filled his place.

The hands that they folded yesterday
On his breast were rough and hard—but
say,
What does it matter, let me ask,
If they did get rough at a humble task?
For when life gets to the very end,
And Death looks up from the pallid face,
What does it matter the place you filled,
If you filled your place?

I fancy the joy of Paradise,
When it's given out, will cause some sur-
prise,
For the greatest will fall, or I'm no seer,
To those that did simple duties here;
To the man who smiles and goes ahead
With a tuneful heart and a Christian
grace,
Though it wasn't much of a place he
filled,
If he filled his place.

To-day.

We shall do much in the years to come,
But what have we done to-day?
We shall give out gold in princely sum,
But what shall we give to-day?
We shall lift the heart and dry the tear,
We shall plant a hope in the place of fear,
We shall speak with words of love and
cheer,
But what have we done to-day?

We shall be so kind in the after while,
But what have we done to-day?
We shall bring to each lonely life a smile
But what have we done to-day?
We shall give to truth a grander birth,
And to steadfast faith a deeper worth,
We shall feed the hungry souls of earth,
But whom have we fed to-day?
—Nixon Waterman.



From painting by Walter Gay

The Spinners.



# Trust Your Appetite

## It Knows What is Best for Your Health.

Your appetite knows what is best for your health.

That is the theory of modern medicine—the doctrine of common sense.

Bread your appetite does not like is bread that is bad for your health.

How easily the human system assimilates good bread?

How hard bad bread is on health.

First, it's hard to eat the soggy, tasteless stuff, so many families call bread.

Your appetite rebels against it.

The appetite is wise.

It knows what's best.

You can trust it.

If it doesn't want a certain bread, make up your mind the bread is wrong.

The appetite is never wrong.

We can safely leave our bread to the judgment of the appetite.

Once one has tasted Royal Household bread, made just right by following the recipes, that person will accept no other.

Other bread is flat and tasteless compared to it.

**Eating Bad Bread Sours the Stomach.**

Bad bread sours the stomach—lies undigested—creates dyspepsia.

No dyspeptic can work well.

No dyspeptic can be happy.

Those with weak stomachs, the sick—invalids—convalescents, need and crave, most of all, thin slices of light, white well baked bread.

In the sick room Royal Household is indispensable.

**What the Invalid Should Eat**

Give the invalid the best bread you can secure.—give it to all your family and keep them well.

Keeping well—health by good living—is the modern way.

Royal Household is the modern flour.

Send for the recipes.

Send now.

Don't wait till to-morrow.

We send them free.

Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.  
MONTREAL.



### Quiet Talks on Prayer.

Last week's Quiet Hour was almost entirely taken from Gordon's "Quiet Talks on Prayer," and I should like to quote a few more extracts from his book.

He does not evade the fact that, in spite of the almost unlimited promise with regard to prayer, sometimes the petitions of the greatest saints seem to be disregarded. He considers the case of Moses, who was not allowed to enter Canaan in spite of his earnest prayer, and shows that it was an object-lesson to all Israel—impressing on the people, as nothing else could have done, the necessity of obedience to God's smallest commands. As Moses loved the nation with an almost Christ-like passion, he would certainly prefer to sacrifice his own temporal gratification for their eternal good. As Gordon says: "One can well understand Moses looking down from above with grateful heart that he had been denied for their sakes. The unselfishness and wisdom of later years would not have made the prayer. The prayer of a man was denied that a nation might be taught obedience."

Shall we not some day be thankful that God has given us what we should have asked for if we had known everything as He knows it? Would a son have reason to be grateful to a father who let him grow up idle and ignorant just because—when he was young and heedless—he did not want to go to school?

Then there is the case, so often quoted, of St. Paul, who besought the Lord thrice that his irritating trouble, which he calls a thorn in the flesh, might be removed. Gordon draws attention to the fact that there was an answer to his request. "God answered the man. Though he did not grant the petition, He answered the man. He did not ignore him nor his request." St. Paul himself says that the Lord explained the matter to him, showing that it would be better for his spiritual good (which he really cared far more for than for present physical comfort) and better for the world he longed to influence for Christ, that the thorn should not be removed. The apostle himself seems to think that his petition was granted most fully, or, at least, that he had been given what he wanted most, viz., the indwelling strength of Christ which could only be made perfect in his weakness, for he declares that when he understood the matter fully he began to "glory" in his "infirmities."

Then there is the mysterious agony of the prayer in Gethsemane, where God's own Son pleaded that the cup might pass from Him, and His petition seemed to be denied. But here also the real desire of the heart was granted and the new strength was given for the great victory which He had set His heart on winning. "The battle of the morrow is being fought out here. Calvary is the Gethsemane. The victory of the hill is won in the grove."

Who shall dare to say that the Master was not given His heart's desire,—the power to endure to the utmost and the joy of redeeming the people he loved? Would He have thought His prayer had been granted if He had been spared and the world had been lost? Surely such prayers are always mightily answered, although we may not understand the answer until we look back from the shore of eternity.

Then the price of "power in prayer" must be paid. It always means the willingness to sacrifice self if necessary. "The tendrils of the purpose going down and around and under the gray granite of a man's will, and tying themselves there; and knotting the ties, sailor knots, that you cannot undo."

"Come after Me" means all the power of Jesus' life, and has the other side too. It means the wilderness, the intense temptation. It may mean the obscure village of Nazareth for you. It may mean that first Judean

year for you—lack of appreciation. It may mean for you that last six months—the desertion of those hitherto friendly. It will mean without doubt a Gethsemane. Everybody who comes along after Jesus has a Gethsemane in his life. It will never mean as much to you as it meant to Him. That is true. But, then, it will mean everything to you. And it will mean, too, having a Calvary in your life in a very real sense. . . . If a man will quietly, resolutely follow the Master's leading—nothing extreme—nothing fanatical or morbid, just a quiet going where that inner Voice plainly leads day by day, he will be startled to find what an utterly new meaning prayer will come to have for him."

The common idea that prayer is a sort of magical way of getting everything we want—which would certainly make us very selfish—seems very small and poor beside Gordon's high ideal. Still we must not think that our Father is indifferent to our personal requests, or that He will refuse to grant them unless He sees that such refusal is really necessary for our higher spiritual good. We never need be afraid to trust Him. "Thy will be done," is the prayer which should qualify all our petitions, and sometimes—as in the case of our Master—that willingness to do and suffer His will may pledge us to face the Cross. But God's will for us always means joy and peace, not only in the next world but also here, and to refuse to accept this means misery here and hereafter. We don't need to study our Bibles to know that. Our own experience and observation can tell us that a course of wilful rebellion against God never can result in glad light-heartedness. Could our Lord show greater love to men than by identifying Himself with them in weakness and sorrow, and drinking to the dregs the awful cup of physical, mental and spiritual agony in order to save them. Surely we can trust Him now, and, while bringing to Him all our desires—large or small—ask Him not to grant them unless they are according to His will. It is always safe to trust Him and never safe to trust our own shortsighted idea of what is for our happiness and welfare. Our Lord told St. Peter that He had prayed especially for him that his faith might not fail, and we cannot doubt that He is constantly making intercession for us—by name. As the Jewish high priest carried the names of the tribes of Israel over his heart when he went into the most holy place, so our High Priest bears our names on His heart, blending with our weak and often foolish petitions His wise, effectual intercession.

"Thou art as much His care, as if beside  
Nor man nor angel liv'd in heaven or earth;  
Thus sunbeams pour alike their glorious tide  
To light up worlds, or wake an insect's mirth;  
They shine and shine with unexhausted store;  
Thou art thy Saviour's darling—seek no more.  
On thee and thine, thy warfare and thine end,  
Even in His hour of agony He thought.  
When, ere the final pang His soul should rend,  
The ransom'd spirits one by one were brought  
To His mind's eye." HOPE.

### Guesses at Truth.

Leaves are light, and useless, and idle, and wavering, and changeable; they even dance: Yet God has made them part of the oak. In so doing, He has given us a lesson not to deny the stout-heartedness within, because we see the lightsomeness without.

It was a practice worthy of our worthy ancestors to fill their houses at Christmas with their relations and friends; that, when Nature was frozen dreary out of doors, something might be found within doors "to keep the pulses of their hearts in proper motion." The custom, however, is only appropriate among people who have hearts.

The intellect of the wise is like glass: it admits the light of heaven, and reflects it.

## You Owe It To Your Family

If you are so unfortunate as to be a slave to the modern curse—drink, you are not deserving of the scorn of all who know you, but it behooves you to read these words carefully.

### You Are Diseased.

By the use of alcohol you have acquired the plague of thousands, drunkenness, and the only genuine, recognized and endorsed cure for it is

## THE KEELEY CURE

Read what the great P. D. Armour said of it:

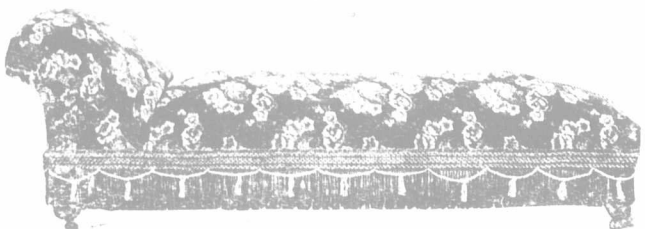
*I have sent about two hundred of my employees, from butchers to foremen, and all have been permanently cured. I do not think that there is any one thing or any one man who ever did the good to humanity that you are doing with your cure.*

P. D. ARMOUR.  
Late head of the Armour Packing Co., Chicago.

We simply ask you to write for our literature. That you will find it interesting we know, and remember that there is but one genuine Keeley Institute in Western Canada. Address

The Keeley Institute, 133 Osborne Street, Winnipeg.  
DEPT. "A."

## FURNITURE CATALOGUE



No. 323 Couch, spring seat, velour cover, \$6.25.

See ours before you buy any furniture anywhere. The recognized guide to quality—value in furniture.

JOHN LESLIE, = = = Winnipeg.

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

# Fruit-a-lives

or Fruit Liver Tablets

are the concentrated extracts of fresh, ripe fruits in tablet form. The natural cure for all Stomach, Liver and Kidney Troubles. At your druggist. 50 cents a box.

## A

very interesting sight would it be to you could you see the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" mails coming in during the holiday season. Letters by the hundreds daily, containing subscriptions to our journal, would surely impress upon you the fact that the small sum invested in the yearly subscription to the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" must be a

## Profitable

investment. This is an age of seeking for profit. Why not, so long as it is honestly obtained? And what more honorable way is there than that gained by cultivating the soil and raising stock according to the best methods devised by modern science? An

## Investment

that counts: the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" certainly is in this respect. We aim at telling the farmers how to do everything in the very best way, and the many letters of appreciation from our subscribers in every part of Canada tell us we are being successful in doing so. For sample copies, etc., address:

The Wm. Weld Co., Ltd.  
Winnipeg, Man.

Our Big New Illustrated Catalogue is now ready to Mail.

GET ONE SCOTT FURNITURE CO. Wide-awake. Biggest and Best in Canada West. 270, 272 and 274 Main St., WINNIPEG.



## GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

# BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS

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

**B**USINESS SHORTHAND, PENMANSHIP, etc., thoroughly taught. Write for special offer. Catalogue free. NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, Limited. E. J. O'Sullivan, C. E., M. A. Principal, Winnipeg, Canada.



With to-day's issue begins the publication of the various letters received in the recent competition. No attempt at classifying or giving the "best first" has been made, the object in selecting having been to give as great a variety of topics as possible each time. We are sure these essays will be much appreciated by our readers, and that they may be the means of starting many all but personal friends among the members of the Ingle Nook. DAME DURDEN. "Farmer's Advocate" Office, Winnipeg, Man.

## THE POSSIBILITIES OF "RAGS."

Dear Dame Durden,—Now that the winter months are already here, a few suggestions as to methods of disposing of garments that have outlived their original use may not come amiss. I find it a great saving of time and disorder to go at this task systematically, and after collecting the articles to be disposed of, select and cut out in convenient sizes such portions as seem best suited for dusting, lamp and window cloths. It is well to select a plentiful supply of dish cloths to fold and store in a pasteboard box in a convenient place in pantry or storeroom. Pieces suitable for mopping and similar purposes should also be selected and kept where they are convenient when new ones are needed.

This is an excellent time for replenishing, or establishing an emergency box, so that there need be no time wasted in securing wrappings or bandages for slight or dangerous wounds. All of the old, worn pieces of linen should be saved and kept in a separate package in this emergency box. Soft pieces of cotton are also often useful for wrapping slight cuts and burns; and although one may not need them in a lifetime, it is a wise precaution to have several strong cotton bandages of various widths rolled and ready for use. The addition of scissors, court plaster, and a good disinfectant is usually sufficient to complete the box for ordinary purposes, although one may add whatever one's fancy or needs may dictate.

There is, I believe, in the majority of farm homes, more or less use made of rag carpets. A very nice way of making up carpet rags for a bedroom is to use the different shades of any predominating color one may happen to have. The different shades of blue, with an occasional dash of white, make up very nicely, or if one desires it one may use the different shades of any two colors that harmonize well. Sew the rags "hit and miss," have them woven in the ordinary way, and make into any size or shape desired to fit the open space of the room for which the carpet is intended. To give a finished appearance the edges may be bound with a heavy braid or denim. This "rug," as one may call it, when on a painted floor, presents a very neat appearance and also has in its favor the low cost and ease with which it may be kept in a sanitary condition. RAG-TIME-GIRL.

## A FEW HOUSEKEEPING HINTS.

"If every iron pot, pan, kettle, or any utensil used in the cooking of food, be washed as soon as emptied, and while still hot, half the labor will be saved." It is a simple habit to acquire, and the washing of pots and kettles by this means loses some of its distasteful aspects. No lady seriously objects to washing and wiping the crystal and silver, but to go at the black, greasy and formidable-looking ironware of the kitchen takes a good deal of sturdy brawn and muscle as well as common sense. If the range be wiped carefully with brown paper after cooking greasy food, it can be kept bright with little difficulty.

A clean, tidy kitchen can only be secured by having a place for everything and everything in its place, and by frequent scourings of the room, utensils, etc. Unless dish-towels are washed, scalded, and thoroughly dried daily they become musty and unfit for use, as also the dish-cloth.

## ON DUSTING.

Soft cloths make the best dusters. In dusting any piece of furniture begin at the top and dust down, wiping carefully with the cloth, which can be frequently shaken. A good many people seem to have no idea what dusting is intended to accomplish, and instead of wiping off and removing the dust, simply flit it off into the air, whence it soon settles down again upon the articles dusted. If carefully taken up by the cloth it can be shaken out of the window into the open air. If the furniture will permit the use of a damp cloth, that will more easily take up the dust, and the cloth can be washed out in a pail of soap-suds. It is far easier to save work by covering up nice furniture while sweeping than to clean the dust out. Besides, this method will leave the furniture looking far better in the long run. The blessing of plainness in decoration is appreciated by the thorough housekeeper who does her own work, especially while dusting.

GERTRUDE SHEAREK.

## BUTTERMAKING.

Dear Dame Durden,—In the Farmer's Advocate of Oct. 13, I see a new competition has been announced. I have never written to the Ingle Nook, and do not know that I can write anything worth while; however, I thought I would try, since you so kindly invite all housekeepers to send some kind of paper.

I have been much interested in the letters which have appeared from time to time in the Ingle Nook. One department I do not remember having seen discussed in any of the letters is "Buttermaking." I will try to give as clearly as I can how I make butter. It may be of some help to a new beginner, should you think it worthy a space in your paper.

Notice first, that all pails, buckets, creamers, etc., which are used should be perfectly clean. If buckets are used, place them on a table or on the cellar floor. Take your milk and strain through a cloth into each bucket till it is about one-third full. Allow the milk to stand in the buckets till particles of thickened milk adhere to the bottom of the bucket. If creamers are used, fill them with milk and place in a cold spring or in barrels of ice-water. They may be skimmed after having been set twenty-four hours.

After removing all your cream, put it into one large pail. In summer it will ripen or get ready for churning in the cellar. In winter it must be put in a warm place and stirred occasionally until thick all through. It is then ready to churn. In summer the proper temperature should be 60 degrees, and in winter 70 degrees. In winter, in order to get the cream the correct temperature, place your pail of cream in a large dish of hot water on the stove. Stir it constantly, testing occasionally, till the right heat is obtained. In summer the cream will be warm enough. Scald your churn with hot water. In summer rinse out with cold water to cool the churn. Pour in the cream and churn till bits of butter are seen on the dasher. Then a little cold water may be added from time to time, increasing the quantity if the butter is soft. The butter will all have come when, upon lifting the dasher, the spaces between the particles of butter are clear. Remove the cover, rinse it and also the sides of the churn with cold water. Whirl the dasher around just underneath the butter till it forms the latter into a firm mass.

Scald the butter bowl, then cool by pouring cold water into it. Take out the butter, press out what milk can be taken out without working it too much. Some now pour several waters on the butter to wash it, but I never do. I think it is sweeter than when washed. Salt it, working it as little as possible; then set in a cool place to get hard. When firm work out what brine you can, then let it harden again. Again work out the brine and make into prints or rolls. Half a cupful of granulated sugar put in with the salt will improve the flavor of the butter.

ALEXANDRA.

# Amherst Shoes are Solid Leather

## Beware

of adventurers in business college work. There are plenty of them.

### THE WINNIPEG BUSINESS COLLEGE

is the oldest, largest and best equipped school in Western Canada.

WRITE FOR CIRCULARS.

Winter term opens January 3rd, 1905.

G. W. DONALD, SECRETARY.

## 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. MALLETT, Brandon. Issued of Marriage License.

## Portrait of the Late Bishop Baldwin

11 x 16, on heavy plate paper, suitable for framing, together with memoir, the funeral service and sermon on the occasion; price for the two, 25c; 5 sets, one address, \$1.00; cash with order.

The London Printing & Lithographing Co., LONDON, ONTARIO.

## Telegraphy AND SCHOOL OF RAILROADING

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

## POULTRY AND EGGS

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

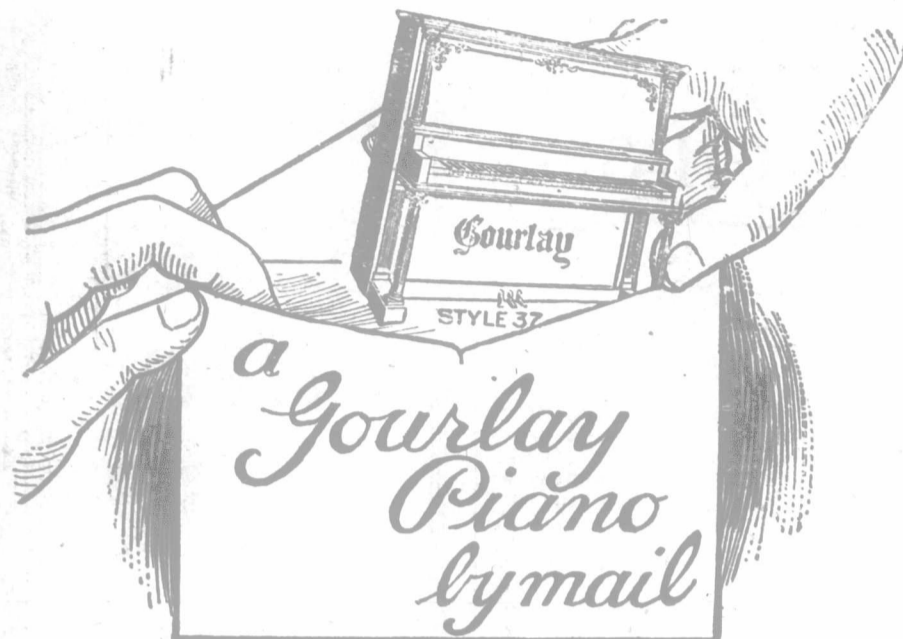
NOTICE—Toulouse geese for sale, from the best imported stock from England. Mrs. J. T. McFee, Headingley, Man.

WANTED—Strictly fresh EGGS for high-class trade. J. E. COSTELLO, 65 ALBERT ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

## \$12.50 For 200 Egg INCUBATOR

Perfect in construction and action. Hatches every fertile egg. Write for catalog to-day. GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.

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



STYLE No. 37.

A classic, Grecian design in Mahogany and figured Walnut with all chisel work hand carvings. New cabinet grand scale. Height 4 ft. 8 in.; width 5 ft. 4 1/2 in.; depth 2 ft. 3 in.; 7 1/2 octaves, overstrung; trichord scale; best quality ivory and ebony keys. Extra strong bronzed metal plate to top of piano fitted into non-varying end-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.

## THE PIANO AND HOW IT IS SOLD

The Gourlay Piano is Canada's highest achievement in piano art. In design, in construction, in tone, touch and durability it is the culmination of piano excellence.

### "High-priced, But Worth the Price."

We offer eight different plans of easy payments, ranging from as low as \$15.00 down, and ship you the piano at our net price, free from all agents' commissions. We personally select your instrument and send it to your home with the guarantee that if it fails to suit you perfectly it may be returned at our expense.

Write for our new catalogue, containing half-tone illustrations of our various designs and for complete instructions of how we will sell and how you may buy.

**Gourlay, Winter & Leeming**  
TORONTO, ONTARIO.



### Leslie's Furniture Catalogue

Contains more bargains like the one in this cut. Write for it to-day. This hardwood dining chair, No. 51-6, has a golden finish and wood seat, \$1.10.

JOHN LESLIE, Furniture Store, WINNIPEG.

### Whiskey Ruin Is whiskey spoiling your home? Samaria

Tasteless Remedy will cure any drunkard secretly. Sample free. All letters confidential.

Samaria Remedy Co., 42 Jordan Street, Toronto.  
Sample sent in plain sealed envelope.

### You Must Reach Quick Buyers! Send Us Your Ad.

An advertiser can reach more good buying people by placing copy in the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine than by any other paper published in Canada. In quality of circulation, and all the features that make a paper popular amongst readers, our magazine stands in a class by itself.

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

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



One of the Cornerites suggested some time ago that I should give you a list of suitable subjects for essays or letters. I think a better plan would be for you to do this yourselves. Prizes will be given for the best collection of not more than twelve subjects for letters for the Children's Corner. If possible, the competitors will be divided into classes according to age, and no one who is over sixteen may compete. All MSS. must reach me not later than Feb. 15th. Enclose your name, age and address. Address as usual to

COUSIN DOROTHY,  
"Farmer's Advocate" Office, Winnipeg, Man.

#### What She Said.

She tole me sumfin defful!  
It almost made me cry!  
I never will b'lieve it,  
It mus' be all a lie!  
I mean, she mus' be 'staken,  
I know she b'oke my heart;  
I never can forgive her!  
That horrid Maggie Start.

'Tuesdays she does her bakin',  
An' so, I fought, you see,  
I'd make some fumble cookies  
For Arabella's tea.  
An' so I took my dollies  
An' set 'em in a row,  
Where they could oversee me  
When I mixed up my dough.

An' when I'd wolloed an' mixed it  
Few minites or an hour  
Somehow I dwopped my woller  
An' split a lot of flour.  
An' I was defful firsty,  
An' fought I'd help myself  
To jes' a little dwop of milk  
Off from the pantry shelf.

So I weached up on tip-toe,  
But, quicker than a flash,  
The horrid pan turned over,  
An' down it came ker-splash.  
Oh, then you should have seen her  
Rush frough that pantry door,  
"An' this is where you be?" she said,  
"Oh, what a lookin' floor!"

"You an' your dolls, I'll shake you all,  
I'll shake you black 'n blue!"  
"You shall not touch us, miss," I cried,  
"We're just as good as you.  
An' I will tell my mofer  
The minite she gets home.  
An' I will tell ole Santa Claus,  
An' I'll tell every one."

Oh, then you should have heard her  
laugh.  
"Tell Santa Claus, indeed!  
I'd like to have you find him first,  
The humbug never lived!"  
"What do you mean, you Maggie Start?  
Is dear ole Santa dead?"  
"Old Santa never lived," she cried,  
And that is what she said.  
S. E. STEELE, Manitou.

#### The Blind Man's Friend.

In a dark alley in the streets of London there stood a row of old tenement houses. In the attic of one of these houses there lived a blind man. There were only two rooms in this old man's house, one of which was a small bedroom and the other an eating room.

In one corner of the bedroom there lay a small heap of straw on which the old man slept, with one single quilt over him. And in the other room there was a small old-fashioned table and a chair with a broken back.

A small dog was the only companion of this poor blind man. He was very faithful, guiding the old man on the streets and letting no harm come to him.

This poor man and his dog wandered the streets nearly all day, but got very little for it. At last a kind friend presented him with a little basket, which he tied around the dog's neck. Then he would stand on the corner of the street holding his dog and singing. In this way he got more money, because the people loved to hear him sing and because they pitied him.

In the sunny street of Peace there lived a young couple in a very pleasant house. They had one little four-year-old girl, on whom they looked with great pride. On her birthday they had given her a little pug dog, with a ribbon around its neck. Her greatest pleasure was to be allowed to take her "darling doggie" out for a walk. But she was not permitted to do this very often, as the streets were rather dangerous for a little girl of her age.

A kind uncle of hers had given her, on her birthday, a gold dollar to do as she pleased with. So on this bright Monday morning she was going along the street with her uncle and her

dog, wondering what would be best for her to do with her gold piece. They met several persons on the street who gave her a smile and a nod, which made her very bappy.

Coming to the end of the street, she saw the blind man and heard him singing. She listened to the beautiful song and watched the pitiful face of the man and that of the dog. She listened until he had ended and then she dropped her gold piece into the basket. She went home with a very happy heart and her uncle was so pleased with her that he gave her another gold dollar, which made her dance with joy.

The blind man knew by the feel of the money how much it was. Although he did not know who it came from, he knew it was from a very kind person. The one small gold piece, which he prized very much, along with some small pieces of silver, saved him from much trouble and distress, for now he was able to buy a coat to keep him warm in the winter time, and also some food for himself and his dog.

This little story teaches us never to lose an opportunity of doing good to the poor. The little girl did this kind act because she was kind-hearted and unselfish. She did not expect to gain anything by it, yet she got back the very same amount she had given. We are always sure of getting some reward, if not the reward of the little girl, the reward of a clear conscience and a feeling of satisfaction.

NELLIE BARBER (aged 13).

#### Humorous.

"Did you see anything that particularly struck your fancy when you were looking round the furniture shops to-day?" asked a young husband of his lately-made wife on her return from a tour of furniture inspection.

"Yes," she replied. "I saw something exceedingly pretty in looking-glasses."

"I have no doubt you did," he observed, "if you looked into them."

The halo of calm, sweet peace rests upon that home.

Candid Minister—Good morning, Janet. I am sorry to hear you did not like my preaching on Sunday last. What was the reason?

Janet—I had three verra guid reasons, sir. Firstly, ye read yer sermon; secondly, ye did no read it weel, and, thirdly, it was na worth readin' at a'!

"That was a great sermon preached this morning," said the old deacon; and it was well-timed, too."

"Yes," rejoined the parson, with a deep sigh; "I noticed that."

"Noticed what?" asked the puzzled deacon.

"That several of the congregation looked at their watches frequently," answered the good man, with another deep sigh.

#### How to Train My Girls.

Years ago, before Ella Wheeler Wilcox gained her reputation, she won a prize for the question, "What shall we do with our girls?" Here is the pith of her essay:

"The foundation of society rests on its homes. The success of our homes rests on our wives. Therefore, first of all, let us teach our girls to be successful wives. Begin in their infancy to develop their characters. Teach them that jealousy is an immorality and gossip a vice. Train them to keep the smallest promise sacredly, and to speak of people only as they would speak to them. Teach them to look for the best quality in every one they meet, and to notice other people's faults only to avoid them. Train them to do small things well and to delight in helping others; and instill constantly into their minds the necessity for sacrifice for others' pleasure as a means of true development. Once given a firm foundation of character like this, which the poorest as well as the richest parents can give to their girls, and no matter what necessity occurs, they will be able to rise above it."

THE LEAVENWORTH CASE

By A. K. Green.

CHAPTER XVII.

The Beginning of the Great Surprises.

And now followed days in which I seemed to make little or no progress. Mr. Clavering, disturbed perhaps by my presence, forsook his usual haunts, thus depriving me of all opportunity of making his acquaintance in any natural manner, while the evenings spent at Miss Leavenworth's were productive of little else than constant suspense and uneasiness. The manuscript required less revision than I supposed, Mr. Leavenworth being one of the men who believe in finishing as you go, but in the course of making such few changes as were necessary, I had ample opportunity of studying the character of Mr. Harwell. I found him to be neither more nor less than an excellent amanuensis. Stiff, unbending, and sombre, but true to his duty and reliable in its performance, I learned to respect him, and even to like him; and this, too, though I saw the liking was not reciprocated, whatever the respect may have been. He never spoke of Eleanore Leavenworth, or, indeed, mentioned the family or its troubles in any way, till I began to feel that all this reticence had a cause deeper than the nature of the man, and that if he did speak, it would be to some purpose. This continual beating against a stone wall, for thus I felt it to be, became at last almost unendurable. Clavering shy, and the secretary unapproachable, how was I to gain anything? The short interviews I had on this subject with Mary did not help matters. Haughty, constrained, feverish, pettish, grateful, appealing, everything at once and never twice the same, I learned to dread even while I coveted an interview. She appeared to be passing through some crisis which occasioned her the keenest suffering. I have seen her, when she thought herself alone, throw up her hands with the gesture which we use to ward off a coming evil, or shut out some hideous vision. I have likewise beheld her standing with her proud head abased, her whole form sinking and inert, as if the pressure of a weight she could neither uphold nor cast aside had robbed her even of the show of resistance. But that was only once. Ordinarily she was at least stately in her trouble. Even when the softest appeal came into her eyes she stood erect, and retained her expression of conscious power. Even the sight she met me in the hall with feverish cheeks, and lips trembling with eagerness, only to turn and fly again without giving utterance to what she had to say, she comported herself with a fiery dignity that was well-nigh imposing. That all this means something I was sure, and so I kept my patience alive with the hope that some day she would make a revelation. Those quivering lips would not always remain closed; the secret involving Eleanore's honor and happiness would be divulged by this restless being, if by no one else. Nor was the memory of that extraordinary if not cruel accusation I had heard her make, enough to destroy this hope—for hope it had grown to be—so that I found myself insensibly shortening my time with Mr. Harwell in the library, and extending my tete-a-tete visits with Mary in the reception-room, till the imperturbable secretary was forced to complain that he was often left for hours without work. But, as I say, days passed and a second Monday evening came round without seeing me any further advanced upon the problem I had set myself to solve, than I was two weeks before. But when upon nearing the reception-room, I saw Mary pacing the floor with the air of one who is restlessly awaiting something or somebody, I took a sudden resolution, and advancing toward her, said: "Do I see you alone, Miss Leavenworth?" She paused in her hurried action, blushed and bowed, but contrary to her usual custom, did not bid me enter. "Will it be too great an intrusion on my part if I venture to come in?" I asked. Her glance flashed uneasily to the clock, and she seemed about to excuse herself, but suddenly yielded, and drawing up a chair before the fire, motioned me toward it. Though she endeavored to appear calm, I vaguely felt that I had

chanced upon her in one of her most agitated moods, and that I had only to broach the subject I had in mind to behold that haughty aspect disappear before me like melting snow. I also felt that I had but few moments in which to do it. I accordingly plunged immediately into the subject. "Miss Leavenworth," said I, "in intruding upon you to-night I have a purpose other than that of giving pleasure. I have come to make an appeal." Instantly I saw that in some way I had started wrong. "An appeal to make to me?" she asked, breathing coldness from every feature of her face. "Yes," I went on with passionate recklessness. "Balked in every other endeavor to learn the truth, I have come to you, whom I believe to be noble at the core, for that help which seems likely to fall us in every other direction; for the word which, if it does not absolutely save your cousin, will at least put us upon the track of what will." "I do not understand what you mean," returned she, slightly shrinking. "Miss Leavenworth," pursued I, "it is needless for me to tell you in what position your cousin stands. You who remember both the form and the drift of the questions put to her at the inquest, comprehend it all without an explanation from me. But what you may not know is this, that unless she is speedily relieved from the suspicion which justly or not has attached itself to her name, the consequences which such suspicion entails, must fall upon her, and—" "Good God!" she cried, "you do not mean that she will be—" "Subject to arrest? Yes." It was a blow. Shame, horror, and anguish were in every line of her white face. "And all because of that key!" she murmured. "Key?—How did you know anything about a key?" "Why," said she, flushing painfully, "I cannot say; didn't you tell me?" "No," returned I. "The papers, then?" "The papers have never mentioned it." She grew more and more agitated. "I thought every one knew. No, I did not, either," exclaimed she, in a sudden burst of shame and penitence. "I knew it was a secret, but—oh, Mr. Raymond, it was Eleanore herself who told me." "Eleanore?" "Yes, that last evening she was here; we were together in the drawing-room." "What did she tell?" "That the key to the library had been seen in her possession." I could scarcely conceal my incredulity. Eleanore, conscious of the suspicion which her cousin regarded her, inform that cousin of a fact which seemed to give weight to her suspicion! I could not believe this. "But you knew it," Mary went on; "I have revealed nothing that I should have kept secret?" "No," said I; "and Miss Leavenworth, it is this thing which makes your cousin's position absolutely dangerous. It is a fact that, left unexplained, must ever link her name with infamy; a bit of circumstantial evidence no sophistry can smother, and no denial obliterate. Only her hitherto spotless reputation, and the efforts of one who, notwithstanding appearances, believes in her innocence, keeps her so long from the clutch of the officers of justice. That key and the silence preserved by her in regard to it are sinking her slowly into a pit from which the utmost endeavors of her best friends will soon be inadequate to extricate her." "And you tell me this—" "That you may have pity on the poor girl, who will not have pity on herself, and by the explanation of a few circumstances, which cannot be mysteries to you, assist in bringing her from under the dreadful shadow that threatens to overwhelm her." "And would you insinuate, sir," cried she, turning upon me with a look of great anger, "that I know any more than you do of this matter? that I possess any knowledge which I have not already made public, concerning the dreadful tragedy which has transformed our existence into a lasting horror? Has the blight of suspicion fallen upon me, too; and have you come to accuse me in my own house—" "Miss Leavenworth," I entreated, "calm yourself. I accuse you of nothing. I only desire you to enlighten me as to your cousin's probable motive for this criminal silence. You cannot

be in ignorance of it. You are her cousin, almost her sister, have been at all events her daily companion for years, and must know for whom or for what she seals her lips, and conceals facts which, if known, would direct suspicion to the real criminal—that is, if you really believe what you have hitherto stated, that your cousin is an innocent woman." She not making any answer to this, I rose and confronted her. "Miss Leavenworth, do you believe your cousin guiltless of this crime, or not?" "Guiltless? Eleanore? O my God, if all the world were only as innocent as she!" "Then," said I, "you must likewise believe that if she refrains from speaking in regard to matters which to ordinary observers ought to be explained, she does it only from motives of kindness toward one less guiltless than herself." "What? No, no, I do not say that. What made you think of any such explanation?" "The action itself. With one of Eleanore's character, such conduct as hers admits of no other construction. Either she is mad, or she is shielding another at the expense of herself." Mary's lip, which had trembled, slowly steadied itself. "And whom have you settled upon as the person for whom Eleanore thus sacrifices herself?" "Ah," said I, "there is where I seek assistance from you. With your knowledge of her history—" But Mary Leavenworth stopped me with a quiet gesture. "I beg your pardon," said she, "but you make a mistake. I know little or nothing of Eleanore's personal feelings. The mystery must be solved by someone besides me." I changed my tactics. "When Eleanore confessed to you that the missing key had been seen in her possession, did she likewise inform you where she obtained it, and for what reason she was hiding it?" "No." "Merely told you the fact without any explanation?" "Yes." "Was not that a strange piece of gratuitous information for her to give one who, but a few hours before, had accused her to the face of committing a deadly crime?" "What do you mean?" she asked, her voice suddenly sinking. "You will not deny that you were once not only ready to believe her guilty, but that you actually charged her with having perpetrated this crime." "Explain yourself," she cried. "Miss Leavenworth, do you not remember what was said in that room upstairs, when you were alone with your cousin on the morning of the inquest, just before Mr. Gryce and myself entered your presence?" Her eyes did not fall, but they filled with sudden terror. "You heard?" she whispered. "I could not help it. I was just outside the door, and—" "What did you hear?" I told her. "And Mr. Gryce?" "He was at my side." It seemed as if her eyes would devour my face. "Yet nothing was said when you came in?" "No." "You, however, have never forgotten it?" "How could we, Miss Leavenworth!" Her head fell forward in her hands; she seemed lost for one wild moment in a gulf of darkness. "And that is why you come here to-night," she exclaimed, desperately rousing herself, and flashing full of indignation upon me. "With that sentence written upon your heart, you invade my presence, torture me with questions—" "Pardon me," I broke in, "are my questions such as you, with reasonable regard for the honor of one you are accustomed to associate with, should hesitate to answer? Do I derogate from my manhood in asking you how and why you came to make an accusation of so grave a nature at a time when all the circumstances of the case were freshly before you, only to insist full as strongly upon your cousin's innocence when you found there was even more cause for your imputation than you had supposed?" She did not seem to hear me. "Oh, my cruel fate!" she murmured. "Oh, my cruel fate!"

(To be continued.)

Advertisement for Sharples Tubular Separators. Features include: 'Only Bowl With Proper Bearing', 'All "bucket bowl" separators have incorrect bearings. The bowl is set upon the spindle and held upright by rigid bearings. Such bowls are top heavy, inclined to wobble, sure to bind.', 'Canadian Transfer Points: Winnipeg, Toronto, Quebec, St. John, N. B., Calgary, Alberta. Address: The Sharples Co., Chicago, Ill. P. M. Sharples, West Chester, Pa.'

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Western Business College can give you the most thorough and useful business training. Write for particulars. M. HALL-JONES, - Principal, Cor. Portage Ave. & Donald St.



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

### Domestic Economy.

#### INGREDIENTS OF HAPPINESS.

The following ingredients of happiness must first be put into a willing heart. Take a generous heartful of unselfishness, two heaping handfuls of helpfulness, two eyes-made bright from looking on the sunny side, a soul filled and overflowing with the love of Christ, and a mouthful of kind words. This recipe will never fail, and stands in no danger of "falling" while being tried in the furnace of affliction.—[Christian Endeavor World.

#### CLOSET-DOOR POCKETS.

For dust cloths, string, felt and worsted slippers, pockets on the inside of a closet door will be found convenient, says Woman's Home Companion. A nest of ten pockets can be made of denim or other stout goods and tacked fast to a batten arranged on the inside of a door, while another one, consisting of two large pockets, will afford a convenient receptacle for soiled collars and cuffs. This may be attached to a batten fastened at the upper part of the door in a bedroom or closet, and will always be useful.

#### KITCHEN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Two cupfuls equal a pint.  
One teaspoonful salt to one quart of soup.  
One tablespoonful salt to two quarts of flour.  
One pint of milk or water equals a pound.  
Two cupfuls of solid butter equal one pound.  
One teaspoon extract to one loaf of plain cake.  
Sixteen tablespoonfuls liquid equal one cup.  
One teaspoonful soda to one cupful of molasses.  
One teaspoon of soda to one cupful of sour milk.  
Four cupfuls of flour equal one quart or pound.  
Twelve tablespoonfuls dry material equal one cupful.  
One dozen eggs should weigh one and one-half pounds.  
Three teaspoons of baking powder to one quart of flour.  
Two even teaspoons of liquid equal one even tablespoonful.  
One scant cupful of liquid to two full cupfuls of flour for bread.  
Two and one-half cupfuls of powdered sugar equal one pound.  
Three even teaspoons dry material equal one even tablespoonful.  
One scant cupful of liquid to two full cupfuls of flour for batter.

#### SERVING DINNER.

Little Things That Help to Make the Meal a Success.

The pretty glass and china that are put away for "company" are none too good for the home dinner.

Fill freshly all receptacles for sugar, both loaf and powdered, salt and condiments. It is surprising to note the difference made by this one detail—to see the sugar bowls evenly filled and salt dishes fresh and fine.

Each plate should be laid carefully with sufficient silver, napkin, glasses, bread and butter plates, individual salts and peppers, and on a side serving table be sure to have extra silver, linen and dishes for emergencies.

Arrange for the hostess to serve the soup, passing croutons or bread sticks. The bread may be cut in thin slices, placing one-half between the folds of the napkin.

Give only the meat platter to the carver, placing vegetables on the serving table to be passed by the waitress, or they may be set on the table some space away from the meat and served to each plate. This avoids crowding or the necessity for the host to keep inquiring the tastes of the family.

If a side dish, as jelly or pickles, be used the second time, freshen it by placing in a smaller fancy dish or individual plates.

Always keep the salad for a separate course. It gives distinction as well as flavor to the simplest dinner.

The dessert may be light and simple after a good dinner. Coffee and fruit, with cheese and crackers, are entirely sufficient.—[Table Talk.

### The Gourlay Recital.

The third of the Gourlay, Winter & Leeming series of musical recitals took place at the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, last week, and was, if possible, a more complete success than those which had preceded it.

The artists of the evening included Miss Bessie Bonsall, the well-known contralto; Miss Adamson, violinist; Miss Winlow, cellist, and Miss Eugenie Quehen, pianist. The piano used was a Gourlay, and a report of the concert, contained in the Toronto World, refers to the instrument as follows:

"The instrument was a revelation, and its lovely tones delighted every music-lover in the hall. For the trio its entrancing, sweet, and yet resonant, pianissimo was perfection, while the tone harmonized perfectly with that of the 'cello and the violin. In accompaniment work also the piano more than fulfilled expectations.

"It must not be thought, however, that because the Gourlay piano was so excellent in the nuances it was lacking in the forte passages. Its tone under such circumstances is marvelously sonorous and mellifluous, and there is a fine balance between the bass and treble. Judging from the results obtained on Thursday evening, there seems to be no manner of doubt that the Gourlay piano will have to be considered henceforth in the ranks of the world's great pianos."

### Value of Winter Vegetables.

By Anna L. Jack.

One of the vegetables valued by many housekeepers is the cabbage, of which there are many varieties, from the close-hearted Savoy and York to the spreading plants of Kale.

Cabbages are a flesh-producing vegetable, whether as food for man or animals; for the latter, especially milk cows, sheep and oxen, they are considered admirable food; in the former, when imperfectly cooked, and only eaten at rare intervals, they are apt to produce flatulence; but these effects would soon subside if eaten regularly, thoroughly boiled, drained and chopped fine before bringing to the table.

No people consume cabbage more largely than the Germans, with whom it enters, more or less, into every dish they eat, and their saue-kraut does not seem appetizing to a novice, though prized by them. But they are a sturdy people, and seem to thrive on cabbage diet. The best way to cook this vegetable is to boil in two waters before serving.

It is interesting to know in regard to the cabbage that in cases of scurvy, or when any one has been confined to one food, a few raw cabbage leaves would quickly alter the whole aspect of the case; for the salts of potass, lime and soda yielded by the crude vegetable would have given the vital principle to the blood that it required, and the food be converted into healthy chyle.

From that point of view it is easily seen that cabbage is not to be despised as an article of diet.

#### THE CARROT.

A vegetable not sufficiently appreciated is the table carrot, that is a wholesome and nutritious article of food when well cooked, owing its qualities to the large quantity of free saccharine matter contained in it.

The carrot appears to have been cultivated at an early period in Flanders and Germany, and to have been introduced into England and cultivated there in the 16th century.

In the reign of Charles I. ladies wore carrot leaves as ornaments instead of feathers, and the beauty of the leaves is still acknowledged as an ornament by placing the upper portion of the root in water, when it will throw out frond-like leaves that are very pretty.

To cultivate the carrot it requires a light, sandy soil, and it will succeed well in peat. As an article of food this vegetable contains a large amount of what are called heat-producing compounds, with a small proportion of flesh-forming matter. It consists of starch, sugar and albumen, with a volatile substance called carotin. Carrots are easy of digestion and gently laxative, and are used boiled as a poultice for sores and ulcers. Grated and raw they form a cooling application. They have been recommended lately as a good complexion beautifier, but of that there are no very safe statistics; but a syrup is made from them, and when cut into pieces, roasted and dried, they are used as a substitute for coffee.

The seeds are used as a diuretic and stimulant, and in some parts of Europe a strong spirit is distilled

from carrots at the rate of ten pounds to yield half a pint. So this vegetable has its many properties often unsuspected.

### Wheat.

The following has been received from one of our Western readers, and speaks for itself:

Sir,—I beg leave to enclose herewith a short article (the first of a series), which I have written about cereals, being, although only a schoolgirl, much interested in the Farm Department of the "Farmer's Advocate," and, indeed, as what Manitoban could help being, in the "Farmer's Advocate" as a whole.

Trusting that my short article may not be too crude for your columns,

Yours respectfully,

ELIZABETH ATWATER.

Togo, Assa.

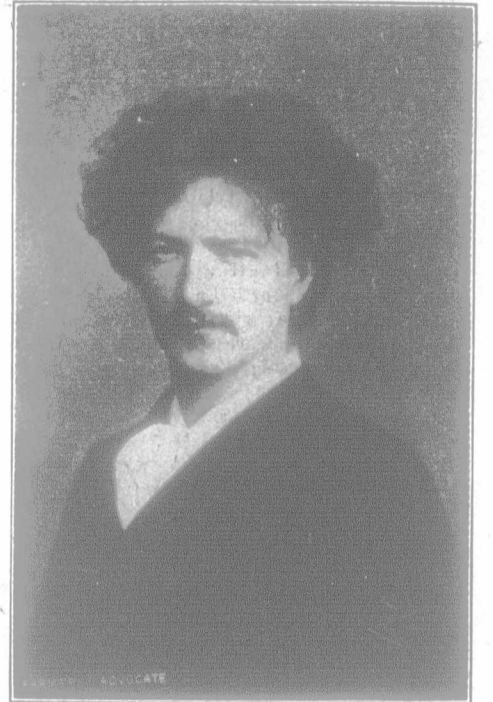
Wheat, or *Triticum vulgare*, as it is scientifically called, is a plant of the gramina or grass family. It is believed by botanists to be a native of the Euphrates valley, but it was grown in Egypt and China from the earliest times. It is now grown almost all over Asia, Europe and North America. In Canada, Manitoba produces the most wheat. It has a fibrous root like other grasses, and a hollow, jointed stalk three feet high, which becomes very brittle when the grain is ripe. The leaf is long, narrow and pointed. Each stem has a four-cornered spike of blossoms, which consist of two glumes (chaffy bracts), two valved palae (inner chaffy bracts), two lodicules, three stamens and a pistil. The varieties known as bearded wheat have an awn, or bristle, on each glume.

A kernel of wheat is oblong, with a deep, longitudinal furrow on one side, while it is smooth and convex on the other. Some kinds of wheat have red and some white kernels, but as soils change the color of the kernel and different climates make other changes in the grain, more than one hundred and fifty named varieties have been produced. It is classified in various ways, according to color, hardness, time of sowing (whether spring, summer, fall or winter), and according to the chaff. Bearded or bald composite wheat has several heads on the same straw. A wheat grain, or kernel, is composed of three parts: the outer thin, smooth husk, which is separated from the flour in grinding, and makes bran and shorts; the endosperm, which is the whole of the centre of the grain, and makes the flour, and the yellow germ at one end, which makes a grayish meal called grits, or farina. The closer the endosperm is ground to the bran, the lower the grade of flour.

The soil wheat is grown in should contain plenty of humus. A rich, sandy loam or strong clay loam is best. A fine, firm piece of summer fallow makes a good seed-bed for it. It ripens best when sown as soon as the frost is well out of the ground. Modern seeders are made so that the wheat can be sown in drills, as the best results are thus obtained. It is then covered with one or two inches of soil. The right time for harvesting it is when the heads have turned a light straw color, but it is usually cut about a week earlier to ensure freedom from frost. The machine used to cut the grain ties it in sheaves at the same time, and it is immediately stooked by hand. Stacking is the next process, and then the grain has to be threshed. This used to be done by striking it with an instrument called a flail, or dragging weights over it with teams, but it is now put through a machine called a separator, which is driven by a steam engine. Owing to the gluten it contains, wheat is the only grain which will make raised wheat bread. It is this which gives it its peculiar value. The grain is also largely used for a food for domestic animals and fowls. The straw also has a great many uses. It is sometimes used as a fodder, but is not valuable as such, being lacking in nutrition. When the grain is being threshed its straw is used as fuel for the engine, and sometimes it is pressed into large bales and granaries are built of it, which are also thatched with straw. One of its most important uses is as a material for the manufacture of straw hats and bonnets. It is cut into even lengths and split longitudinally by means of a brass splitter. The slender variety of wheat grown in Italy is best for making hats. It is from this that Leghorn and Florentine hats are made.

ELIZABETH ATWATER.

Togo, Assa, Nov. 4, 1904.



**Paderewski.**  
(Pa-de-ref-ske.)

Ignace Jan Paderewski was born in Podolia, Russian Poland, in 1860. He went to Warsaw in 1872, where he studied with the best Russian masters there, and when about 16 years old made a concert tour in Russia, at the close of which he went back to Warsaw and took his diploma from the Conservatory. He also studied later at Berlin. In 1878, he was made professor of music there, and in 1883 occupied the same position at Strasburg. He made his debut at Vienna in 1887, and at New York in 1892. He is particularly successful in his interpretations of Schuman, Chopin, Rubenstein and Liszt.

In a recent number of Success, the following sketch of him appeared:

"Ignace Paderewski is pronounced the most thoughtful of men, by those who know him well. He is considerate and appreciative, good and kind, and his perennially benign and happy countenance forms a fitting counterpart to his true personality. To the humblest servant who opens or shifts a piano on the concert platform as well as to the encore despot with his insatiable demands, his gentleness, graciousness and generosity are ever manifest.

"At Steinway Hall, New York City, they tell this story about him: It is a regular practice, with the celebrities of the music world, when in town, to make a rendezvous of the place. Paderewski "happens in" frequently, lingering awhile amid a circle of kindred souls. After a time, it becomes noticeable that he no longer sustains his end of the genial conversation. A dreamy far-away look steals into his eyes, inspiration transfuses his being, and then that happens which has come to be the expected. Smilingly, silently he separates himself from his conferees, and wanders quietly, as if being led away,—a certain magnetic influence becomes too powerful for further resistance, drawing him toward the object of his worship.

"Paderewski is at the piano; his hands have reached the beloved keys. He is "under the spell," and, full of inspiration, he yields. Then, very soon, time, place, and people fade away. The hours pass. No one approaches; no one interrupts. None would dream of such sacrilege. The habits of the establishment depart, and the master is alone.

"Evening comes. No one is in the building save the caretaker, and the man at the piano, who plays on, rapt, oblivious to things earthly. Sometimes it is quite morning when, with countenance illumined, he passes from the place into the deserted streets, back to the world again.

"Still, on his way out, he does not forget the guardian of the night, who opens and closes the door after him."

### Sing in the Rain.

There are a great many birds which burst into song after a shower is over, but only a few which pour out their little hearts in melody while the rain is falling. Plenty of people are full of fun and gaiety when the hard work or little worry comes to an end, but it is more difficult to find one who keeps a serene, happy spirit right in the thick of things. Bird songs, like happy faces, are always welcome, but the bird which sings when the rain is falling is the best loved of all.

# GALLOWAYS FOR SALE!

20 BULLS, 1 and 2 YEARS OLD.  
20 HEIFERS, 1 and 2 YEARS OLD.  
20 COWS IN CALF.

As HOPE FARM is being sold, we propose dispersing most of the well-known HOPE FARM GALLOWAYS. We guarantee satisfaction in value to intending customers. For prices apply to

T. M. CAMPBELL,  
MANAGER,  
HOPE FARM.

WM. MARTIN,  
HOPE FARM,  
ST. JEAN BAPTISTE, MAN.

## HAWTHORN BANK STOCK FARM

A new importation of 32 head just arrived

### CLYDESDALES 28, HACKNEYS 5

25 Stallions, 7 Mares.

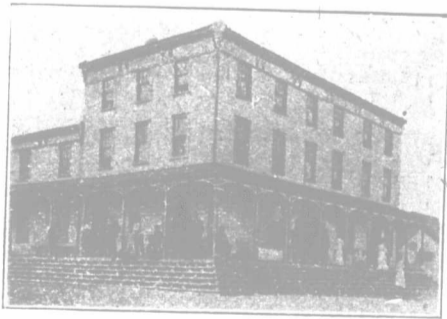
Six of the mares are supposed to be in foal to some of the best horses in Scotland. Some people are great believers in a good pedigree, others are all for horse and don't think much of pedigree. My idea is a good horse with a good pedigree. Here is a pedigree; come and visit us, and see the horse it belongs to.

**CASSIUS, Vol. XXVII.**—Bay, white patch on face, 4 white feet; foaled June, 1901. Bred by Matthew Marshall, Bridgebank, Stranraer. Sire Hiawatha 10067; dam Galatea, by Macgregor 1487; 2nd dam Lady Gallant, by Top Gallant 1850; 3rd dam Mirky, by Lord Clyde 482; 4th dam Bell, by Round Robin 721.

### SHORTHORNS

Eight bulls for sale; six of them imported, reds and roans, mostly yearlings, coming two in spring; also heifers, imported and home-bred. Don't buy before you see my herd. Visitors met at Carberry, two miles from farm, if notified.

JOHN GRAHAM, CARBERRY, MAN.



## Hotel Armstrong

Armstrong, B. C.

The proprietor, MR. F. WINTER, having recently purchased the Armstrong Hotel, is now refitting and furnishing the hotel, making it up-to-date in every respect, supplying hot and cold spring water, lighting it with gas, inside lavatories and baths. Table will always be supplied with the choicest delicacies of the season; the bar with the best wines, liquors and cigars. Armstrong is beautifully situated in the Okanagan Valley, which for climate is unsurpassed. We request the patronage of the tourist and commercial travelling public.

Representative Dinsmore, of Arkansas, tells of a rural justice of the peace in that State who was approached by a man desiring a divorce. The justice was in a quandary. Calling the bailiff to his side, he whispered: "What's the law on this p'int?" "You can't do it," was the reply. "It's out of your jurisdiction." The husband, observing the consultation between the two officials, anxiously interjected: "I'm willin' to pay well; got the money right here in this sock!" At this the justice assumed his gravest

judicial air. Adjusting his spectacles, he said: "You know'd before you came here that 'twartn't for me to separate husband and wife; and yet you not only take up the valuable time of this here court with yo' talkin', but you actually perpose to bribe me with money! Now, how much have you got in that sock?" "Bout six dollars and a half, yo' honah!" "All right! Then I fine you five dollars for bribery and a dollar and a half for takin' up my time with a case out'er my jurisdiction, and may the Lord have mercy on your soul!"

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

### GOSSIP.

#### A TRADESMAN'S BOLD REBELLION AGAINST BAD TIMES.

The London (Eng.) Daily Mail, the paper that claims the largest newspaper circulation in the world, prints the following:

"A few weeks ago there was a draper in London who had occupied his shop in the north-west district for twenty years. Wearied of continuous bad trade, he boldly put up the shutters of his shop, and with wife and seven children set out for Canada to claim from the Government the free grant of land which is given to intending colonists.

"He was not a farmer and knew little about farming. His experiences, as set forth in the following letter, should therefore be of special interest, for it will be seen that in two months he has turned himself from a draper into a farmer, and by hiring himself has accumulated sufficient stores to last the winter. He writes: 'I shall have a fat pig ready to kill as soon as the frost sets in, and the boys and myself will take out our guns to kill about 200 rabbits, some partridges, and prairie chickens. I have also ordered a half of a steer at 6c. per lb. So we shall be well supplied with fresh meat during the winter. We have also plenty of oats and barley for the cattle, and potatoes, etc., etc., for the house.

"The boys and I have been so busy out harvesting, and jolly hard work we found it at first. However, we stuck to our guns, and before the finish we could stand it all right. But the first three days pitching wheat was a severe test. It made every bone in my body ache, so that I could not sleep at night.

"They do work here at harvest time. The way farmers work in England is simply play compared with it.

"During the last fortnight I have been plowing for myself every hour I could put in from 8 a. m. until dusk. I have already turned about thirty acres with two horses and a 14-inch plow. I shall keep on at it until it freezes up, which may now happen any day.

"It is very important to get all I can of the plowing done in 'the fall,' as they tell me that sometimes the frost is very late breaking up in the spring, and thus little chance is given of getting in the seed in good time.

"We got grain, etc., from the farmers in exchange for our labor, which, as I said, has set us up for the winter.

"The weather last month (October) was grand, and to-day (November 1st) is just as fine. Here I am at my plow without a coat or vest. I like the life very much. No business worries, in splendid climate, healthy country, and everybody ready to make one feel at home.

"My only rates for the year are £2 10s.—viz., \$10 for education, and \$2.50 for roads. No poor rates or income-tax to worry about.

"The land I have is choice, at a small rental (until we gain experience, before taking up our free grants of 640 acres).

"It will grow anything; one of my near neighbors grew turnips up to 20 lbs. each last year.

"We are beautifully and pleasantly situated, only twenty miles from one of the most promising cities in the Far West, with everything of the most modern type, even putting London in the shade. Electric cars and rails, the telephone in almost every house. Pianos in every other house. Even the ladies dress quite up-to-date. There are plenty of banks, etc., etc., saw and flour mills, also about seven or eight splendid coal pits near by. But there is no gas used.

"When the new trunk rail runs through we shall all find a big boom in everything, and that will be very soon. The contractors are busy at it.

"The hospitality of the people is all one could wish, viz., if you call at a house on your way and knock at the door, they say, 'Walk straight in, stranger; I guess you'll be wanting something to eat, and your team will want a feed,' so out comes the food, and, being hungry, you are ready to tuck into it. For instance, two of my boys walked out one day from the town to the farm, twenty miles off. They had dinner at one farm, tea at another, and supper at another place.

"I am delighted at having made the move. We came over in record time, only ten days from London to Winnipeg, per S.S. Tunisian. The week on the

boat was the jolliest time of my life. We were all sorry when the trip came to an end at Quebec. There were 1,700 people on board."

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.

2nd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.

3rd.—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

#### Miscellaneous.

##### DISORDERED SEX CHARACTERISTIC.

A mare that has been in season for several months has entirely lost her appetite; looks bright, but has got very thin, and there is a great rumbling in her bowels. What is best to do?

C. S. F.

Ans.—Breed her as soon as you think it would be right, so that the foal would arrive at a convenient time.

##### COLOR MARKING A PAD.

In the Shorthorn breed is the light-yellow cow, on the average, as good as the red, for breeding or beef?

Maskawata.

X. Y. Z.

Ans.—Some people object to yellow-reds. The color cuts very little figure for beef, and with judges of live stock, little, either, for breeding purposes. The roans are just as or more popular than reds.

##### SITE FOR POULTRY-REARING ESTABLISHMENT.

I have a piece of ground, thickly wooded and sheltered from all winds, and would like to ascertain if such a spot would be suitable for rearing poultry?

Whitewater.

L. J.

Ans.—Yes, provided it lies high and dry. Low, damp places are unsuited to poultry.

##### INTEREST ON AN I O U.

I owe a man \$45, for which I gave him an I O U. No mention of any interest was made. This became due on the 1st of November last, but I was unable to meet it. Now that I come to settle, he demands six per cent. interest from the date that the debt was incurred, viz., November 1st, 1903. Am I bound to pay this?

E. W. G.

Kinbrae.

Ans.—You would not be liable for any interest unless stated in I O U.

##### COMMISSION ON LAND SALE.

We came to Alberta last June from Washington. Before leaving I listed my farm with four different men, for sale; not one of them could sell it. I always reserved the right to sell it myself. All my real estate men have given way but one, who thought to run a bluff. On my leaving he served papers on me, claiming \$250. I got word to appear for trial, case being on Dec. 6th. It is impossible for me to go at present. Now, if he should get judgment because I don't appear, can he use judgment in Canada, or what is the exemption law?

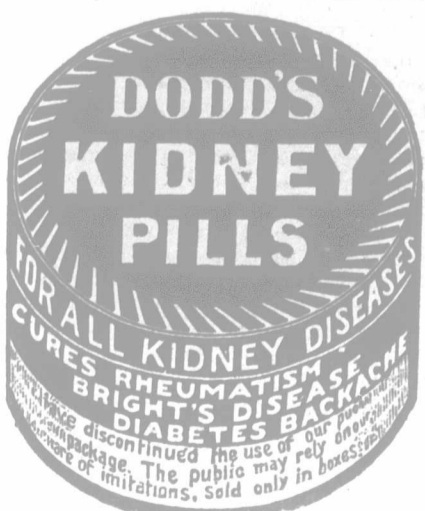
I have some horses yet in Washington. Should I sell them or take them, can he touch note in any way?

Wetaskiwin, Alta.

T. C. G.

Ans.—If the party claiming had nothing to do with the sale, he would not be entitled to the commission.

You had better sell the horses now, and draw the note here, and make it payable here. A judgment in Washington would not be good here.



*Time,  
O my friend,  
is money!*

DULWER-LYTTON  
**ELGIN**  
TIME  
*is used by those  
whose minutes  
are most  
valuable*

Every Elgin Watch is fully guaranteed. All jewelers have Elgin Watches. "Timemakers and Timekeepers." An illustrated history of the watch, sent free upon request.  
Elgin National Watch Co. Elgin, Ill.

**TRADE NOTES.**

**A GOOD PILL.**—Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills, a famous English remedy for gout and rheumatism, are advertised in this issue.

**FOLDING SAWING MACHINE.**—This is the age of labor-saving devices, one of the most ingenious of which is the folding sawing machine. This implement is operated by one man, and will work upon trees in any position. It not only saves labor, but makes work easier. Interested parties are advised to look up the advertisement of the Folding Sawing Machine Company, Chicago, and communicate with them, if a machine is required.

**GOSSIP.**

Work done in the slap-bang let-it-go-at-that style, means work that either needs to be largely done over, or that might as well have been left undone.

**WHEN WE ARE DEAD.**

Some years ago a biography of Longfellow appeared. The author sent a copy to Richard Henry Stoddard, with a suitable inscription on the flyleaf. Mr. Stoddard, of course, is interested in everything pertaining to the poet, seated himself before the fire, and spent two hours in going through the book. The work proved to be particularly strong on the anecdotal side, apparently not altogether to Mr. Stoddard's liking. Reaching the last page, he turned back to the flyleaf, drew a pencil from his pocket, and without a pause wrote below the inscription:

Lives of great men all inform us  
That, when we are safely dead,  
Lies large, immense, enormous,  
Will write things we never said.

**SOME CLYDESDALES CHANGE HANDS.**

Messrs. A. and G. Mutch, of Lumsden, have just sold and shipped to John Turner, Calgary, the well-known Clydesdale stallion Prince Stanley [2443], along with Silver King, a very promising yearling, that was placed second at the late Dominion Exhibition, held last July in Winnipeg. In the same shipment were two magnificent filly foals (that were also winners at the Dominion Exhibition), sired by their noted prizewinning stock horse, Baron's Gem. One of these fillies, registered as Baron's Lassie, is from their good breeding mare Charming Lassie, who won the coveted honor of first at the Dominion Exhibition in a very strong class of brood mares. Her granddam is the champion mare Sonsie Lass, that has done so much for Mr. Turner's stud. Another good feature to comment upon is the fact that the same mare's family had the honor of winning three out of the four gold medals presented by the Clydesdale Horse Society of Great Britain, to be competed for in Canada. Mr. Turner has just returned from Scotland with a large shipment of young Clydesdales, and he failed to see a better filly than Baron's Lassie over there. The Mutch Bros.' stud of Clydesdales contains many prizewinners at the big shows, and has one advantage—no mean one to purchasers—namely, that their stock, being born and bred in the West, are therefore acclimated.

The inventor of a new feeding bottle for infants sent out the following among his directions for using:

"When the baby is done drinking it must be unscrewed and laid in a cool place under the hydrant. If the baby does not thrive on fresh milk it should be boiled."

The Japanese emperor smiled upon the court. "And what," he asked, "what news of the war?"

"There are, your majesty," answered the prime minister, "reports of a battle off the coast."

"I am convinced," observed the emperor, with a twinkle; "I am convinced that if there has been any trouble on the ocean, the Russians are at the bottom of it."

**THE SPICE OF LIFE.**

In an English paper the following ancient correspondence between the Duke of York, son of George III., and of a certain Mr. Ponsoby, has come out.

The Duke wrote: "Dear Cork, ordain Ponsoby.—Yours, York."

The bishop answered: "Dear York, Ponsoby ordained.—Yours, Cork."

"How do you like housekeeping?"  
"Well," answered the recently-married man, "it's only a partial success. The people who come to visit us are well enough pleased to stay a long time, but we can't get the servant girls to agree with them."

An absent-minded butcher out Grand River Avenue lost a good customer the other day in a most peculiar way.

One of his women customers asked him to weigh her infant son. Placing the child on the scales and glancing at the dial the thoughtless fellow remarked:

"Just twelve pounds, bones and all. Shall I remove some of the bones ma'am?"

A travelling man who drove across the country to a little town in western Kansas the other day met a farmer hauling a waggon-load of water.

"Where do you get water?" he asked.

"Up the road about seven miles," the farmer replied.

"And you haul water seven miles for your family and stock?"

"Yep."

"Why in the name of sense don't you dig a well?" asked the traveller.

"Because it is just as far one way as the other, stranger."

**TOBACCO HABIT**

Dr. McTaggart's Tobacco Remedy removes all desire for the weed in a few days. A vegetable medicine, and only requires touching the tongue with it occasionally. Price \$2.

**LIQUOR HABIT**

Marvelous results from taking his remedy for the liquor habit. Safe and inexpensive home treatment; no hypodermic injections, no publicity, no loss of time from business, and a cure certain.

Address or consult Dr. McTaggart, 75 Yonge street, Toronto, Canada.

**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, 1½ miles from Stn.
- A. B. POTTER, Maple Leaf Farm, Montgomery, Assa., Holsteins, Yorkshires and Berkshires.
- A. & J. MORRISON, Glen Ross Farm, Homewood, Man. Shorthorns and Clydesdales.
- C. H. CROCKER & SON, Pine Lake, Alberta. Aberdeen-Angus cattle.
- C. O'BRIEN, Dominion City, Buff Orpingtons, Scotch Deer Hounds, Russian Wolf Hounds.
- DAVID ALLESON, Stronsa Farm, Roland, Man. Shorthorns and Berkshires.
- D. HYSOP & SON, Killarney, Man., Landass Farm, Shorthorns and Percherons.
- E. T. GRIFFITHS, Moose Jaw, Assa.—Breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Stock for sale.
- F. J. COLLYER, Welwyn Station, Assa. Aberdeen-Angus and Berkshires.
- GORRELL BROS., Pilot Mound, Man.—Shorthorns. Stock of both sexes for sale.
- H. W. HODKINSON, Neepawa, Man. Barred Rocks. Winners.
- HENRY NICHOL, Fairview Farm, Brandon, Man. Breeder of Clydesdale horses and Shorthorn etc.
- J. G. WASHINGTON, Ninga, Man.—Breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. High-class stock of both sexes always for sale.
- 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. MANSFIELD, 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 Herefords. Young bulls for sale.
- J. M. MACFARLANE, Moose Jaw, Assa.—Breeder 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, breeder of Hereford cattle.
- LAKE & BELSON, Grenfell, Assa.—Breeder 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. MAIB, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa. Gallows.
- LUM CREEK STOCK FARM.—J. H. Kinnear & Son, Souris, Man. Breeders of Shorthorns. Stock for sale.
- R. A. & J. A. WATT, Salem P.O., Ont., and telephone office.—Breeder of Shorthorns and Clydesdales, imported and Canadian-bred females; also a pair of bull calves.
- RIVEREDGE FARM.—Shorthorn cattle, Deerhounds, B. Rocks, B. B. R. Games. A. A. Titus, Napinka, Man.
- RIGBY & JOHNSTON, Headingly, Man. Breeders of Improved Yorkshires.
- REGINA STOCK FARM.—Avrshires and Yorkshires for sale. J. C. Pope, Regina, Assa.
- ROBT. SINTON, Regina, Assa.—Breeder and importer of Herefords. Stock, both sexes, for sale.
- R. P. STANLEY, Moosomin, Assa.—Breeder of B. Percherons and Hackneys. Stallions of both breeds for sale.
- THEOS. 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.
- THEOS. ELLIOTT, Regina, Assa.—Breeder of Herefords.
- THEOS. 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; ½ mile from station.
- W. H. DAVIDSON, Lyonsdale, breeder of pure-bred Shorthorns. Young stock of good quality for sale.

# P L O W S

A Farmer must have a plow on his farm—many progressive farmers have two or three for different conditions of land. When a farmer only uses one plow, he of course wants the BEST one he can buy—one which will suit the requirements of his land.

**FROST & WOOD PLOWS** are made throughout of the very best plow material that can be manufactured. The mouldboard is made of soft-centre crucible steel plow-plate, rolled in three distinct layers. The outer layer is highly tempered and presents a surface which will WEAR and SCOUR WELL. The inner layer of softer steel gives the mouldboard strength and toughness. The soles and shares are made of superior quality of chilled iron.

A Plow, no matter how good the material may be, if it has not the proper shape, will not do good work. Frost & Wood Plows are manufactured in a great many different styles from models correct in every detail. From this selection you are sure to find one that will suit you. You cannot find the same quality in any other plows, that you will find in the smallest detail of Frost & Wood Plows—and QUALITY COUNTS.

Our Catalogue "F" will give you the details. Send for it. om

## The Frost & Wood Co., Ltd.

Head Office and Works: SMITH'S FALLS.

Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, St. John, Truro,  
Man. Ont. Que. Que. N.B. N.S.

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

# DON'T READ THIS

Unless you are interested in horses. If you are, write me for particulars regarding my horses, prices and terms, or visit my stables.

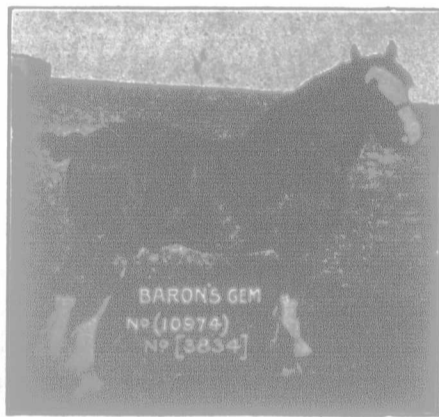
## Shires, Clydes, Percherons, Coachers or Hackneys, Imported Stallions or Mares.

Single animals or in carloads, as desired, of the highest quality.

My residence and office is "THE WIGWAM," 12th Ave., West. Stables at "THE GRANGE," near the city.

I desire a few experienced and reliable agents. Address

### Geo. E. Brown, Box 620, Calgary, Alta.



### Craigie Mains Clydesdales and Shorthorns.

FOR SALE:

Clydesdale Stallions from 2 to 7 years old, also some good bargains in fillies and mares. Over forty to select from, all of A1 breeding.

Shorthorns.—A few extra choice heifers and one richly-bred young Cruickshank bull, sired by the noted Clipper Hero.

### A. G. MUTCH, Lumsdon, Assa.

Speech of personal reference should be sparingly used; for discourse ought to be as a field, without coming home to any man.

United States Senator Tillman says that the liveliest campaign he ever knew was that for the governorship of North Carolina, when the late Senator Vance was pitted against Judge Settle.

The candidates stumped the State in joint debate. All the white Democrats turned out to hear Vance, and all the colored Republicans were on hand to listen to Settle.

It appears that on one occasion Vance was advised that certain young women of the State desired to testify their devotion to the Democratic party by kissing its candidate for the governorship. Not unwillingly, Vance descended from the platform and kissed a dozen or so of the young beauties; then, pausing in his pleasant occupation, he turned to his competitor, and exclaimed:

"Settle, I'm kissing my girls; now kiss yours!"

#### BLACKING FOR SHOES.

A matter of much consideration to mothers of schoolboys is keeping their shoes in a tidy condition during the winter months. Buy some neat's-foot oil and mix with it sufficient dry lampblack to make a paste that will spread easily. Both of these ingredients may be bought of a dealer in paints and oil. Pour the mixture into a bottle, and shake before using. The shoes must be thoroughly cleaned of mud and be perfectly dry. Then apply with a piece of cloth, rubbing the mixture into the leather thoroughly. It is astonishing how much of the mixture the leather will absorb at the first application. When the leather will absorb no more, rub thoroughly with a brush. Each day apply a very little with the brush or a cloth, and a neat black appearance is retained until the shoes are worn out. This mixture preserves the leather and renders it impervious to water.

#### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

##### SHOE OR DISK DRILL.

Please let me know if trial was made at the Experimental Farm with different kinds of seed drills, and also what resulted from the test. S. J. R.

Ans.—We have tested all kinds of drills very thoroughly here, and find equal results are obtained from the use of hoe, shoe and disk drills. It is simply a question of land preparation. If your land is quite free of all surface stubble and other trash, the hoe drill will prove a success; but on land having more or less rubbish on its surface, a shoe or disk drill will give the best satisfaction. In every test here, drill sowing has given better satisfaction than broadcasting. S. A. BEDFORD.

##### WIND-BREAKS.

I wish to protect my buildings from wind and drifting snow. What would you recommend as the most satisfactory wind-break for this purpose, and how far should it be placed from the buildings? Cypress River. O. H.

Ans.—We have found that two hedges placed a rod apart have proven the most satisfactory wind-break on this farm. They can be cheaply grown by planting seedling maples in single rows, three feet apart. The tops should be cut back evenly when planted, and kept pruned once or twice a year; this can be done with a grain sickle. S. A. BEDFORD.

##### GOSSIP.

Steady going beats intermittent striv-

ing. Strong people are strong because they are able to rise above what weak people consider their "natural tendencies."

The remarkable success Dr. McTaggart, of Toronto, has met with in the cure of the drink habit is testified to in hundreds of homes throughout Canada to-day. His method is one that should be inquired into by all those who are anxious either to be cured themselves or to have friends cured. A letter to Dr. McTaggart will bring full information.

The value of pedigree was explained by the President of Aberdeen-Angus Club in London during the Smithfield Show. He said: Pedigree can be of extremely little value to the breed at large when it is to a very great extent separated from those qualities on which we, as judges of cattle, set the greatest stress. You are, therefore, driven to the practical conclusion that an animal must be really good in itself, or, in other words, that it must have the sum total of those admirable qualities which it is the aim of every true breeder to produce. If, in addition to being a grand specimen of the breed, the animal is descended on both sides from a race of excellent progenitors, having very much of the same blood in common, then the animal deserves to be classed as well bred, let the pedigree be named as you like.

### Horse Owners! Use



## COMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam

The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scur or bluish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circular. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.



#### WHAT'S IT WORTH?

How much more would your horse be worth if you could cure its 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 its 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.

### Clydesdale and Hackney Stallions

On four horses shown at the Dominion Exhibition this year, I won 8 prizes—two championships, two diplomas, three firsts and one second; also at Calgary the gold medal given by the Clydesdale Society of Great Britain for best Clydesdale, besides numerous other first prizes. If you want a young horse that will make you money, and at a right price, write or see me.

WILL, MOODIE, De Winton, Alta.

"Are you not afraid you will unduly alarm people concerning microbes?" asked one scientist.

"No," answered the other. "There was some little care, but since we told the public that money is full of microbes they lost all their terrors."

# 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.

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



# 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 McAirie's Best (4320), while the get of our Matchless Macqueen won five firsts, one second, and one third, first for two 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 (1457), 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.



## Still at the Front

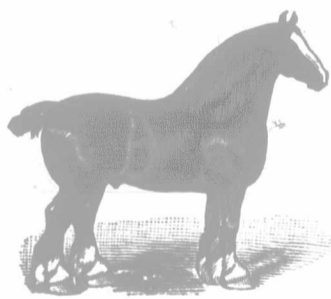
For 24 years the GALBRAITH stud of Clydesdales has occupied the premier position in America, and at no time in the past have they ever had a larger or better collection of high-class stallions and mares than now. If you want or if your district requires a first-class stallion,

### 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.

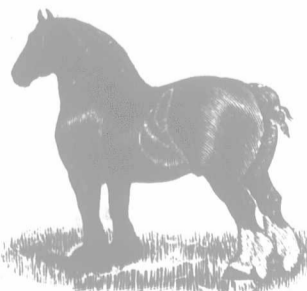


### SIMCOE LODGE STOCK FARM CLYDESDALES

Any persons wanting to purchase Clydesdale fillies and stallions for breeding should call on us before buying elsewhere, as we always have a number of prizewinners in our lot.

### HODGKINSON & TISDALE BEAVERTON, ONT.

Long-distance Phone in connection with Farm. 70 miles north of Toronto, on Midland Division of G. T. R.



## Clydesdale Stallions

Our third consignment since Toronto Fair has just arrived, per S. S. Athena, from Glasgow, which includes several of the best colts ever landed in America. Prices right. See this lot, om

### JAMES DALGETY, London, Ont.

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

### GOSSIP.

Mr. Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont., in writing this journal, says: "The young imported bulls have recently arrived home from quarantine. They are not by any means fat, but they are in very nice, healthy condition—the very best of condition for the buyer, though scarcely in condition to sell for their value. We are very scarce of room, however, and will sell right. Besides the recently imported bulls, we have some others imported in dam, and as fine a lot as we have ever had of home-bred bulls, including seven from imported cows, and by imported bulls. In all, we have 15 high-class young bulls for sale."

Mr. Johnston's long experience as a breeder and importer, his intimate knowledge of Scottish herds, and his ripened judgment, eminently qualify him for making desirable selections, and the high-class quality of his former importations is a sufficient guarantee that his present offering will be found to be up to the same standard.

### J. G. WASHINGTON'S CLYDES AND SHORTHORNS.

Prince Adair =48701=, Mr. Washington's new stock bull, is a deep, strong roan, of excellent quality, good size, and an exceptionally smooth individual. He is a show bull from the ground up; was bred by the Hon. John Dryden, got by Prince Gloster, dam Adelia, by Revenue. He will not be two years old until the 8th of May next. His substance, straight lines, strong Shorthorn character and grand quality, combine in giving him that appearance which makes it difficult for a true lover of the beef breeds to leave off looking at him. The former stock bull Agrosy (imp.), although for sale, is still being mated with quite a number of the cows. He is a large, grand-fronted red four-year-old, bred by T. F. Roskrige, Cornwall, Eng., got by Norman, dam Actress, by Baron Bridekirk 15th. He has a fine head and neck, is well-fleshed in the back, and extra strong in constitution. He has proved to be a splendid sire. His numerous heifer calves, yearlings and two-year-olds, when recently seen by the writer, paid a high tribute to his worth.

Mr. Washington's entire herd are looking well, and especially the Agrosy heifers. Rosebud 2nd, got by Royal Hope, dam Gem of Lakeside, by Lollard Luster, is one of the best matrons on the place. She is a fine, large, smooth cow, and has at foot an extra choice heifer by the imported bull. A full sister of the above is another choice cow that also has a promising heifer calf from Agrosy. Another large cow, suckling a fine heifer calf by the same sire, is Violet 2nd, bred by J. & W. B. Watt, Salem, Ont., got by Royal Sailor (imp.), dam Violet's bud, by Warfare (imp.). Pearllette Butterfly is a fine thick roan three-year-old, the get of Sittyton Hero 7th, thrice sweepstake bull at Winnipeg, and out of Miss Butterfly, by Baron Camperdown (imp.). She has a promising young roan bull calf at foot by Imp. Agrosy. A half-sister, same age, yet almost identical in breeding, is Marjory Butterfly. She also has a fine heifer calf by the former stock bull. A fine two-year-old is Prairie Princess, by Sittyton Hero 7th, dam Prairie Queen, by Warrior (imp.). She also has a fine calf at foot. Mr. Washington has a few young bulls for sale, one of them, a promising roan yearling, a thick growthy fellow, the get of Lord Missie of Ninga, and out of a fine big Rosebud cow.

### Clydesdales.

Mr. Washington has some very fine Clydesdales, headed by Prince Bonnybridge, sire Prince Patrick, by Prince of Wales, dam Marjory Macgregor, by Macgregor. Prince Bonnybridge is a beautiful brown horse, exceptionally strong in underpinning, yet full of quality, with considerable substance from the ground up. A yearling son of this excellent sire, out of Bella Larkspur (59888), by Larkspur, is also owned by Mr. Washington. He is a thick, good colt, of fine quality, good size, and a splendid mover. He is a well-quartered, clean-lined, round-bodied fellow. A number of very well-bred, fine looking mares are also kept at the Washington stables.

## Spavin

Bone Spavin, Bog Spavin, Ringbone or any kind of blemish—we have what you need to make a certain cure. Guaranteed always—money right back if it ever fails.

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) for the soft bunches—Paste for the hard ones. A 45-minute application and the lameness goes. Lots of blemish information in the free book we send.

## Fistula and Poll Evil

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

Fleming's Fistula & Poll Evil Cure is a wonder—guaranteed to cure any case—money back if it fails. No cutting—no scar. Leaves the horse sound and smooth. Write for our free book on diseases and blemishes of horses.

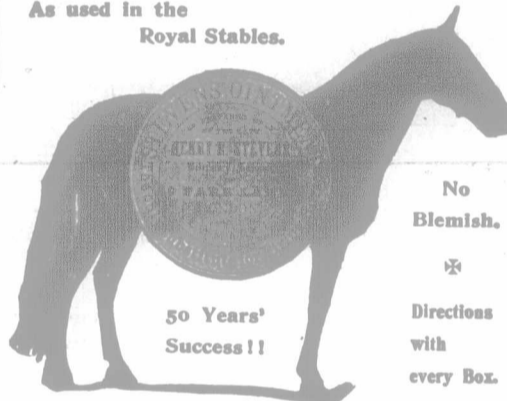
FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 46 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.

## WHY NOT IN CANADA? STEVENS' OINTMENT

Has had over half a century's success on the horses of England and other parts of the world. Where introduced has superseded all other remedies.

### FIVE MINUTES' TREATMENT

As used in the Royal Stables.



No Blemish. Directness with every Box.

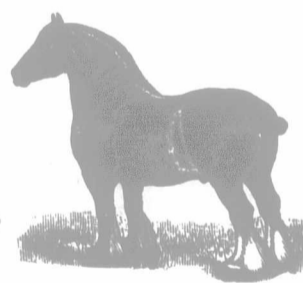
AUSTRALIA alone uses over 6,000 boxes a year. CURES: Splint, Spavin, Curb and all enlargements in horses and cattle. Retailed by chemists at a low price, 75c. small, \$1.50 large box. A little goes a long way. Get a box now. If your local chemist cannot supply you, write direct to

### Martin, Bole & Wynne WINNIPEG, MAN.

### FONTHILL STOCK FARM

50

SHIRE HORSES AND MARES to choose from.



### MORRIS & WELLINGTON,

FRONTHILL, ONTARIO.

## Woodmere

CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES

### AND BARRED ROCKS.



On hand for immediate sale—a number of young bulls, and pure-bred rigs 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.

### D. FRASER & SONS EMERSON, MAN.

Breeders and importers of Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn cattle, Southdown sheep; Yorkshire, Berkshire, Tamworth and Poland-China pigs.

### Carnefac Suits Them All

Newcastle, Ont., Dec. 20, 1904.  
The Carnefac Stock Food Co.  
Gentlemen,—I have tried your Stock Food, and find it gives every satisfaction for all kinds of stock. I now enclose you money-order for one pair Carnefac, \$3.50.  
(Signed) FRED FLIGG.

If your dealer has not got Carnefac, write us direct. We do not send you premiums, but Stock Food that gives satisfaction.

The Carnefac Stock Food Co.  
Winnipeg, Man.



Terra Nova Stock Farm herd of **ABERDEEN-ANGUS** cattle. All the best families represented. Some fine young bulls for sale from both imported and home-bred cows. Prices reasonable.

S. MARTIN, Rounthwaite, Man.  
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, \$80.  
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.

**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. Bobt. Shaw, Brantford, Ont. Sta. & P. O. Box 294.

**HOPE GALLOWAYS FARM**

FOR SALE, 15 young bulls, from 12 to 20 months old. These bulls, if sold, will be delivered free as far west as Calgary and intermediate points on main line of C. P. R. Address  
T. M. CAMPBELL, MANAGER,  
HOPE FARM  
St. Jean Baptiste P. O., Man.

**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.

**Scotch Shorthorns**

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

**Drumrossie Shorthorns**—"Drumrossie Chief" =29832= and "Orange Chief" =52666= at head of herd. Young things for sale at all times.  
J. & W. SHARP, Lacombe, Alta.

**SHORTHORNS**

Cow of true Scottish type. A good prize-ring record made by the herd.  
GEORGE LITTLE, Neepawa, Man. Five miles from town.

### 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.

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

### GOSSIP.

"Say," remarked the village lawyer as he entered the general store, "I want a ribbon for my typewriter."  
"All right, sir," responded the new clerk. "Do you want one for her or for it?"

#### THORNDALE STOCK FARM.

Shorthorns and Yorkshires are kept in very considerable numbers at the above-named farm, which is owned by Thos. W. Robson, of Manitou, Kan. The Shorthorns number over 160, this being the second largest herd in the west, only being outnumbered by the Hon. Wm. Beresford's herd of 215, near Calgary. The two-year-old heifers are a very fine lot, sired by Bismarck and Royal Judge. Yearlings and calves are also looking well. They were sired by the present stock bulls, one of which is Challenge =30462=, by Calthness, dam Missie 12nd (Imp.), by Sea King, then Missie 88th, by Ventriloquist, with seven other straight Missie crosses. He is a straight-lined bull, of good type and character, and is leaving excellent calves. Royal Sailor =37071= is the other stock bull. He is a son of Jolly Sailor, dam Royal Jessie, by Royal Sailor (Imp.). He, too, is leaving fine stock. Cows number 65; two-year-old heifers, 16; yearling heifers, 18; calves under one year, 45, and 14 yearling bulls. The matrons are a good thick lot, and are in no sense pampered; in fact, all the stock receive exercise regularly. Hope 3rd is a large, thick cow, of great depth and substance. She was got by Village Boy 12th, dam Hope, by Thorndale Duke, grandam Gold Dust 3rd, by Duke of Rosedale. Another extra good breeder is Mary, a roan, got by Bismarck =23131=, dam Rosa D'Erina 3rd, by Thorndale Duke. She has quality and scale also to her credit. Fanny 2nd, another of Bismarck's get, dam Fanny, by Village Boy 12th, is a thick, deep, good young cow. Isabella of Thorndale 6th is a thick, straight-lined, useful type of cow. Louisa, a fine three-year-old heifer, with calf at foot, was got by Bismarck, out of Phoebe 2nd, by Village Boy 12th. A good one of Royal Judge's breeding is the white Lady Selkirk 4th.

Some of the two-year-olds are Queen 4th, a red one, the get of Bismarck, out of Queen Victoria 2nd, by Village Boy 12th, and Bessy is another of very choice type. She is a roan, by Bismarck. Yorkshires.—There are 14, all told—a grand, lengthy, smooth lot—several of them bred by the noted Yorkshire breeder near Hamilton, Ont., D. C. Platt. Several of the sows are almost a year old, and for length, depth and smoothness they are hard to equal. In starting into Yorkshires, Mr. Robson made no mistake in his selections. Those desirous of young bulls should look up Mr. Robson's ad., which appears elsewhere in this issue.

MR. OGILVIE'S AYRSHIRES.

Mr. Robert Hunter, manager of Mr. Ogilvie's great herd of Ayrshire cattle at Lachine Rapids, near Montreal, P. Q., writes:—

"We have here at present the best lot of young bulls and heifers we ever had to offer. The bulls include Prince Sunbeam, 16 months old, the senior bull calf that won all around at Toronto, London and Ottawa last fall, a son of imp. Violet of Garlaff (Imp.). He has done well since, and is a very promising young bull. Also Hiawatha, 15 months, by the same sire, the champion black Prince (Imported), and out of Nellie of Harperland (Imported). He also was a winner in the senior calf class, and has done extra well since, and would take a lot of beating at the present time. Still another of the same age is Lord McAllister, out of the grand young cow Miss McAllister (Imported), one of the heaviest milking young cows in the herd. This young bull has done exceptionally well, and is now one of the very best bulls of the age (fifteen months) to be found anywhere. In the junior class we have Pearl Stone, calved Jan. 8th, 1904, Toronto. He has been keeping right on improving and is a good handler, very stylish and will be very hard to beat as a yearling. Another good young bull that will be a year old in March is out of the grand old cow Stately 4th of Muir (Imp.), acknowledged by all to be one of the very best cows ever imported. He is sired by Douglasdale (Imp.), and is well grown for his age. We have also a grand lot of young calves, from two to four months old.

"In heifers, it is doubtful if a more select lot can be found anywhere. Last fall they won more than half of the total prizes offered at Winnipeg, Toronto, London and Ottawa for two-year-old, yearling and senior heifer calves and young herds, winning in all 12 firsts, 9 seconds, 8 thirds, and 2 fourths. This is a wonderful record when the competition is taken into consideration. The two-year-olds and yearlings are mostly all served to calve in August and September next, but there is also a grand lot of other young cows, all ages, calving at different dates and all in calf to one or the other of the two well-known imported bulls, Douglasdale and Lessnessock Royal Warrant, and the dams of all the young stock, as is well known, are imported. This is a rare chance for anyone wanting to start a herd of Ayrshires or to strengthen a show herd, as Mr. Ogilvie has decided that he would rather not show this year and has consented to sell what is wanted, as he wants to reduce the herd to a certain extent, as he wishes to keep more horses, so it will be "first come, first served."

### MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS.

Stimulate the sluggish liver, clean the coated tongue, sweeten the breath, clear away all waste and poisonous matter from the system, and cure Sick Headache, Biliousness, Constipation, Heartburn, Jaundice, Water Brash, Catarrh of the Stomach, etc.

Mrs. C. Windrum, Baldur, Man., writes:—I suffered for years from liver troubles, and endured more than tongue can tell. I tried a great many different remedies, but they were of little or no benefit to me. Some time ago I got a trial package of Laxa-Liver Pills, and they proved so beneficial to me that I procured more. I highly recommend them to anyone suffering from disordered liver.

Price 25 cents or 5 for \$1.00, all dealers, or  
THE MILBURN CO., LIMITED  
Toronto, Ont.

### 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, ROSSBY, MAN.



**SPRINGBANK HERD OF SHORTHORNS**  
Headed by Baron's Heir (30487), prizewinner at Winnipeg, Brandon and Edmonton. For sale: 15 young bulls, 2 years and under, of the lowest, beefy type. Good handlers and some extra good show cattle among them. Prices moderate, quality right.  
S. E. ENGLISH, Warshaw, Ala.



**Grandview Herd.**  
Scotch Shorthorns. Headed by Crimson Chief =40057= and Trout Creek Favorite. Stock for sale at all times. Correspondence solicited.  
J. A. WILSON,  
Innisfail, Alberta.  
Farm 3 miles south of town.

Live stock is the sure foundation of Agriculture  
**Sittyton Stock Farm.**

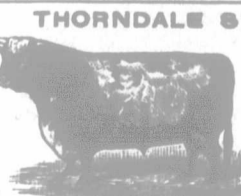
First Prize and Diploma Herd at Regina. SITTITON HERO AT HEAD OF HERD. SITTITON HERO 7-30892 won first and sweepstakes at Winnipeg as a yearling, a two-year-old and as a three-year-old; first for bull and two of his got in 1901; third at Toronto same year and second at the Pan-American, being on beaten by the \$5,000 (Imp.) Lord Banff. Young Bulls for Sale; also Cows and Heifers in Calf by Sittyton Hero.  
GEO. KINNON, OO TOWOOD, ASSA.  
A well-bred animal can be more easily raised than a scrub.

**SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS**



For sale: Loyalty (Imp.) 40437, also six choice - bred yearling bulls, and ten cows and heifers. The heifers sired by Trout Creek Hero (thrice champion at Calgary). Prices reasonable and quality right.  
JOHN RAMSAY,  
Friedla, Alta.

**THORNDALE STOCK FARM.**



**SHORTHORN** herd numbers 160, headed by Challenge =30462= and Royal Sailor =37071=, Sixteen yearling bulls for sale, and a lot of younger ones; also females of all ages.  
T. W. ROBSON,  
Manitou, Man.

Maple Grove Stock Farm—For sale: Three roan yearling SHORTHORN BULLS, all by Lord Missie of Ninga, thrice winner of first at Winnipeg.  
WM. KYAN, Ninga, Man.

**THE SPICE OF LIFE.**

We are happier than we know, just as we are healthier than we know, and, let us hope, wiser and better than we know.

"What can we do to improve the present method of dancing?" thundered the parson. "Dancing is merely hugging set to music."

"We might cut out the music," softly suggested a bad young man in the rear of the auditorium.

Patient—Great Scott! Doctor, that's an awful bill for one week's treatment!"

Physician—My dear fellow, if you knew what an interesting case yours was and how strongly I was tempted to let it go to a post-mortem you wouldn't grumble at a bill three times as big as this.

A Georgia colored preacher has more than one way of making sure that none of his parishioners let the contribution plate pass unnoticed. "We have a collection for foreign and domestic missions dis morning, bredren and sisters," he announced one Sunday, "and, for de glory of heaben, wicheber one ob you stole Widow Johnson's sheep don't put a cent on de plate."

Representative Olmsted, of Pennsylvania, says that old Dr. Levi Bull was a clergyman of the Episcopal faith, and lived in Chester county, his State, many years ago. The good old doctor was called upon to baptize a child, the offspring of a family with the surname of Frog. Without any preliminary observations the father and mother were called to the font at the end of the second part of the lesson of the service.

"Name this child," said the doctor. "We name it after you, sir," said the mother, in a low voice, as she handed the baby to the doctor.

"Oh, but you named the last after me. It was christened Levi," said the minister.

"Well, doctor, call this one after your fother name."

And so the minister did, christening it Bull, and the youngster went forth with the cognomen of Bull Frog.

Mr. Roth, undertaker, had been summoned to the home of a wealthy aristocrat.

Upon surveying the remains of the deceased he discovered that the man wore a wig, and that, as he now lay in a reclining position, the wig fell back and exposed the bald pate.

"Madam," said the undertaker obsequiously to the sorrowing widow, "I perceive that your late husband wore a wig during his natural life. I do not suppose you wish this generally known, so if you will kindly favor me with a small pot of glue I will arrange the wig so that it will be unnoticed."

The widow had no glue, but sent out for some immediately.

A short time afterward she approached the undertaker and proffered a small bottle of glue.

"Oh, never mind now," said Mr. Roth, consolingly, "I—I found a tack."—Lippincott's Magazine.

It was a mean trick, of course, and some day she will doubtless get even with him. She saw him take a piece of paper from his pocket, carefully fold it up, put it in an envelope, and then place the envelope in one of the far corners of the drawer of the library table. "What's that?" she asked. "Oh, nothing of any consequence," he replied. Now, if he had simply thrown it carelessly into the drawer she would have thought nothing of it, but the care he took to put it clear to the far corner, and the fact that he seemed ill at ease after he found that his action had been observed, aroused her curiosity. She wondered what it was, and she reasoned with herself that he had said it was "nothing of importance," so he would have nobody but himself to blame if she looked at it. She was justified in inferring from his words that there was no reason why she should not. And this is what she read scribbled on a piece of paper:—"I'll bet you a new hat your curiosity will not permit you to let this alone." It was a terrible predicament in which to place a woman. How would she claim the new hat without giving herself away?

**Is Your Liver To Blame?**

HERE ARE THE SYMPTOMS WHICH TELL OF A CONGESTED LIVER, AND INDICATE THE NEED OF

**DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS**

The tongue is coated, the appetite is impaired, digestion is deranged, the bowels are constipated, and there are feelings of fullness and soreness about the liver.

You may have headache and dizziness, pains in the limbs, feverishness, yellowness of the eye and skin, depression of spirits, and irritability of temper.

So great is the influence of the liver on the other organs of the body, that once it is deranged, the whole system seems to be upset.

There are no means by which you can so quickly and certainly obtain relief from torpid, sluggish liver action as by the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

One pill at bedtime, and the result is a thorough cleansing of the filtering and excretory systems, and new vigor and regularity for liver, kidneys and bowels.

No family medicine has been more extensively used in Canada than Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and none has such a reputation for reliability and certainty of action.

Enlarge the action of the liver by this well-known treatment, and you ensure good digestion and regular action of the bowels—the foundation of good health.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, 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.

**ABERDEEN-ANGUS.**  
Three bull calves for sale, out of Imp. Klondyke of the Barn, and females.  
Dumbo Station, Ont.  
WALTER HALL, Washington, Ont.

**MAPLE SHADE SHORTHORNS**  
Nine young bulls fit for service. Showing the finest Cruickshank breeding.  
Good Size, Quality, Flesh and Bone.  
Inspection invited. Catalogues on application. om  
**JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin P.O., 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.) 20367, at head of stud. Farms 3 1/2 miles from Weston, G. T. R., and O. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto. om

**MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM**  
1854.  
Eight very choice young bulls, of the best breeding and from first-class milking cows. A few handsome heifers also for sale, and a few Leicesters. om  
**A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge P. O., Ont.**

**Sunnyside Stock Farm**—For Sale: A number of choice young BULLS, fit for service, sired by (Imp.) Prince William and (Imp.) Douglas of Cluny, and from imported dams; also heifers in calf to Imp. Brave Ythan. om  
**JAMES GIBB, Brookdale, Ont.**

**BELL BROS.,** The "Cedars" Stock Farm, BRADFORD, ONT. Breeders of Shorthorns and Shropshires. Stock all ages for sale. om

**Advertise in the Advocate**

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

**GOSSIP.**

**PRAIRIE HOME STOCK FARM.**

A "Farmer's Advocate" field man recently paid a visit to the Hon. Thos. Greenway's large stock farm at Crystal City, Man. Mr. Greenway's son, "Waldo," well known to our readers, has entire supervision of the stock, and in addition is handling the feeding end personally. Preparation is being made for the coming sale next June. The stock are looking well, giving marked evidence of good attention, free from pampering.

The breeding females at the time of our visit were turned out fairly early in the morning, and allowed to pick their noonday meal from the straw stacks; then stabled late in the afternoon and fed. They and their lusty calves were in very thrifty condition.

There are over 30 Shorthorns at Prairie Home Farm, and a finer lot of thick blocky cows it would be difficult to pick up. The calves are numerous and growing, giving marked evidence of good individuality and excellent breeding. Most of them are by Judge.

Judge, the noted show and stock bull, is still doing excellent service as head of the herd. As most of our readers know, he was got by Royal Sailor (Imp.), dam Mildred 4th, by Hospodar (Imp.). Judge has an excellent assistant in his half-brother, Royal Duke, by the same sire and out of Mildred 5th, by Cian Stewart. He is a lengthy red bull, strong in constitution and masculinity, with good lines and well-filled quarters. The two-year-old heifers and long yearlings make an attractive showing, especially when seen after night in their stalls, when the power of electricity, under the ingenious control of man, illumines the whole stable with its dazzling brilliancy, rivalling outdoor sunlight.

Quite a few promising yearling bulls, as well as the heifers, are being fitted for the June sale. They get exercise freely.

A few good Ayrshires are kept, but not so many as formerly; also a fine lot of Shropshire sheep, and a few select Clydes, a young stallion foal being particularly worthy of mention.

**GREENWOOD FARM.**

Mr. J. J. Ring, of Crystal City, is well known as one of the practical, up-to-date farmers of Manitoba. He farms 1 1/2 sections, going in extensively for rotation of crops. His rotation is three grain crops, followed by three grass crops, two cut for hay and one pastured. Timothy is grown almost entirely as the grass crop, with a little Bromo sown at times for its advantage as a pasture grass. His farm is well sub-divided into fields, having a well-graded lane dividing the section into two, and the fields opening into this lane. The fields are mostly 60-acre size, fairly long, end towards the lane, so that when the teams are at work they can begin and quit at the lane. The lane was made by three plowings, along with the judicious aid of harrow and roller.

Manure at the Greenwood farm is hauled direct from the stables, which lessens work. Pasture being the closest approach to virgin soil which any farmer can obtain, Mr. Ring's plan of pasturing regularly in his rotation is a good one. The feet of the animals as they graze about packs the soil better than any roller; then the droppings are very evenly distributed, which adds to the uniformity of the field.

Tree-planting has received considerable attention at his well-managed farm. The house is almost buried in one of the finest groves which the writer has seen for some time. Spruce, balsam, tamarack, ash, elm, Manitoba maple, cottonwood, Balm of Gilead (one of the best), willows, various kinds also of shrubs, apple and plum trees, are all doing well—some in groups, others planted singly in curved form, and still in other cases planted with that pleasing irregularity which is most truly natural and charming. On three sides of the house and buildings eight or nine rows of trees are planted four feet apart each way as wind-breaks. Many varieties are used—some because they leaf early, and the willow because it retains its foliage some three weeks after the others are bare. Small fruits do well at Greenwood.

**Shorthorns.**

Quite a nice lot of promising Shorthorns are kept at Greenwood Farm, headed by Victor of the Ring, a fine yearling, by Master of the Ring, and out of 3rd Enterprise Victoria. Some of the matrons are as follows:—Matchless of Greenwood 3rd, a blocky young cow of good type, by Jubilee (Imp.), a former stock bull of the Hon. T. Greenway, and out of Matchless of Greenwood 2nd. She is an excellent breeder, and has also figured conspicuously in the show rings. Although but four years old, she has raised two exceedingly promising bull calves, one by Judge, Greenway's noted show and stock bull, and the other by Judge Jr., a son of his. Lavender Lass, bred by J. Miller & Sons, Brougham, Ont., got by Northern Light (Imp.), and out of Beattie Lavender, by Duk Lavender (Imp.). Is a fine red cow of good size. Greenwood's Beauty, a dark roan yearling, got by Stittyon Hero 7th, dam Florence of Greenwood, by Judge, is a very fine heifer.

Mr. Ring has several more cows and some very promising young stock by Stittyon Hero 7th, three sweetstables bull at Winnipeg, and Judge, Greenway's present noted stock bull.

Some very fine Berkshires are also kept.



The Feeding End

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

**DR. HESS STOCK FOOD**

is not a ration, but a scientific stock tonic and laxative, the famous prescription of Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.). It's a digester and assimilator. It makes cattle get all the flesh-forming material out of their food and turns losing propositions into profitable ones.

Dr. Hess Stock Food is sold on a written guarantee, 100 lbs. for \$7.00; 25-lb. pail \$2.00 (duty paid); smaller quantities at slight advance. Fed in small dose.

**DR. HESS & CLARK,**  
Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.  
Also manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-c-e-a and Instant Louse Killer.

**13 First-class Young Bulls**

and an excellent lot of Cows and Heifers.  
**All Scotch Cattle.**

**ARTHUR JOHNSTON**  
om **GREENWOOD, ONT.**

**OAK LANE STOCK FARM.**  
Shorthorns Gotswolds  
Yorkshires and Barred Rock Fowls.  
Imported and Canadian-bred Shorthorns. Open to take orders for N.-W. trade. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
**BOODFELLOW BROS., MAQUVILLE, ONT.**

**T. DOUGLAS & SONS,**  
STRATHROY STATION & P. O.,  
BREEDERS OF  
**Shorthorns and Clydesdales**  
35 Shorthorns to select from. Present offering: 13 young bulls of splendid quality and serviceable age, and cows and heifers of all ages. Also one (Imp.) stallion and two brood mares.  
Farm 1 1/2 miles north of town

**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 CLANUY, H. CARGILL & SON,**  
Manager, om Cargill, Ont.

**Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep**  
Scotch Heifers for sale: Clippers, Miss Ramedens, Maids, bred to imported Governor-General - 22385-, and imported Proud Gift (84421). They have both breeding and individual merit. om  
**J. T. GIBSON, - Denfeld, Ontario.**

**Shorthorns. Oxfords and Berkshires** Herd bull, Imp. Royal Prince = 45223-. Young stock of both sexes, imported and home-bred, for sale. Oxford ewes and ram lambs, also Berkshire swine, at reasonable prices.  
**JOHN McFARLANE,**  
Box 41, Dutton P. O., Elgin Co., Ont.  
Stations M. C. R. and P. M. om

# Many Women Suffer Untold Agony From Kidney Trouble.

Very often they think it is from so-called "female disease." There is less female trouble than they think. Women suffer from backache, sleeplessness, nervousness, irritability, and a dragging-down feeling in the loins. So do men, and they do not have "female trouble." Why, then, blame all your trouble to female disease? With healthy kidneys, few women will ever have "female disorders." The kidneys are so closely connected with all the internal organs, that when the kidneys go wrong, everything goes wrong. Much distress would be saved if women would only take

## DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

at stated intervals. Miss Nellie Clark, Lambeth, Ont., tells of her cure in the following words:—"I suffered for about two years with kidney trouble. I ached all over, especially in the small of my back; not being able to sleep well, no appetite, menstruation irregular, nervous irritability, and brick-dust deposit in urine, were some of my symptoms. I took Doan's Kidney Pills. The pain in my back gradually left me, my appetite returned, I sleep well, and am effectually cured. I can highly recommend Doan's Kidney Pills to all sufferers from kidney trouble."

Price 50 cents per box, or 3 for \$1.25. All dealers, or DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO., TORONTO, ONT.

**A QUICK, SHARP CUT**  
 hurts much less than a bruise, crush or tear.  
**DEHORNING** Done with the  
 KEYSTONE  
 is the safest, 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 circulars before buying.  
 Owned and Manufactured by R. P. MCKENZIE, V.S., Pitcon, Or.

**140 - JERSEYS - 140**  
 to choose from. 71 First Prizes, 1904.  
 We have what you want, male or female.  
**B. H. BULL & Son, Brampton, Ont.**  
 Phone 68.

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

**AMERICAN LEICESTER BREEDERS' ASS'N.**  
 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.**

**W. W. CHAPMAN,**  
 Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association,  
 Secretary of the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association,  
 and late Secretary of the Southdown Sheep Society.  
 Pedigree Live Stock Agent, Exporter and Shipper. All kinds of registered stock personally selected and exported on commission; quotations given, and all enquiries answered.  
 Address: **NOWBURY HOUSE, NORFOLK ST. LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.**  
 Cables—Sheepacre, London.

**MOUNT FARM BERKSHIRES**  
 CHOICE-BRED STOCK  
 NOW FOR SALE!  
 PAIRS SUPPLIED NOT AKIN.  
 Inspection requested, and correspondence invited and promptly answered.  
**C. G. BULSTRODE,**  
 Mount Farm, QU'APPELLE, ASSA.

City Friend (visiting in Scottish rural town)—"And tell me, Andrew, are you with the Wee Kirkers or the United Frees?"  
 Andrew—"Man, I'm gien up relection a'thegither, an' j'inin the Auld Kirk."

### GOSSIP.

#### ANGUS BREEDERS MEET.

The Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Society of Canada met at Guelph during the Winter Fair in December. The meeting was attended by members from different parts of the Province of Ontario, and each one seemed to have the conviction that the day of the Angus is "about" dawn upon the people of Canada, especially those who have visited the International Show at Chicago, the greatest exhibition of fat stock on the American continent, where the Angus come out on top so often, and where their friends hope to see them in the near future at our Canadian winter fairs.

The additional \$50 given by this society to the sweepstakes prize at the Winter Fair at Guelph, should the winner be from an Angus sire, should induce some of the best feeders of Canada to experiment with the Angus, which would most certainly give good results. The few Angus grades shown in 1904 gave a fairly good account of themselves, especially in the block test.

The officers-elect are:—President, Jas. Bowman, Guelph; Vice-President, John Varcoe, Carlow; Secretary-Treasurer, J. W. Burt, Coningsby.

#### CLAREMONT STOCK FARM.

While in the Manitou district not long ago, the writer visited Claremont Stock Farm, which is owned by Mrs. C. H. Brown, of Manitou, and managed by her son, F. A. Brown. Their Shorthorn herd is increasing both in numbers and quality, and as the quality has been good from the beginning, this is saying considerable. Caithness 2nd—4863—bred by Purvis Thompson, and got by Caithness—22065—dam White Rosebud, by Hillary, is their present stock bull. White Rosebud is now owned by Mr. Brown. She has proved to be an excellent breeding cow. Mr. Thompson considering her one of his best. As a two-year-old she won first at Winnipeg in a strong ring of thirteen heifers. The first prize two-year-old bull at Winnipeg in 1903 was a son of hers. She and her stock have won firsts whenever shown. Caithness 2nd is a deep, thick-headed roan, of extra size and very smooth. At his two-year-old he won first and sweepstakes. His full sister, Minnie Bud, is a grand roan yearling, winner of first at Manitou. Mrs. Brown's herd also won highest honors at Manitou. Another grand Caithness heifer is the two-year-old, 8th Duchess of Willowdale, out of Duchess of Rosedale 12th. She, along with Duchess of Claremont 5th, by Caithness, dam Duchess of Rosedale 11th, by Deffance, make an excellent pair. Mr. Brown is thinking of fitting a young herd for Winnipeg, 1905, and there is no doubt but that the individuals he has are worthy such competition, whether they are successful in winning prizes or not.

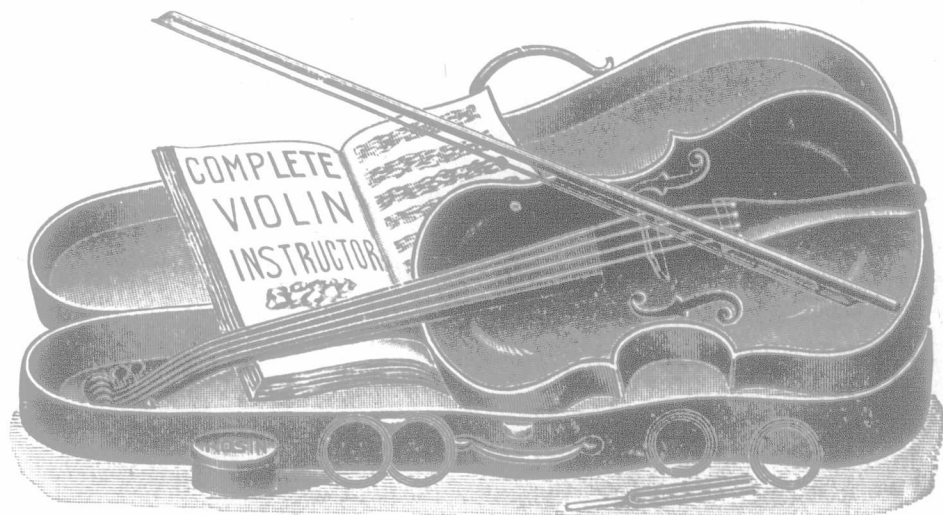
Twelfth Duchess of Rosedale has a beautiful red heifer calf at foot by Caithness 2nd. At this farm there are also some fine young things by President, the former stock bull.

Some little time ago the Browns sold six good Shorthorns to Mr. J. C. Loree, of Nanton, Alberta—one cow, four three-year-old heifers and one yearling heifer, and he has recently written that his calves are coming O. K.

#### MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM.

Wm. Ryan, of Ningsa, proprietor of the above farm, is well known to most of our live-stock readers as a Shorthorn breeder. His famous stock bull, Lord Missie of Ningsa, won first prizes three times in succession at Winnipeg Fair; in fact, never was beaten. Mr. Ryan has several females that have distinguished themselves at the leading fair of Western Canada, when, along with Lord Missie, they won second herd prize in 1903, besides honors in their respective sections. One of these is Lynette, the get of Lord Missie; in the calendar year ring of '03 she won first. She has developed into a grand, thick-yearling, and if nothing happens will be heard of again. Lord Missie's get are developing well, having considerable size, with quality and style. Stella 2nd is one of the best Maple Grove matrons. She is an excellent cow, and although up in years is a regular breeder, her present calf being a good, thick young heifer, by Judge's Choice. Viky, a one of Mr. Ryan's show cows, is a daughter of Stella 2nd, by Sir Charles Tupper. Rosabella 9th, winner of first in three-year-old ring at Winnipeg in 1903, is a grand breeder as well as show cow. Last year she raised two calves (not twins). She was bred by Indian Nobleman, dam Rosabella 7th, by Gravend's Heir 2nd (imported in dam). Another fine, even breeding cow is Stella Jane, got by North Star, dam Stella 2nd. She is a large cow, and all her calves have been prize-winners. The flower of the herd, however, is the roan, Rosabella 10th. Sired by Lord Missie of Ningsa (thrice winner of first at Winnipeg), dam Rosabella 9th, yearling is extra deep and smooth, well let down in flank, with well sprung ribs, good width of back and loin and straight lines.

The present stock bull is Standard Bearer, got by Golden Standard, dam Princess, by Manitoba Chief. Standard Bearer is a fine red yearling of choice quality, bred by Andrew Graham, of Pomeroy, Man. Mr. Ryan has several other young bulls of good type, sired by Lord Missie, good growthy fellows, some of them out of his show cows.  
 Besides Shorthorns, Mr. Ryan has two fine Clydesdale mares and quite a few Berkshire pigs.



## A \$40 VIOLIN AND OUTFIT FOR \$17

\$1 DOWN AND \$2 A MONTH OR \$15 CASH, AND 48 LESSONS FREE

Buy from us and save the wholesalers' and retailers' Profits.

It is a genuine old Stradivarious Model Violin, made expressly for us, and truly represents one of the best styles of the old Stradivarious Violins. The color is a beautiful amber-oil-varnish shaded to brown. The back and sides are of very old Norwegian spruce, flamed maple neck, finely finished scroll, solid ebony fingerboard, tall piece and pegs, and finished throughout in a very superior manner. The tone is unusually sweet, clear and powerful. Such as is found only in very expensive violins. We include with this violin, free of charge, a fine black wooden violin case, full flannel-lined and fitted with lock and key, a good Brazilian-wood bow with ebony frog, fingerboard chart, extra set of best quality strings, tuning pipe and a cake of rosin. This is hard to believe, but it is a positive fact, that this very same violin and outfit is sold right along by music dealers for \$40, and seldom for less than \$25. When you buy from us you buy direct from the factory, with only our one small profit added, and thus save the wholesalers' and retailers' exorbitant profits.

### 48 LESSONS FREE BESIDES.

We have made special arrangements with the U. S. College of Music, New York, one of the best and most widely-known schools of music in the U. S., to give 48 lessons by mail (one year's tuition), to everyone who purchases one of our instruments. If students have never taken lessons before they can begin with the rudiments; if they are well advanced, they can be taken up at the point they left off and carried on through a full year's course. The teaching is done by mail by a plan which is perfected so that it accomplishes as much as a private teacher would, and at the same time gives all the advantages of a large conserved-instructor system. The instruction you will receive will be from the best and most accomplished musicians and professors in the country. We guarantee that you can learn the violin by mail.

If you doubt it for a minute, read the following testimonials: Wallack's Theatre, New York. Dear Sirs,—"I can take great pleasure in speaking of your Correspondence School of Music. It is hard to conceive how anyone can take one term in your school and get show the benefits of your teaching long before the term is up. I heartily endorse it to all who are thinking of taking up the study of music. (Signed) Wm. Stoll, Violinist." Eugene R. Koeney, musician, teacher and composer, writes: "I have taken great interest in your methods of teaching music by mail, and think without any doubt it is the most thorough and the most simple yet adopted. There is no reason why anyone, old or young, should not become first-class musicians through its means. I have had many opportunities to study the different methods of instruction, but can say yours far surpasses any that I have ever examined. I can recommend your system to all who desire to become musicians." Israel Heaton, Holt, Ont., writes: "I am overjoyed with the lessons so far." Rev. Bro. Godfrey, Quebec, writes: "I am receiving your lessons regularly, and am making a grand success with the violin."

Dear reader, this is a chance of a lifetime. No other concern in Canada has ever been able to make such an offer. Just think for a minute. The cheapest violin lessons from the poorest teacher would cost you 25c. each, and the lessons that we give are by the best teachers and professors in the U. S., and are worth at least 50c. That would be \$24 for the year's tuition, and all we ask is \$17. Only \$1 to start—and you get a \$40 violin and outfit besides. We have gone at length into the lessons, because you can't judge them beforehand, but you can see and examine the violin, and we know you will say it is one of the finest you ever saw. It is an instrument that steadily improves with use. One man that purchased one a year ago told us that he just refused \$30 for the violin alone. Now there is nothing exaggerated about this advertisement. It is a plain statement of facts. We are aiming to build up a very large business on small profits, and the rapid strides we have made in the last six months shows us clearly that we are on the right track.

Cut out the coupon and mail it to-day, or if you would like further information, write us fully. We will gladly answer all inquiries. If you wish to take advantage of the cash price, send \$1 just the same, and we will ship the outfit to your nearest express office, where you can examine it thoroughly. Then, when found exactly as represented, you can pay the express agent the balance, \$14 and charges. If the outfit is not fully up to your expectations, you can return it to us and your dollar will be refunded. We could not make a fairer or a more liberal offer. Address: **JOHNSTON & CO., 191 Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada.**

**COUPON.**  
 Enclosed please find \$1 as first payment on your violin and outfit. If perfectly satisfactory I agree to pay the balance, \$16, in eight monthly payments of \$2 each, and it is understood that if I accept the outfit, I am to receive 48 lessons (one year's tuition) free in the U. S. College of Music.

My name is .....

My address is .....

Occupation .....

Age .....

Nearest express office .....

F. A. 1-12

The Chicago House-Wrecking Company the other day signed a check for \$500,000 and handed it to the management of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, at St. Louis, thus consummating the most gigantic personal property deal in history, and the company came into possession of one of the greatest institutions ever devised by man's genius, and a property that cost \$50,000,000 to put in its present form.

In the schools of a Connecticut town measures were recently taken to test the children's eyesight. As the doctor finished each pupil he gave the principal a list of the pupils whose eyes needed attention, and requested him to notify the children's parents to that effect.

One night, soon after the opening of the fall term, a little boy came home and gave his father the following note, duly signed by the principal:—

"Mr. —: Dear Sir,—It becomes my duty to inform you that your son shows decided indications of astigmatism, and his case is one that should be attended to without delay."

The next day the father sent the following answer:—  
 "Dear Sir,—Whip it out of him. Yours truly,

We say God bless the enthusiast—but we needn't ask it, for the one who goes through his daily work with intelligence and enthusiasm, radiates the blessings as he goes.

An Arkansas farmer, describing to a tourist some of the wonderful properties of the mineral springs of that State, said: "Do you see that spring over there, stranger?" He said that he did, whereupon the farmer added: "Well, that's an iron spring, that is; and it's so mighty powerful that the farmers' horses about here that drink the water of it never have to be shod. The shoes just grow on their feet naturally."

"This custom of having two telephones in the office has its disadvantages, too," said the business man. "We've got a new office boy, and one of his duties is to answer the telephone. The other day he heard the bell ring, and, coming to me, said: 'You're wanted at the 'phone by a lady.'"

"Which one?" I inquired, thinking of the 'phones, of course.  
 "Please, sir," stammered the boy, "I—I—I think it's your wife."

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

# 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 Herculex

## 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.**  
Office Hours: 9 to 6. Saturdays until 9 p.m. (51C) Largest and Oldest Electric Belt Establishment in the World.



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 glad, 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.

### THE SPICE OF LIFE.

A.—"That's Jones' daughter with him. She's just about to be married." B.—"Who's the lucky man?" A.—"Jones,"—Pathfinder.

To the infamous Judge Jeffreys, who taunted him with having grown so old as to forget his law, the great Sir John Maynard replied, "I have forgotten more law than you ever knew; but allow me to say I have not forgotten much."

"That dog of yours flew at me this morning and bit me on the leg, and now I notify you that I intend to shoot it the first time I see it." "The dog isn't mad." "Mad! I know he isn't mad. What's he got to be mad about? It's me that's mad."

An Irishman, being ill, consulted a physician, who gave him a powder, with instructions to take as much at a time as would cover a ten-cent piece. Meeting the man a little while afterward, the doctor was surprised at his haggard appearance. "Did you take the powder, as I told you?" he inquired. "I did, sir," replied the Irishman. "I hadn't a tin-clint piece about me, so I just covered a nickel twice."

The late Bishop Beckwith, of Georgia, was fond of his gun, and spent much of his time hunting. One day the Bishop was out with dog and gun, and met a member of his parish, whom he reproved for inattention to his religious duties.

"You should attend church and read your Bible," said the Bishop. "I do read my Bible, Bishop," was the answer, "and I don't find any mention of the apostles going a-shooting."

"No," replied the Bishop, "the shooting was very bad in Palestine, so they went fishing instead."

The Kentucky Colonel, lunching at the Arena, was telling the story of a famous Kentucky feud which had died a natural death, there being now only one survivor.

"Do they have any clergymen in Kentucky?" asked one of the party.

"Of co'se," replied the Colonel. "They mus' have clergymen in Kentucky to read the bu'lal suvvice ovah the daid."

The Fulton (Kan.) Gazette reports that a minister of that town was moved by the grief of a husband whose wife was to be buried, and sought to commiserate him in the following manner:—

"My brother, I know that this is a great grief that has overtaken you, and though you are compelled to mourn the loss of this one who was your companion and partner in life, I would console you with the assurance that there is another who sympathizes with you and seeks to embrace you in the arms of unflinching love."

To this the bereaved man replied by asking, as he gazed through tears into the minister's face, "What's her name?"

Andrew Carnegie, at a recent dinner in New York, talked about Peebles.

"Peebles," said Mr. Carnegie, "would strike the stranger as a bleak place. Despite its wauk mills, despite its black cattle and its black-faced sheep, despite its River Tweed and its handsome iron bridge across the Tweed, Peebles is not a parish to strike the visitor as gay or lively."

"Nevertheless, the inhabitants of Peebles love their home. They are an odd people, a people gifted with the power of saying amusing, memorable things."

"An old Peebles sheep-raiser once got together a little money and made a journey to Paris. Paris, he had heard, was the most joyous, the most beautiful city in the world. Therefore he would see it before he died."

"On his return, a month or so later, his friends gathered round him."

"Tell us," they said "what Paris is like. Tell us how it compares with the Scottish cities you have seen."

"The old man compressed his lips. Then he said, rubbing his chin with a reflective look:—

"Paris, all things considered, is a wonderful place; but, still, give me Peebles for pleasure."

# One Million Dollars

Have Been Spent to Give Liquozone to the Sick.

When we purchased the rights to Liquozone, we decided to buy the first bottle and give it free to each sick one we learned of. We published the offer in nearly every newspaper in America, and 1,800,000 people have accepted it. In one year it has cost us over one million dollars to announce and fulfill the offer.

Don't you realize that a product must have wonderful merit to make such an offer possible? We have never asked a soul to buy Liquozone. We have published no testimonials, no physician's endorsement. We have simply asked the sick to try it—try it at our expense. And that is all we ask you, if you need it.

### Kills Inside Germs.

Liquozone is not made by compounding drugs, nor is there alcohol in it. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. This process has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research.

The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of \$1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot

kill. The reason is that germs are vegetables; and Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetal matter.

There lies the great value of Liquozone. It is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease. It is this fact that gives Liquozone its worth to humanity. And that worth is so great that, after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, we paid \$100,000 for the American rights.

### Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

- |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| Asthma              | Hay Fever—Influenza |
| Abscess—Anemia      | Kidney Diseases     |
| Bronchitis          | La Grippe           |
| Blood Poison        | Leucorrhoea         |
| Bright's Disease    | Liver Troubles      |
| Bowel Troubles      | Malaria—Neuralgia   |
| Coughs—Colds        | Many Heart Troubles |
| Consumption         | Piles—Pneumonia     |
| Colic—Cramp         | Pleurisy—Quinsy     |
| Constipation        | Rheumatism          |
| Caustic Burns       | Scrofula—Syphilis   |
| Dysentery—Diarrhoea | Skin Diseases       |
| Dandruff—Itch       | Stomach Troubles    |

- |                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| Dyspepsia          | Throat Troubles  |
| Eczema—Erysipelas  | Tuberculosis     |
| Fevers—Gall Stones | Tumors—Ulcers    |
| Goitre—Gout        | Varicocele       |
| Gonorrhoea—Gleet   | Women's Diseases |

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

### 50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c. and \$1.

**CUT OUT THIS COUPON.** For this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to The Liquozone Company, 458-464 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is.....  
I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

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351 Give full address—write plainly.

Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

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