

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

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FEBRUARY 14, 1906

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

VOL. XLI, NO. 699

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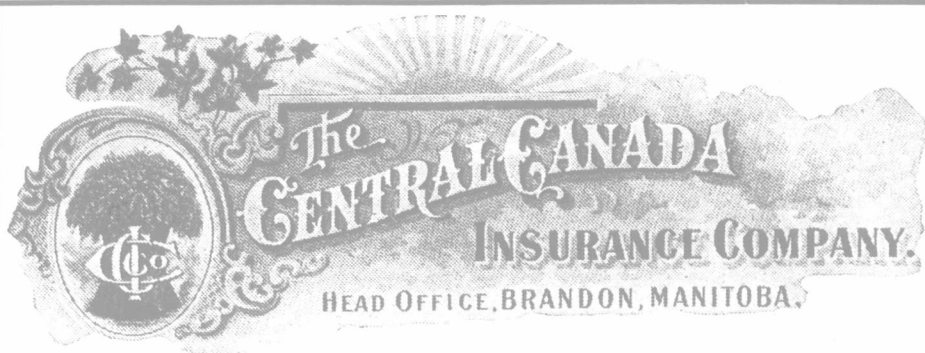
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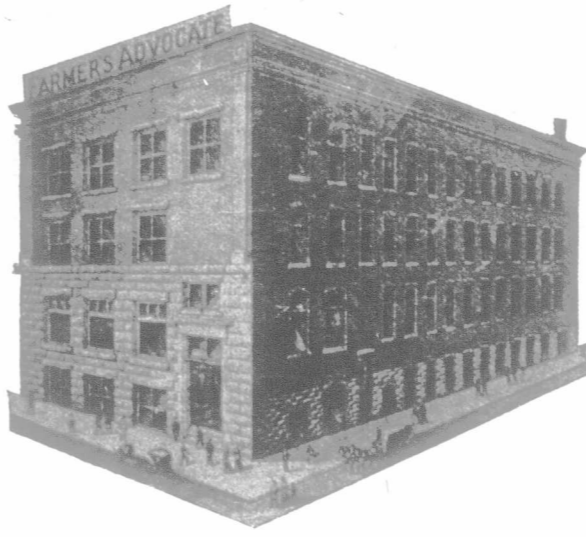
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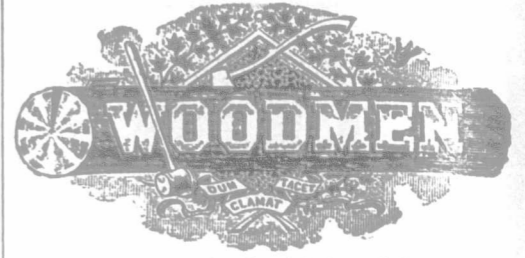
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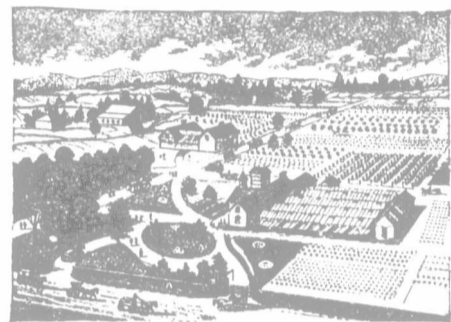
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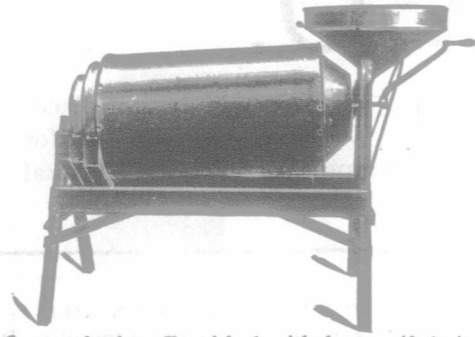
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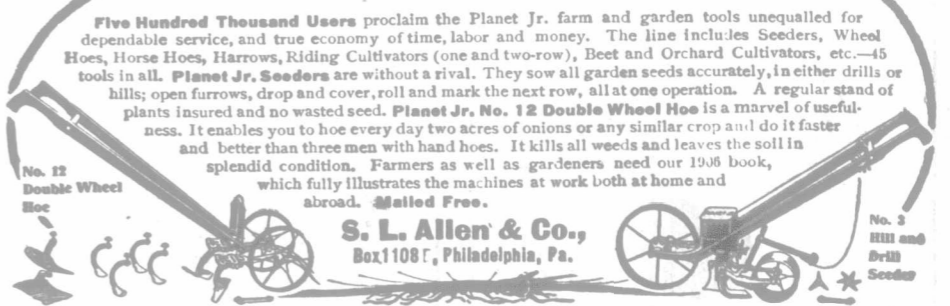
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February 14, 1906.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLI. No. 699.

EDITORIAL

There is a full "meaty" programme for the convention at Brandon.

* * *

The ground hog and the bear must have taken a good look at their shadows.

* * *

There will be some strenuous curling matches won and lost around the village stores these days.

* * *

Hard lumps on shoulders should be dissected out now so that the wound will be healed before seeding.

* * *

Now boys you have all heard the seed selection gospel from some one or another, let's see you lay off your tweeds, expectorate upon your palms, and do something.

* * *

Well what's to hinder a man getting to the Pole in a balloon? There is nothing in the way and the terminal facilities are not yet expropriated by the big trunk lines.

* * *

The ice was broken even though the thermometer was at twenty below, when the Saskatchewan grain growers resolved that the standards of the grades had better be lowered.

* * *

Good cultivation and productive soil are essentials in the growing of the best seed. Set apart a few acres of the cleanest and best land every year on which to grow seed. Sow as early as the land is fit. Allow it to mature perfectly. Thresh and store when thoroughly dry.

* * *

Prof. Kennedy urges 'continuance in livestock breeding,' urging that the son should take up the work of the father, the grandson to follow on to keep the good work going. The Prof. omitted to figure on the fact that race suicide means—no grandson.

His advice is all right but would be more useful and pertinent if he kept the American father to his knitting throughout his life—the grandsons can be trusted to look after the grandsons.

* * *

The wreck of the Valencia on the rough coast of Vancouver Island points several lessons, some of which have been shown before, but not heeded. Wrecks such as this the public seems to get hardened to, such furnish scareheads for newspapers and are promptly forgotten in a week. The callousness to the preventable wholesale sacrifice of human life is awful!

The Clallam disaster is barely forgotten before the Valencia goes ashore, life preservers prove false to their name, as a result of official carelessness, both in Canada and the United States, which may be due either to incompetency or graft in officials. Whether the Dominion or British Columbia governments should provide life saving stations we do not know, but the situation at the south of Vancouver Island is a disgrace and opprobrium on the name 'British.' The United States boat crews are frequently lacking in discipline, and the boats carry rotten appliances in place of life saving appliances, but it is no excuse for life saving apparatus and telegraphic or telephonic communication from a point at which danger is always known to be present.

If the legislators were discussing a railroad charter there would be the keenest interest, but practically no effort has been made to improve things since the loss of the Clallam (not at the same spot as the Valencia) to save life on the British Columbia coast line.

The Sample Market Rejected.

The grain growers in convention at Moose Jaw last week after discussing the question of making Winnipeg an order point and establishing a sample market appear to have thought the step too radical to recommend. There is a fear among the members of the association that by making Winnipeg an order point the movement of the crop would be seriously delayed, that mixing would result, and that the reputation of Canadian wheat would be deleteriously affected. The further objection is also raised that the extra cost of six-tenths of a cent a bushel which the railway companies would charge, on cars destined to Fort William, were an order point established, would largely offset the advantages gained.

The first objection is quite valid as the equipment for handling the crop at present exists but with the establishment of a sample market would come more mills which would take wheat from the cars at Winnipeg, Keewatin or some other points and allow the rolling stock to be rushed back to the country. The impression that mixing will eventually mean a loss to the producer does not stand under close scrutiny as evidenced by the market reports of Duluth, Fort William, and Old Country prices for American and Canadian wheat. The facts in connection with this situation have been stated over and over again and while our inspection system is pronounced most satisfactory by British millers there is a strong suspicion that the partiality of the Old Country man for our system is gained at too great an expense to the producer.

The objection of the extra charge by the railway companies might also vanish were the true merits of the case laid before the railway commission.

Canadian farmers should at least obtain as good service from the transportation companies as do the wheat producers in the northwestern States where the order point is recognized and no extra charge made when reshipping out of Minneapolis.

The convention was apparently largely influenced by the report of Mr. Partridge who is a staunch advocate of cooperative marketing by producers and who after an exhaustive study is convinced that the scheme is quite practicable and that if our wheat is marketed in the Old Country without the assistance of the commission men here, the producer would get its full value in a market open to the world. This is the fundamental idea that has given rise to most of the farmers organizations such as the grange, etc., and is one of the most cherished hopes of a large faction in every country. Unqualified success has not been vouched safe to such organizations in the past but as in all business transactions it all depends upon the management of such a concern. At best it can but save something of the cost of distribution, it can never remove the real difficulty before the grain grower especially in the marketing of the lower grades of wheat.

More Thorough Veterinary Training.

A measure is expected to be introduced into the Ontario Legislature this winter, to provide for the taking over of the Ontario Veterinary College by the Provincial Government and affiliating it with the University of Toronto. The above institution, under Dr. Andrew Smith, has long held a high place among veterinary colleges on this continent, but some changes in the curriculum have become necessary to make it thoroughly efficient and up-to-date. Among the improvements demanded are extension of the course from two to three years, the teaching of more bacteriology, efficient training of students in milk and meat inspection, and more time for clinics (treatment of patients whose symptoms and progress are observed by the class). With this we should like to see ample time devoted to pathology of farm animals other than the horse. In times past too many veterinarians have deserved the epithet "horse doctor." Horses should, perhaps, engage first attention in a school of this

kind, but where general stock interests are so important as in Canada, every town should have a veterinarian fairly competent in the treatment of all classes of farm animals. Another subject that should not be neglected is English. Nothing, perhaps, more quickly discounts a professional man than inability to use good language in speaking and writing. The deficiency of some veterinary practitioners in this respect indicates that training in English is as necessary in a veterinary as in an agricultural college. The above improvements, together with a reasonable entrance standard, should place the Canadian veterinary profession in the front rank throughout the British Empire. The burden of the Act will be to take over the College as a Provincial institution and affiliate it with Toronto University, somewhat as the Ontario Agricultural College now is. The course will be extended to cover three years, and later on it may be made four. "The Farmer's Advocate" has long urged this step, and there is no question but that it will be heartily welcomed by veterinarians, farmers and stockmen.

Seed Fairs are both Popular and Useful.

Reports from the various points at which Seed Fairs have been held, all agree that the interest evinced was keen, some farmers coming considerable distances in rather inclement weather to attend the same. The winning wheat sample at Dauphin was grown from the product of a three pound sample originally from Ottawa, from which the grower, during the first growing season, culled out (rogued) all varieties not true, and discarded the small heads, thus getting for his careful work a practically pure sample. This year he has about 1000 bushels for seed.

The Swan River Seed Fair was very well attended. The actual work of grain judging exciting the keenest interest. Features of that fair were the evidences of wild oats, out of 16 entries 13 were 'out of it' due to the Avena fatua that great comrade of continual wheat growing; and also of the results of the three pound sample distribution, there being to use the language of one of the grain judges, "a large number of varieties of the new varieties, Percy, Stanley, Preston and Durham (a goose wheat), the three first are progeny of the experimental farms."

Right here is one of the advantages of the Seed Fairs, as such will aid in culling out the products of the small samples, which have mixed and bred promiscuously. At some of the Seed Fairs are exhibits of fanning mills and picklers, two implements that can be employed with great benefit to their employer.

The Seed Fairs deserve encouragement, to the extent of more money for prizes from the societies holding local shows, many of which now give very little encouragement to grain growing, either for seed or market purposes. The summer fairs would do better to eliminate entirely from their lists, prizes for grain except in the straw, and give aid by money and other means towards a Seed Fair in the district.

The Agricultural Society and the Horse Breeders' Act.

It has been stated by some, that the above Act will be of little use to anyone because difficult to enforce. The Act may not be enforced in its entirety, especially in districts where a sort of good natured tolerance seems to exist towards grade stallions, but in districts where money has been invested in first class pedigreed horses, it is one of the duties of the modern agricultural society to see that the Act is enforced. In fact, every society should be in a measure responsible to its Provincial Department of Agriculture for the carrying out of this and several Acts relating to agriculture.

As has been pointed out time and again in these columns, the idea has unfortunately gained

ground that the sole field of endeavor for the local agricultural society is, to hold a show. If we look at the two leading agricultural societies of the English speaking world, the Royal and the Highland, we find that while both these societies hold shows noted throughout the world, they do excellent work in other fields, and their example is one we can well afford to emulate. Too many districts and towns have permitted themselves to look upon the annual show as mere distribution of so much government money and a day when the eating house coffers can be replenished, and the sporty chaps get together for a horse race. No objection can be advanced to having the show day one of enjoyment for young and old, provided the society does not forget its paramount duty, the sole reason for which it was created, namely, to aid Agriculture. The enforcement of the Horse Breeders' Act and the enlightenment of the people of the district can well be undertaken by each local society, with profit to all concerned.

New Agricultural College.

The resolution of the grain growers urging the establishment of an agricultural college brings up a question that in the new provinces of the West requires serious consideration before any action is taken. These provinces are rich, enormously rich, from an agricultural standpoint; they will no doubt some day each have an agricultural college but to urge the immediate establishment of such an institution seems scarcely to be the part of wisdom and reflection.

Agricultural colleges are splendid things when they are needed. They form the capstone of a system of agricultural education; but unless a real demand exists, unless the organization of the common school, the higher school, and the agricultural societies has helped to awaken the interest and kindle the demand for more advanced work the agricultural college is unnecessary.

Ontario has had such an institution for many years but for years its work was only nominal and it is more than probable that had the same amount of time, money and effort been thrown into other means of education during the first few years of the work of the college better results would have been obtained.

The new provinces will be well advised if they go slowly. Let them lay broad and deep the foundation of their agricultural education, and let the college come later as the natural result of a demand for higher training coming from a thorough knowledge of the basic principles of the science of agriculture.

HORSE

If all the first-class stallions contiguous to Regina turn out to the spring show there will be a horseman's carnival.

* * *

If you are one of a syndicate who has a breeding stallion see that he is getting plenty of exercise and outdoor life. It means health and vigor.

* * *

Several syndicates throughout the country are offering to exchange horses. There is no reason why there should not be much mutual advantage in this scheme. A notice of a desire to make a shift inserted in our Want and For Sale columns would facilitate a deal.

* * *

If the fees from the stallion do not quite pay for his keep and make an annual payment on his cost do not reckon him a bad investment. He is probably worth thousands of dollars more to the neighborhood than any horse a private individual could keep.

* * *

Dry hair, harsh skin, and lack of spirit are common complaints at this time of year. Look after the teeth, give some boiled feed, flax or oil cake, increase the grain allowance and if necessary feed a tonic. Half the trouble in keeping horses in condition during summer may be avoided now by fitting them up.

* * *

Trade in Clydesdales in the States has been more than ordinarily brisk. After the last International, Secretary Ogilvie sent out six hundred circular letters to Clydesdale breeders asking if they would contribute to a combination sale in Chicago, but only two replied that they had horses to sell, and these had but three and four.

The Seriousness of Glanders Not Appreciated.

A correspondent writes as follows:—

I am writing you to try to obtain the influence of your paper, in order to stir up many—very many—of the farmers and horse owners to realize the seriousness of the outbreak of glanders and the urgent necessity of every one helping to fight the same. Possibly many have no idea how widespread the outbreak is.

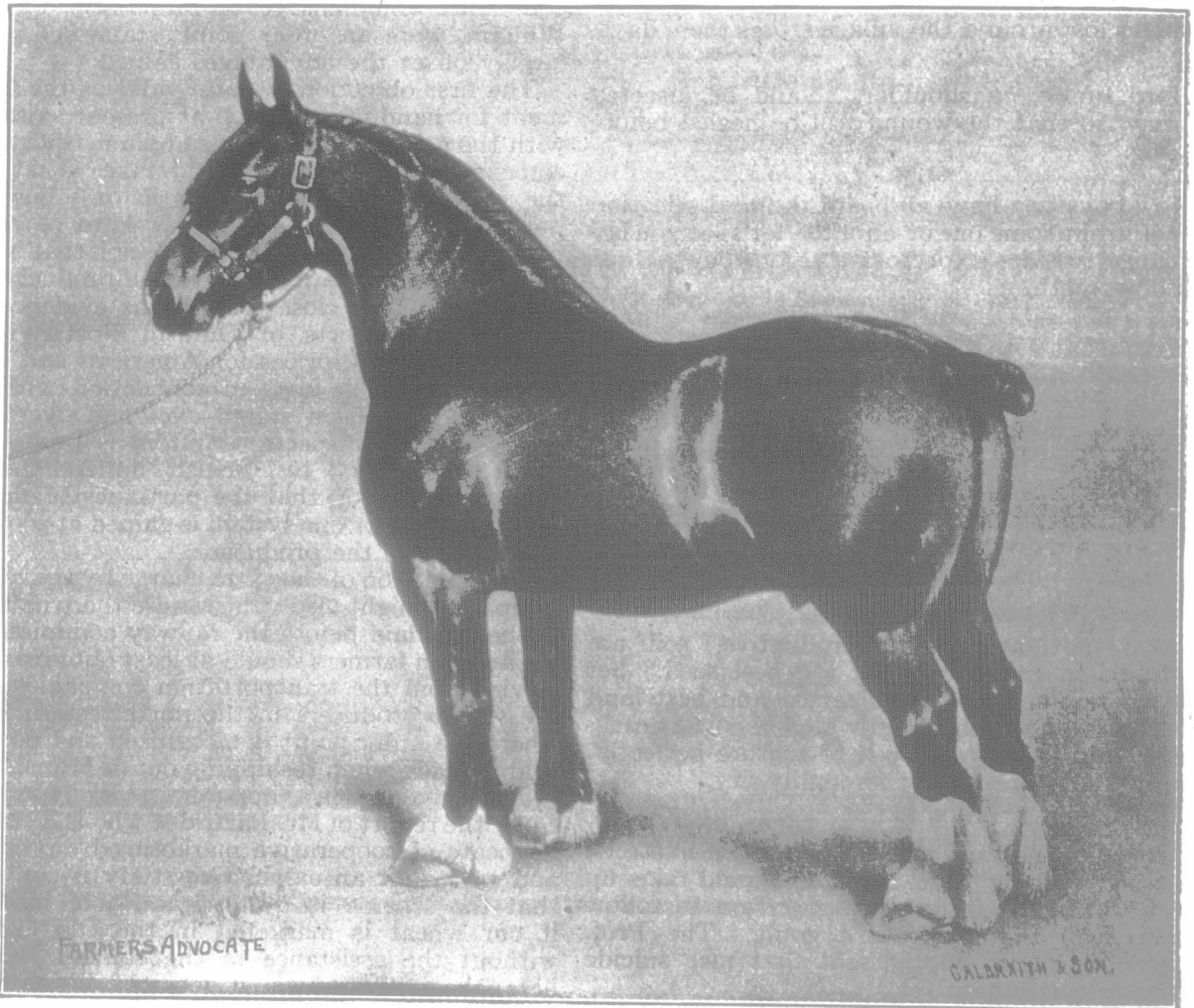
Any settlement around here has had, some many some few (out of the few tested), glandered horses shot. Some very bad cases discharging, etc., and some that were not at that stage but equally—or more dangerous—because they were not suspected. Now these horses have been in other stables, and other horses have been in theirs, also drinking from same trough, feeding, running at large on the prairie, etc., etc.

What one wants to impress on these horse owners is the danger that is lurking in any horse that has been running out or mingling with other horses. No doubt many say, "well mine are O. K., no lumps on jaw or discharge and so on, in fact I know of several who did say this and were vastly surprised when they were ordered to shoot their horses.

Now there are dozens of men nearby—and the same in other infected districts, who have had their horses running at large and in strange stables, where glandered horses have been shot from. Yet nothing will induce these men to avail themselves of the test.

and does not know where. All these cases have occurred and though occasionally (especially where the owner of mare and stallion live near enough together for the latter to know the other stock) it enables the stallion owner to collect, on the whole it's unsatisfactory and the only effective lien would be one on the dam.

As to registration of stallions, on principle I am not in favor of this sort of grand-motherly legislation, but if such an act is passed it should be very exact in naming hereditary unsoundness; for instance, sec. 6. says "bony exostoses," this may mean anything. I have a horse with a "bony exostoses" from a kick on the shin; is this hereditary unsoundness? I should object strongly to splint being called hereditary unsoundness, in fact I do not consider it unsoundness at all. I have had dozens of horses with splint and never had one the least inconvenienced by it and have very rarely met with one lame from it, and your report of the Chicago Show, says that a first prize horse, in a strong ring, had two splints and many good horse-men fancied that horse for Champion of the breed (and what does etc. mean?). Again, who is going to enforce the act against those who do not register, or who register falsely? The owner of a registered stallion travelling the same district will not gain by doing so, for it is sure to be said that he does so because he knows the other horse is a better individual than his and he is afraid of him—the general public will not interfere—in practice the act will be a dead letter. Why have we not got a public prose-



PRINCE AILSA
CLYDESDALE STALLION, OWNED BY ALEX. GALBRAITH AND SON, BRANDON. (SEE GOSSIP)

Now is the time to stamp the disease out, and start clean in the spring. The way things are pointing, as men around here who know, matters will go from bad to worse. If you can in any way put fear or common sense into some of these men, you will earn the gratitude of many readers.

Thinks Lien Act a Dead Letter.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Thinking the proposed Horse Breeders' Act, which you published in a late issue, a very doubtful benefit, I write a few observations as to the lien on foals, theoretically it seems good, practically it's a delusion. In discussing it with the originator Dr. Rutherford, he informed me that, so far as the stallion owner was concerned it was only incidental and was primarily for the protection of the public, in order to show them which were properly registered stallions, it being taken for granted that all eligible would register in order to take advantage of the lien. Very few kept it up. The great majority of farmers pay up as soon as they possibly can, and one does not want to enforce a lien against them. Of the dishonest minority most of those who refuse are those whose mares have aborted, or died, or foals died, and in some cases mares sold at a distance and of course the lien is no use against any of these. In other cases the bailiff, goes to seize, there are several colts on the farm, the owner will not assist or say which is the colt, the bailiff, afraid of seizing the wrong one does nothing. Another, seizing a wild unhalter yearling requires several men or an expert cowboy and dragging it off is more bother than it's worth besides the risk of injury. Again the owner of a colt says it has strayed

and does not know where. All these cases have occurred and though occasionally (especially where the owner of mare and stallion live near enough together for the latter to know the other stock) it enables the stallion owner to collect, on the whole it's unsatisfactory and the only effective lien would be one on the dam.

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Lorne Municipality. A. J. MOORE.

If all those branch lines are built to feed the three trunk lines where is the farmer going to find a ranche?

* * *

Ontario fruit growers want a tariff that will keep American fruit out of the Canadian West when they have any surplus to sell; tariff commissioners should develop into inventors.

* * *

When Saskatchewan decides where the capital shall be she will then be called upon to select a location for the agricultural college. Our youngest sister has to make some sage decisions.

Heaves or Broken Wind.

The difficulty of breathing in broken wind is almost always due to emphysema of the lungs, which consists of a dilated condition of the lungs, owing to an excess of air in the air-cells or in the cellular tissue that surrounds the lobules. This continued dilatation prevents the lungs from becoming exhausted of air, at the end of the act of expiration, to their full extent, which causes the amount of air taken to be less than it would be, were the lungs capable of being properly emptied. In any case, a certain amount (residual air) always remains in the lungs. When the distension occurs in the air-cells, in which case, by the breaking down of their walls, the cells of the affected lobule tend to run into each other, the chief cause seems to be violent expiratory efforts made in the act of coughing. In the case, however, of distension existing in the connective tissue (interlobular emphysema), the entrance of air appears to occur during inspiration; the primary cause being, probably, some slow and long-continued degenerative change in the lung tissue. As a full condition of the stomach and intestines greatly interferes with the action of the lungs, it is not surprising that violent work, when the animal is "blown out" with food, and especially when his "condition" is not good, should be followed by emphysema of the lungs.

CAUSES. This disease appears to be generally brought on by putting the animal to hard work when his stomach and intestines are distended with food, or when he is suffering from diseases of the organs of breathing; or by neglect of such diseases. The consumption of unsuitable food (such as chopped straw, hard and innutritious hay, and over-ripe rye grass), which is often regarded as the exciting cause, has, in all probability, only a predisposing influence, which is a remark that undoubtedly is true with respect to roaring.

The predisposing influence of heredity is said to be well marked in this disease. Some authorities assert that broken-winded mares are almost always barren.

SYMPTOMS. When breathing, while the animal is at rest, air is taken into the lungs in a more or less normal manner, but is expelled from them by two distinct efforts, the muscles of the abdomen forcibly aiding the completion of the act of expiration, as is made apparent by the heaving of the flanks; the ribs being comparatively little used for breathing by a broken-winded horse. We may note that, when a healthy animal is at rest, there is only one effort made in expelling air from the lungs; for tranquil and natural expiration is a passive act of elastic recoil. From exercise, the difficulty of breathing increases out of all proportion to the amount and nature of the work, and the duration of the act of expiration is longer than that of inspiration; the contrary of this being the case in health. At the commencement of the attack there is a spasmodic cough, which is more or less intermittent. Later on, it becomes a single weak, short and suppressed cough, as if the animal had not power in his chest to give a full one, and is often accompanied by expulsion of wind from the anus, which is more or less protruded. The difficulty of breathing (except at first, when there are remissions) is constant, and increases in proportion to the amount of food in the stomach and intestines. The digestion and general health of animals affected are usually much out of order. Broken wind may come on suddenly.

TREATMENT. As broken wind is incurable, the treatment can only be palliative. Feed and water by small quantities at a time. Give carrots. Substitute freshly-cut grass, green clover and alfalfa for dry hay. Bruise the grain and damp it, or, better still, mix through it, say, a pound of boiled linseed, or a quarter of a pint of linseed oil. Attend to the horse's general health and to the proper ventilation of the stable. Keep him short of food and water before being worked; though, when doing continuous work for some hours, small quantities of gruel or water, given occasionally, are of benefit. Total deprivation of water at such times, is almost as bad as giving it in excess.

An ounce of liquor arsenicalis, increased up to two ounces, given daily in the food for a fortnight, might be tried. A pound of lard or butter, which may be given in balls, acts in abating the distress for a few hours. Horse copers sometimes endeavor to pass off a broken-winded animal as sound, by giving him a short time before examination a number of balls of fat, or a quantity of shot, which acts as a sedative.

Damp forage is recommended in this complaint. Trasbot, referring to palliative measures, remarks: "We will only cite damped hay, green food, and, above all, forage wet with molasses and water. This last regimen, employed often in the north of France, has given very satisfactory results." Broken wind is a grave unsoundness.

M. H. HAYES, F.R.C.V.S.

The Hackney Out-Hackneyed.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I notice that you have added a "foot note" to the article entitled "The Hackney not an Old Breed," and say that "whether old or new, the Hackney breed has never been excelled as a 'fancy harness' class."

Now, I don't believe in running down another man's hobby, and I am well aware, that what will suit one man, in the horse line, will not suit another, but I must say I think you would find it hard to prove, that Hackneys have never been excelled, even as "fancy harness" horses.

Do you remember about twelve years ago, when a Standard bred stallion with a past record, was docked, shod heavy in front, driven on a curb hit, showed in New York as a Hackney and got the "red ribbon." I have seen plenty of Standard bred horses which, if treated in the same way, would equal any Hackney I ever saw, and would undoubtedly excel them as harness horses, through having so much more speed; to mention one out of many, Sharper, as I saw him about seven years ago.

Since reading your note, I have met a number of first rate horsemen from all over this country, and also from the East, to all of them I put the same question, "What do you think of a Hackney?" Almost to a man, they each answered about as follows: "Oh, a Hackney is a nice little horse, suitable to take out in a dog cart, with a set of heavy yellow English harness, can drive up and down the street at the rate of seven to nine miles an hour, but pounds himself out in a year or two when his 'nouveau riche' owner will want another. This last quality is, I think, from a breeder's standpoint, his best quality."

The number of men in this country, who want a merely "fancy" driver, is not large, and out of that number the majority want a horse with a dash of speed at least equal to brush part of a mile better than 2.30. If his horse can't do this, his owner will have to "take lots of dust" not to speak of snow. This of course applies mostly to city drivers.

As to horses used for long distance driving, I don't think you would even think of comparing "Hackneys" with Standard bred horses, which have not been tracked, or to horses having more or less thoroughbred blood in their veins.

I, myself, have "favorites", but like most horsemen, I believe that "handsome is as handsome does." I have no use for a merely "fancy" horse. The Hackney I look upon as pre-eminently the non-horseman's horse, if I may use the term. However, everyone to his fancy. I myself like thoroughbreds and Standardbreds, but for business reasons breed Clydes, so I can understand another man praising Hackneys.

Russell Municipality. G. BRADSHAW.

A Section That Should Be Provided.

At the smaller shows prizes are offered for mare or gelding any age, yet at the larger shows where such a section should be in evidence, it cannot be found. Examination of the Clydesdale and Shire classes in the prize list of the last Winnipeg Fair fail to reveal provision for purebred geldings or yeld mares, animals which have created the greatest furore at the Chicago International in the classes for draft horses, singles, double, unicorn, four and six horse teams. Such a section might if the finances of the exhibition necessitate, which we doubt, take the place of the brood mare and three of her progeny section, the gelding or yeld mare is always a marketable commodity and should be given encouragement as much as the beef steer or bacon barrow.

An Example Worth Following.

By the courtesy of the Secretary and of the Shire Horse Society of Great Britain, we have received copies of the last Stud Book, Vol. 26, and a bound index to Vols. 14-25. The index is a most valuable compilation, especially to new beginners in breeding registered Shires, who are thus saved money and space which volumes of back Stud Books would necessitate.

The example of the Shire Horse Society is one well worth copying by the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders and Clydesdale Associations, even to taking the place of the volumes which are now issued, which would be improved by condensation. A breeder of purebred stock, horses and cattle gets his library shelves filled up too soon by the unnecessary bulky volumes issued—bulk which serves no useful purpose and which has cost the particular breed society, considerable money to distribute. Business systems have all undergone simplification and condensation in the methods used and the breed societies cannot afford to lag behind.

FARM

How One Farmer Got Rid of Sow Thistle.

The perennial sow thistle is one of the most pernicious weeds with which the farming community has to contend, especially in the alluvial soils. In this connection we are pleased to publish the experience of a farmer in the Red River Valley who, a few years ago took up one of the dirtiest farms in Manitoba and has succeeded in making it one of the cleanest. He says:

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have my farm divided into four equal parts which I summerfallow, one part every year. This should, if possible be ploughed 1½ to 2 inches deep in the fall, after the other two parts have been prepared for wheat to be sowed in the spring. By this means the roots of the sow thistle are put bare and all other weed seeds, wild oats, also, are put into the ground, so that they come up with the first growth in the spring. After wheat seeding I plough and sow the third part with oats and barley, if it cannot be ploughed in the fall. The bare roots generally freeze, but there may be some not frozen or some sprouts from wild oats and other weed seeds. If they come up and the field looks green, then it must be ploughed in the beginning of June, again 2 inches deep. After this it must be harrowed well. Then when it gets green again, plough it 2½ inches deep, give it another good harrowing and cultivating with a wide shovel cultivator a couple times. If it is strictly watched and by ploughing everything is cut off and turned over, and when cultivating the trace of the wheel is always 2 or 3 feet taken over again, so that it has been worked all over, the field will surely stay black. The roots which have stayed in the hard ground will die off, so this land will be ready, before harvesting, to be sowed next spring.

After the harvest time the land, which was summerfallowed the year before, must be ploughed first and then these two fields are ready for wheat seeding. The third field, which was summerfallowed two years before, stays for oats, and barley. That which three years ago was summerfallowed will be next year's summerfallow. In this way the land can be kept clean, with the exception of the new sow thistle seeds which take about two years to come up. This proceeding has the advantage, that by the beginning of harvest half of the wheat land is ready for seeding, and by the three times repeating of ploughing, the summerfallow two inches deep, will help a lot toward keeping the land from getting too rich and the crop will not grow too much to straw. The main point in exterminating the sow thistle is, to flat plough, so that all the roots will be cut off so that they cannot spread out at all. The roads and ditches, also the separate patches of sow thistles in grain, should be mowed off as soon as they commence to bloom. The Government should attend more to the enforcement of the weeds law, because the seed from each Municipality may spread all over Manitoba. The people here are mostly too lazy and indifferent against all the laws of the Government and are enemies against themselves.

Hanover Municipality. GUSTAV TOIGTMANN.

What is to be the future of the Winnipeg Industrial? Is it so helplessly mixed in debt, handicapped by lack of a competent head, inadequate and unkempt grounds that it should be abandoned? The loss to the city of Winnipeg during the slack season, will be felt by the stores, provision dealers, street cars and railroad services, as well as the hotel keepers. Contrasted with Toronto Industrial, the big show of Western Canada is a pitiable failure.

Insectivorous Birds in Relation to Agriculture.

Farmer's Aids in Fighting Weeds.

As in all other countries, that group of birds which is commonly termed insectivorous is more fully represented in Canada than any other class, and to give only a rough sketch of each of the

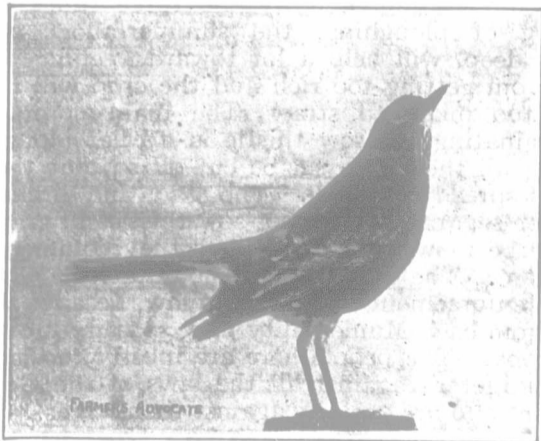


KINGBIRD.

different species it embraces, would require far more space than the present article will permit: but a few of the commoner varieties can be dealt with, and no doubt a brief outline of these will give some idea of the great value of the majority of our birds to the agriculturist and gardener.

It is difficult to estimate even roughly in round figures the immense amount of loss which annually results to our crops and trees from insect life. From time to time we see estimates and government reports setting forth in huge amounts of some millions of dollars the loss entailed to the country through this agency, and we accept the figures as they are put down, but were the truth known and were it possible to arrive at anything like a correct estimate, we would most probably find they were far below the true mark.

The injury done by different insect pests is not always apparent till the damage has reached a stage beyond prevention. Such is the case more especially in vegetable and fruit crops where the roots and fruit are attacked. Other insects, or their larvae (caterpillars,) attack the foliage and stalks and at once disclose their presence. With these last we can cope to some extent and can reduce the evil by spraying and other methods, but after all our efforts, the loss is still enormous and we must look for Nature's assistance through the insect-eating birds in keeping down these swarms of insect life. There is a constant war being waged between vegetation and the insects, and likewise between the birds and the insects, and consider what the result would be were the insects to increase unmolested through the loss of their natural enemies. It has been said, that so prolific are the different forms of insects that the unchecked in-



ROBIN.

crease of one season would provide sufficient number to clear off all the crops we cultivate. Therefore the country possesses a priceless asset in the birds that keep these pests in check, and it is imperative for the welfare of the country alone, that they should receive our strictest attention. The worst enemy of our wild birds seems to be the small boy who collects eggs and kills the birds for fun, but many men while afield

with their guns slaughter large numbers without thinking or caring of the damage they are doing. To them, there is no apparent wrong done by this aimless killing or they would probably refrain from doing it. It is the farmer who suffers directly by insect pests which increase as a result of the killing of the birds, and it should be the aim of every farmer to protect the birds about the farms, and to prohibit strictly this senseless killing of the birds by irresponsible people. In doing so he might not reap the benefit in dollars and cents, but he will be fully repaid for his trouble in procuring protection for his crops from their destructive enemies.

Not only are a great many of the insectivorous birds seed-eaters also, but there is a large family of birds that feed almost exclusively on seeds and these are equally as valuable to us in keeping down the growth of noxious weeds. From a study of the Tree Sparrow made some years ago in Iowa, Prof. Beal estimated that the quantity of weed seed destroyed by these birds in the State, in a single season, amounted to 875 tons, and in the stomachs of two doves he found 16,700 seeds of noxious weeds, so that it is obvious that the birds are the most potent natural agents in checking losses to the country which otherwise would mean ruination.

For examples of our most beneficial birds, and to confine our attention to birds which are both common and comparatively well known, we will deal briefly with the Meadowlark, High Holder, Robin, Oriole, Wren, Kingbird, and Barn Swallow.

The common Meadowlark is one of the most useful of all our birds, for the greater portion of

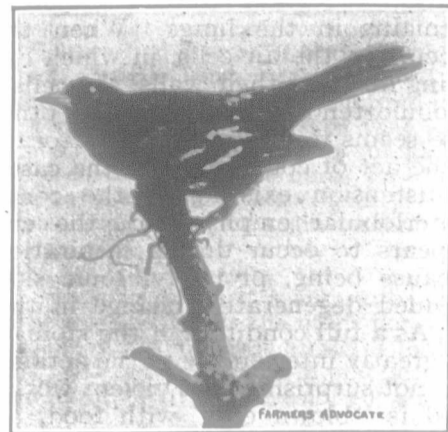


HIGHHOLDER.

its fare consists of harmful insects, and the small amount of vegetable matter it consumes consists almost exclusively of the seeds of injurious weeds. It feeds entirely upon the ground and therefore destroys immense quantities of different insects that thrive among the crops and meadows. He is one of the first birds to appear in the spring, and after the long winter months we welcome him back as an old and true friend, as his cheery song trills back and forth across the fields, and gives promise of approaching summer. During the first few months of the season when the fields and vegetable gardens are putting forth their tender growths, the Meadowlark destroys vast numbers of the most destructive ground insects, that attack the newly sprouted crops. Later on he turns his attention to grasshoppers, beetles and caterpillars and a host of injurious pests, and till he again bids us good bye in October, his whole time seems to be occupied in working for our welfare. In spite of his usefulness and confiding nature he has many enemies, chief of which are the crows, which carry off his eggs and young, and thoughtless gunners who might far better spare his useful little life, and turn their all too hasty guns on his black enemy.

The High Holder or Flicker belongs to the family of woodpeckers though it differs considerably in habits from the other members of its class. Like them, it nests in dead trees and is an adept in chopping out the long cavity for that purpose, but otherwise it does less real woodpecking than

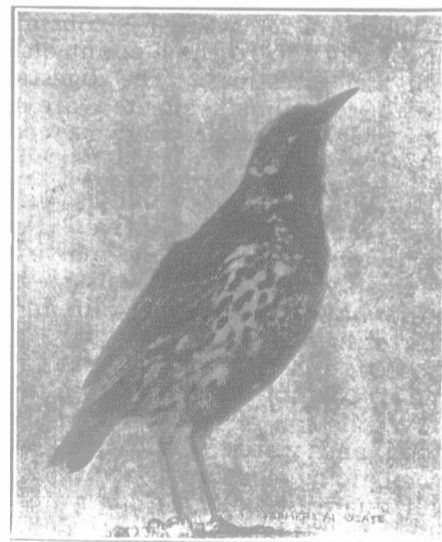
any of the others. In the East it has been accused of destroying fruit in the orchards, but in Manitoba it can do no harm in this respect, and so far as we are concerned it is strictly insectivorous. Unlike other woodpeckers, it gleans a large portion of its food on the ground and besides destroying immense numbers of grasshoppers, beetles, etc., it shows a marked fondness for ants. I once knew one to visit a nest of black-ants persistently for several days, till he had practically destroyed the whole outfit. As many as 5,000 ants have



ORIOLE.

been found in one bird and rarely will one be found without them, on examination. The High Holder is plentiful in Manitoba and is well known with his golden-colored wings, spotted breast and red top-knot. Wherever there is bush, he will be found in the summer months, and often appears on the open prairies when migrating.

Probably the most popular visitor among our birds, and one who is always welcome about the gardens and farms is the Robin. Pages and pages of ink have been expended in other States in setting forth his good qualities and demerits, and in not a few cases has been condemned as a nuisance, owing to his fruit eating proclivities. There is no doubt he destroys large quantities of cherries, raspberries, strawberries and other small fruits, where these grow; but in Manitoba what little he can find at his disposal in this respect he is probably welcome to, and even then, this is small recompense for his services as a destroyer of insect life. During the nesting season the Robin destroys probably more insects about the gardens than any other bird, and with a small family whose hunger knows no bounds the parent birds are kept incessantly busy throughout the day. It has been estimated from careful observation, that each young Robin requires about 175 worms (or their equivalent in other insects) per diem. The average number of young in each nest is four, so that something in the neighborhood of 600 worms will be consumed by a brood of fledglings in a single day, to say nothing of what the parent birds will eat themselves. Thus it can be seen of what enormous value the Robin is, where vegetable and flower gardens are kept, and considering his usefulness, his sweet confiding nature and his cheery song, it is be-

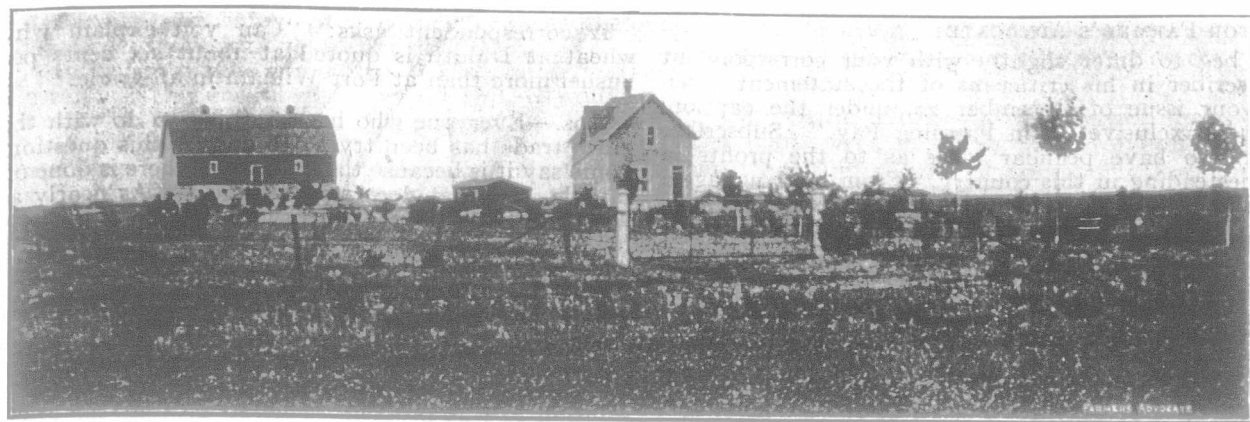


MEADOWLARK.

yond comprehension how any one can molest him or rob his nest.

The Baltimore Oriole or Hammock bird is a conspicuous figure among the trees, with his bright orange coloring and his gay flute-like notes. Though a great destroyer of insects, he is of more value where shade trees and gardens exist than

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BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS ON "MAPLE VIEW FARM" OWNED BY D. J. DUTTON, SINTALUTA, SASK.

On this farm 600 trees have been planted out, and Clydesdales and Shorthorns are kept.

to the grain grower, as his entire food supply is gleaned among the branches of the trees. Here he feeds upon the destructive leaf-eating caterpillars, and also devours numbers of moths and beetles. As an instance of the adaptability of nature to cope with an abnormal and destructive increase of insect life, I remember a case in a town quite noted for the variety and abundance of its shade trees, where a scourge of caterpillars promised soon to deplete the trees of foliage. Large numbers of Orioles suddenly appeared and so assisted in the work of destroying the caterpillars that in a comparatively short time the danger was under control.

Even were his usefulness less pronounced, he would be deserving of our protection as one of the most beautiful and attractive of our birds.

The familiar little House Wren is probably as well known as the Robin, and like the latter prefers to live in and around the settlements and farming districts rather than to seek the seclusion of the wilds. Wherever there are nooks and crannies suitable for the building of his peculiar bulky nest, the Wren is satisfied to live and work, trusting in those about him for protection and only asking for the privacy of some gable corner or hollow fence post in which to rear his family. During the nesting season the busy little couple fairly bubble with importance. After much speculating and house-hunting a favorable site is selected, and no sooner does his better half proceed to furnish it, than Mr. Wren loath to be idle, undertakes to build a nest after his own ideas in some nearby situation. In this he invariably meets with failure after filling a corner with a varied collection of dry sticks, till he is contented to work under the supervision of his scolding wife. At intervals he varies the busy day by scouring likely spots for spiders and flies, or from some commanding perch singing his snatches of careless song. After the young are hatched the parents are tireless in their quest for insects and spend the entire day carrying these to their greedy offspring.

Dr. S. D. Judd observed a female Wren make 110 visits to her nest in less than eight hours, and in this time she fed her three nestlings 178 insects and spiders, among them being 14 grasshoppers, 32 May flies, 54 caterpillars and 13 spiders. (1)

It is hardly necessary to say that the Wrens deserve our constant protection, and every inducement should be extended to them to take up their abode about our buildings. A small box with a hole in the side nailed to a post or the side of an out-building will be rarely overlooked by them, and once they have occupied it, they will likely return each season if unmolested. Care should be taken to see that the sparrows do not lay first claim to the nest-box, and for the little trouble involved the farmer will soon find himself many times repaid by the usefulness and companionship of his little guest.

The Kingbird, or Skittler as it is sometimes locally called, belongs to the family of flycatchers, of which it is the largest in this country and consequently is one of our most valuable birds. Most of its food consists of winged insects, which it darts upon from an elevated position, but it also destroys a large number of ground insects such as grasshoppers, crickets, etc., and I have often seen it scoop one of these up from the grass without alighting. Among other birds, and especially the birds of prey, it is something of a thing of terror, and fearlessly drives off any intruders who happen to come lurking suspiciously near its nesting site. It shows a marked dislike for crows, never losing an opportunity to drive these off when they appear in the neighborhood,

and in this way, not only saving its own brood from destruction, but those of other birds nesting in the vicinity.

It usually nests in a small tree or bush at no great distance from the ground, though I have seen a nest placed on the top of a stump and another on the ground beneath a bush, far out on the prairie. As an insect destroyer it has few peers, and there is no doubt were it not for the birds of this class, which feed chiefly on winged pests, the annoying numbers of these would come as a scourge.

Of all the different birds found about the farms, it is doubtful if any surpass the Barn Swallow in economic value. It is only in recent years that this bird has become at all plentiful in Manitoba, having followed the farmer in from the south and east, most probably because the buildings he erects offer to it suitable nesting places. There is now hardly a barn-yard in the country where some of these birds are not seen in the summer months, and the farmer should be indebted for their services wherever they appear, as they destroy enormous numbers of small winged insects, which are so unbearable to both men and animals. They are also spread out far over the surrounding fields and marshes and play an important part in the destruction of the swarms of midges, flies and gnats of various kinds, that abound in the hot months. They never take any vegetable food and show no bad habits of any kind, so that we should do our utmost to protect them and encourage them to increase and build about our premises.

There are a great many other birds which are more or less beneficial to the agriculturist, but as before stated, space will not permit an extended notice of them. I trust however, that a perusal of this brief reference to a few, will impress upon the minds of many who perhaps have not hitherto given the matter serious thought, the great importance of our insectivorous birds not only to the farmer but the country in general.

J. P. TURNER,
Winnipeg, Man.

The Selection and Production of Seed Grain.

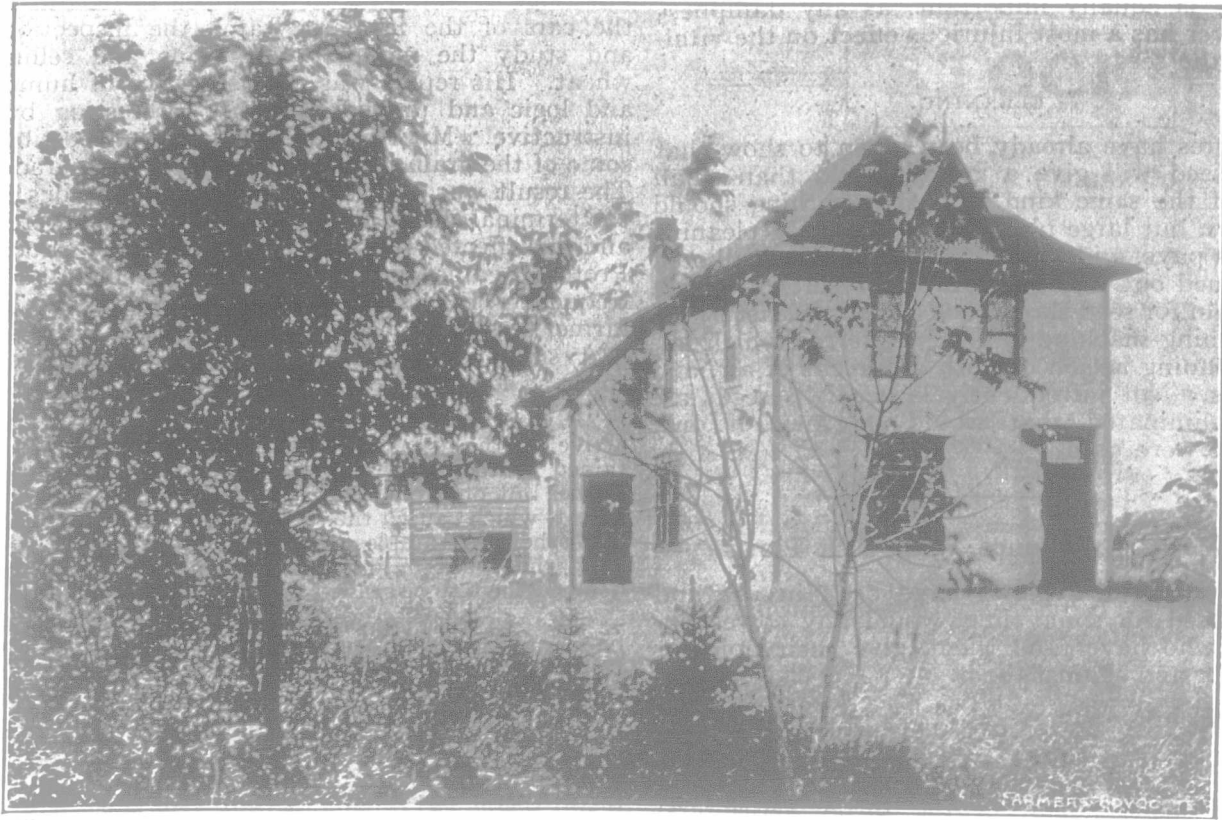
The herculean task undertaken by the Seed Division of the Dominion Dept. of Agriculture is likely to show results more quickly in the great cereal growing belt, than elsewhere in the Dominion, and the interest can be expected to be keener than in mixed farming or stockraising districts. Jas. Murray has recently contributed some maxims and advice which are worth heeding by our readers.

"Only a very small percentage of the seed used in this country is purchased; by far the larger part of it is grown on the farm. The purchase of seed is usually confined to comparatively small quantities, an acreage large enough to furnish all the seed required the following year. In growing seed grain there are important points to be borne in mind.

SEED AND SOIL.

A very intimate relation exists between the soil and the quality of seed produced. To grow a plump and vigorous seed necessitates, in the first place, a soil capable of producing a healthy vigorous plant growth. A soil depleted in fertility by continued cropping produces a weak irregular growth, and it is not able to meet the demands made upon it by a heavy feeding crop. From such soil, therefore, we get seed that is lacking in vigor and uniformity. It is a recognized fact the grain deteriorates in quality if grown under unfavorable soil conditions. When carefully grown on fertile well cultivated soil, they frequently become vastly improved in quality and producing capacity. While the cereals are not so amenable to such treatment as some other crops, it is a fact that favorable conditions of growth maintain and improve good qualities in grain crops, while with poor conditions the reverse is the case. Excessively thick seeding is another cause for decreasing vigor in a crop, while crowding with weeds has a similar effect. The effects become more apparent when any of the unfavorable conditions of growth are continued for a number of seasons. This is shown very clearly by the results of an experiment conducted by Professor Zavitz in the continued selection of Joannette oats, a prolific black variety. For twelve years in succession an experiment was conducted in breeding oats by means of selection of seed. The selections were large, plump, well developed seed, and a light weight, light colored seed. The selection made this year was from the product of the selected seed of the previous year. An equal number of grains was used on each plot each year. In the crop produced in 1904, the large plump seed yielded 94.1 bushels, weighing 34.5 lbs. per bushel, and the light seed 68 bushels, weighing 24 lbs. to the bushel. The crop grown from the large plump seed required only 1,390 grains to weigh an ounce, while the crop from the light seed required 2,095 grains. The results of this experiment show conclusively that oats will degenerate if one of the conditions of successful growth, viz., plump, vigorous seed be absent.

The lack of good soil conditions again, for a number of years, is sufficient in itself to account for marked deterioration in quality of grain.



FARM HOUSE OF MR. W. DARLING, OLIVE, (NEAR TREHERNE) MAN.

(1) Yearbook, Dept. of Agriculture, Washington 1900.

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Under such conditions the functions of growth are performed with comparative difficulty and the resultant plant is less vigorous. The amount of crop depends directly upon the amount of plant food that can be obtained from the soil and assimilated. Certain varieties are capable of obtaining more plant food from the soil under certain conditions than are others, and therefore produce more abundant crops. It must therefore be borne in mind that to get the best results from improved varieties and strains, the soil required to be in such condition as to render available to the crop a larger amount of plant food than when an ordinary variety is to be grown. The practice of growing seed on new land, or land in a good state of cultivation is therefore a most commendable one to follow. New land has the additional advantage of being free from noxious weeds. A soil that is exhausted by frequent cropping should not be used for the production of seed, even though the sample produced may appear acceptable. It lacks those qualities which go farthest to make seed valuable.

As a successful crop of seed grain depends largely upon the quality and condition of the soil upon which it is grown, the most suitable soil should be chosen. From ten to forty acres is sufficient to produce the seed required by the average farmer, and for the production of seed this should be the best land on the farm. It should be seeded as soon as it can be got in good physical condition, with the best seed available. This involves little or no additional expense and always gives good returns, as the crop produced is more uniform and ripens earlier.

THE AMOUNT OF SEED PER ACRE.

This depends upon various considerations, viz., time of sowing, variety, nature and condition of soil, latitude, and kind of seed. With wheat, it varies from one to two bushels per acre, with oats and barley, from one and a half to two and a half bushels per acre. As a general rule, grain for seed should be sown sufficiently thin to allow the plants ample room for perfect development, bearing in mind that thinly seeded grain stools or tillers readily and therefore ripens more slowly than grain sown more thickly. The later the date of sowing the more seed per acre is required to insure ripening. Excessively rich land or new land, frequently requires more than the average amount of seed per acre, as the available fertility tends to promote a luxuriant and late growth. Different varieties of grain differ materially in size of kernel and the quantity sown per acre requires to be regulated accordingly, the varieties with a small average kernel requiring somewhat less in bushels per acre than those with a larger kernel.

STACKING VERSUS STOOK THRESHING.

There are various points to be taken into consideration in deciding upon whether to stack or thresh from the stook. In growing seed the plan to follow is the one which will most economically save the grain without weathering it, and with as little risk as possible. Grain badly weathered lacks the vitality of that properly saved. There is too much at stake to run any unnecessary risks, and care should be taken that the grain is perfectly dry before stacking or threshing. Dry storage is equally important, as any dampness whatever has a most injurious effect on the vitality of the seed.

CLEANING.

Figures have already been given to show that large seed will give a greater yield than small seed of the same kind, and that nothing should be sown but large plump seed. Care in cleaning always pays, and the more thoroughly small seed is cleaned out, the better are the results obtained. All grain for seed should be cleaned at least twice. A cleaning machine is to be preferred which has the cleaning action of both a current of air, and screens. Not infrequently large, light seeds are thus eliminated that would be sown if only screens were used.

Wants Experience With Disk Plows.

Now that disc plows have been in use and advertised for some time, would any correspondents who have used them, give their opinions both for and against them.

Cailmount, Sask.

R. C.

The Summer Show of the Birtle Agricultural Society will be held on Thursday the 9th August, 1906.

No Profit After Management Expenses.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I beg to differ slightly with your correspondent Subscriber in his criticisms of the statement given in your issue of December 20, under the caption, "Does Exclusive Grain Farming Pay." Subscriber seems to have peculiar ideas as to the profits in homesteading in this country. From his language I would gather that he thinks the present value of lands homesteaded some years ago is all profit, a percentage of which should be credited to each future year's operations. How about the annual expenditure of money, muscle and brains in the breaking, brushing, fencing and building that is necessary to bring a 320 acre farm under a state of cultivation and equipment that will enable the owner to make such admittedly good showing in the produce for the year as this owner has done? This particular farm may have been a homestead, originally, or it may have been purchased; in either case if it is today worth \$7000 then that amount is part of the capital invested in the owners business and if he follows "the same principles as are usually followed by business men," he will expect to make it produce a reasonable interest. Subscriber says this interest should be considered profit. But, supposing this farm was not homesteaded but purchased on time payments, say \$1,000.00 yearly, three of which payments have been made. Then out of the profits which subscriber gives him he has to pay \$1,000.00 principal and say \$240.00 interest leaving him \$132.00 to feed and clothe himself and family for the year. The inevitable results would be the loss of that farm.

But let us look at it in another light. Accept the balance of \$1,372.00 as given by Subscriber and charge up a suitable salary for the manager of this 320 acre farm which was so well managed as to produce at least 20 per cent more than the average. The manager, before we speak of profits, should be allowed a living for himself and family. There is no doubt in my mind, considering the amount of hired help he had, but that he is a rustler and should have something more for his work than he allowed himself, \$2.75 per week, which Subscriber objects to. Let us give him—not \$2,000.00 that the "manager of a business concern" would expect, but say \$1,500.00. Then instead of having a clear profit of \$14.00 he would be getting a reasonable wage for his work but his business with all its capital would show a balance of \$128.00 on the wrong side of the ledger.

Manitoba.

RUSTIC

Wheat Prices at Duluth and Fort William.

A correspondent asks: "Can you explain why wheat at Duluth is quoted at about six cents per bushel more than at Fort William in all grades?"

Ans.—Everyone who has anything to do with the grain trade has been trying to answer this question. Some say it is because the trade over there is done on sample, but that does not explain it. As nearly as we can tell, it is because of the large demand for wheat by American millers, so that there is practically no American wheat being exported. The wheat designated in Liverpool as American is largely Canadian. This brings us to the question, how can American millers pay more for wheat of lower grades than Canadian millers, or even British millers, pay, and sell their flour in the same market, and the only solution to this problem seems to be that the grade is no criterion of the milling value of wheat and that Canadian millers have one of the best money-making propositions in the world. Then there is the large market for offal on the American side and in England, which enhances the price of wheat in those countries.

Another reader says,—"If convenient kindly publish the prices paid for 1 Hard, 1, 2, and 3 Northern wheats in store at Fort William, during the months of October, November and December, 1905. Also the prices paid for the same grades during the same period at Duluth, U. S.

The following is the range of prices on 1 Hard; 1, 2 and 3 Northern for the months of October, November and December, 1905.

Fort William for the month of October:—1 Hd. 79-83½, 1 Nor. 75½-79½, 2 Nor. 73½-77½, 3 Nor. 71½-75½. November:—1 Hd. 79½-82½, 1 Nor. 77-78½, 2 Nor. 74½-76½, 3 Nor. 73-75. December:—1 Hd. 75½-79½, 1 Nor. 74½-78½, 2 Nor. 71½-75½, 3 Nor. 69½-73½.

Duluth for the month of October:—1 Hd. 81½-90½, 1 Nor. 81½, 89½, 2 Nor. 78½-87½, 3 Nor. 75-86½. November:—1 Hd. 81½-86, 1 Nor. 80½-87½, 2 Nor. 78½-85½, 3 Nor. 75-86½. December:—1 Hd. 83-85½, 1 Nor. 82½-85½, 2 Nor. 80-84, 3 Nor. 77½-82½.

There are about thirty-five in attendance at the dairy school at the Manitoba Agricultural College.

Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Convention

The annual meeting of the Territorial Grain Growers' Association was convened this year at Moose Jaw, on February 6th and 7th. The attendance was large, delegates being present from almost all over the Province, and certainly the enthusiasm was worthy of the gathering. Moose Jaw went in to use the people white, and as was to be expected, failed not in their attempt.

The establishment of a sample market, and the interminable subject of grades and grading occupied much of the time of the convention. Last winter the Grain Growers sent Mr. A. E. Partridge of Sintaluta to Winnipeg to look after the cars of the farmers, watch the inspection, and study the methods of grading and selling wheat. His report was a masterpiece of humor and logic and proved not only interesting but instructive. Mr. Partridge thought that possibly some of the grain companies got too high a grade. The result was that the quality of the grades in the terminal elevators at Ft. William was lowered and this affected the general level of export values. Protest against grades out of Ft. William are frequently heard, while at the same time the farmer's wheat is certainly graded close.

A singular paradox in grading was referred to us as follows:

"A grain dealer presented three samples of cars to arrive for the inspector's grading. One sample contained wheat weighing 64½ lbs. to the measured bushel but only containing 55 per cent. of Red Fife wheat, which caused the sample to grade 1 Northern. The other two samples contained 85 per cent. of Red Fife wheat but only weighed 57½ lbs., which condemned them to be graded 2 Northern.

The samples were taken away mixed and brought back for grading, producing a sample weighing 60 lbs. to the measured bushel and containing 75 per cent. of Red Fife wheat. It consequently graded 1 Hard. That is to say one car of 1 Northern plus two cars of 2 Northern equals three cars of 1 Hard."

Theoretically possible, as it may be, the result seems too ridiculous to be true.

The pro and con of the sample market certainly

gave some food for thought. Evidently Mr. Partridge is very doubtful. He said in part:

"It is not sufficient to compare the prices obtained in Winnipeg, where there is no sample market with those obtained in Minneapolis, where one exists, and argue that the generally higher prices in Minneapolis are due to the presence of the sample market."

"Minneapolis is the greatest milling center in the world with cheap and ample water power and comparatively low freight rates to the seaboard. The influence of the American Society of Equity with its policy of controlled marketing tending to prevent periodic glutting of the market and its scale of prices, which the society advises its membership to hold for as representing fair values, is a factor in maintaining prices, as is also the presence of farmers on the market as organized sellers through the media of the Minnesota Farmers' Exchange and the Independent Elevator Company. The strenuous efforts put forth by various farmers' organizations in Minnesota and Dakota to better their condition as sellers by co-operation methods, amply proves that the presence of a sample market still leaves much to be desired from the farmer's standpoint."

There was some difference of opinion. Many were confident that a sample market would end their troubles forever, but finally the following report of the Executive was accepted:

"In accordance with your wishes, your executive have inquired into the advisability of having an order point established at Winnipeg, and beg to report that, in our opinion, it would not be to our advantage under existing conditions.

We were told by prominent grain men, and we believe from inquiry, that there would be no competition for our wheat from the milling interests. It would be confined entirely to the mixing elevators.

One great objection, under the present shortage of transportation facilities, would be the delay caused by, all cars having to be held over at Winnipeg for thirty-six hours, and even more for those that were bought by the mixing elevators to be unloaded, mixed and again loaded.

If we take for granted that a car would make six trips under existing conditions, and that each car would lose one trip by being held, if an order point were established, we would lose the storage charges

William.

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and interest on value of the car not forwarded before the close of navigation, say fifty dollars.

In order to take advantage of the sample market established by means of an order point, it would be necessary to hold all cars. Supposing this costs half cent per bushel (the charge is six tenths of a cent), and that the present mixing elevators mixed one of each fifteen forwarded, it would cost for this alone seven and one half cents for each bushel mixed. The mixing costs one half cent per bushel.

We do not think there would be any advantage in having the mixing elevators purchase the values of a grade above the Fort William standard, as the inspector would have to drop into a lower grade, a lower value than Fort William standard for each value above standard purchased, in order to maintain an even grade of wheat at Fort William."

GRADES.

The following changes were recommended in the grades: Extra No. 1 Hard to contain 80 per cent Hard Red Fife and to weigh 61 lbs. to the bushel; No. 1—70 per cent. and 60 lbs., No. 1 Northern 60 per cent. and 59 lbs; No. 2 Northern 50 per cent. and 58 lbs. The following foot note was attached; "Red Fife" refers to the variety and not to the color of the grain. It seems that heretofore the word "Red" has been written without a capital letter and as a consequence emphasis has been placed on color instead of quality of the berry. Hereafter, if the grain growers have their way, the complexion of the grain will not be so important a factor. A further note was added to this resolution stating that no damage confined to the bran alone, except smut, shall be considered as unclassing wheat from any of these grades.

With a view to arriving at some more satisfactory method of grading, the Executive will take action to confer with the best authorities and if possible devise some means whereby the vexing question may be settled to the entire satisfaction of everybody. The task is certainly a big one and gives room for a vast amount of study.

OF INTEREST TO PEOPLE AT SIDINGS.

The following resolution was passed unanimously:

"Resolved that at the sidings at which there are no resident agents, the conductors should have restored to them the authority (until recently held) to sign all grain shipping receipts, as under the present system they are carried to the nearest agent and from thence returned by "train mail", sometimes three days after the despatch of the car."

The object of this was to enable the farmers to have something to show that they had actually shipped a car, as under the present custom, in case of loss, from any cause, the farmer would be unable to prove his claim to the car.

Another matter of interest to the people at present delivering grain at sidings, was a request that the Warehouse Commissioners be given power to order the placing of a temporary agent in charge at any point where there is 100,000 bushels of grain, naturally tributary to that point, and where there is over 200,000 a station and a resident agent should be placed.

To prevent cars from being needlessly held at stations by careless farmers, who were by this means tying up the rolling stock of the railroad, a progressive demurrage tax of \$1.00 a day after the first day, \$2.00 after the second, and \$4.00 after the third day, was recommended by the President and a resolution to that effect was passed. It being understood, of course, that the same principle should apply to all cars detained in loading by any person or class, whatsoever.

ALLOTMENT OF CARS.

In the allotment of cars, it was recommended that a man should give his full name and also section, township and range numbers and in this way it would be an easy matter to guard against the over aggressive ones, who try to get more than their share. In order to simplify the grain act, the following amendment was recommended:

"Resolved that section 50 of the Grain Act be amended by striking out all the words after the word "supplied", where it occurs in the sixth line, and substituting therefore the following: "When any applicant has loaded or cancelled the car allotted to him, he may, if he requires another car, become eligible, therefore, by placing his name at the bottom of the list; and again, when the second car has been allotted to him and he has loaded or cancelled it, he may write his name at the bottom of the list, and so on, until his requirements have been filled; provided always that no applicant shall have more than one unfilled order on the Order Book at any one time."

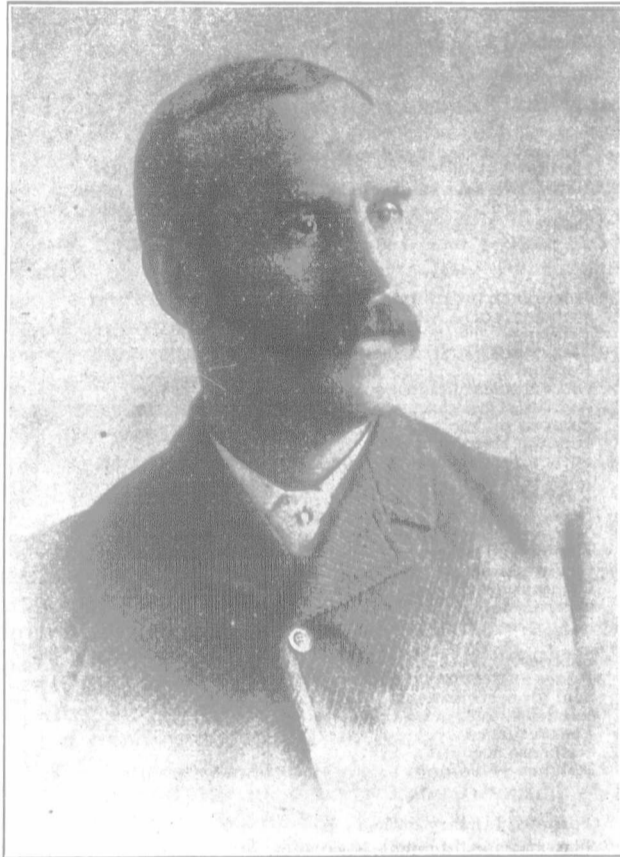
Owing to the importance of purity in the commercial formalin and blue stone, it was recommended that there should be a stringent government inspection at the points of manufacture

and importation, and that local dealers should be able to produce certificates of such government inspection.

The Grain Grower's Association has, during the past, wrestled with the problem of dealing with existing means of transportation, but it is quite possible that in the future some of their attention may be turned toward the opening of new markets and new means of reaching them.

The Hudson's Bay Route, which is ever attracting more and more attention, was discussed very ably by one of the delegates. He pointed out that probably in the late fall and early winter months the bay would be the most successfully navigated, and, as in the north of Russia, the ports were kept open by means of ice-breaking boats, so it would be on the shores of Hudson's Bay and what was now considered a closed sea might yet be the great outlet for the wheat of the west. He also pointed out the fact that the Dominion Government had already a trans-continental railway on its hands and if we hoped for this road, we must look to the provinces and to the railway companies for its construction. The following resolution was passed:

"Whereas we are of the opinion that the Hudson's



E. N. HOPKINS, MOOSE JAW. President Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.

Bay Route is the natural outlet to the ocean for the prairie provinces of Western Canada. Be it resolved that immediate steps be taken to establish the feasibility of this route and also that in the prospective devision of the unsettled country lying west of Hudson's Bay, such territory should be added to Saskatchewan, as will give that Province a post on Hudson's Bay."

WHAT IS LOST IN GRISTING.

Do the millers get too much toll for the gristing? This question which is an inherited legacy from the days of the ancient barons, is still with us. It has been resolved upon and debated times without number and received another touch this year as follows:

"Resolved that inasmuch as there is much complaint on the part of farmers, on account of the loss in weight which they experience in gristing their wheat, it is advisable that the proper allowance for loss of weight in grinding the different grades of wheat be fixed by law."

In matters of education, the grain growers are bound to take the lead. Mr. Collyer introduced a resolution advocating the adoption of the control on the standard of weight, instead of the bushel, as at present. This was not recommended as an immediate change, but was purely academic and for the purpose of keeping before the minds of the people, the advantages of such a system. The meeting also expressed its approval of the action of the Dominion Government and the railways in arranging for the Seed Selection Special, and urged the establishment of an agricultural college at an early date.

The association is in a flourishing financial condition. The cash balance on hand is \$352.49. At the beginning of the year there were thirty-three sub-associations, now there are forty-seven,

with a total paid up membership of 1434. Some slight changes were made in the constitution, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, E. N. Hopkins; Vice-President, R. S. Lake, Qu'Appelle. Directors: Coswell, Saskatoon; Partridge, Sintaluta; Gates, Wolsley; Simpson, Regina; Howkes, Whitewood; Best, Glen Ewen; and Collyer of Welwyn.

The association decided to accept the invitation of Mr. Coswell and will meet next year at Saskatoon.

Side Lights on the Grain Growers' Meeting.

Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association now, Territorial no longer; limited a little in the field of its operations; unchanged, however, in its work, such is the old organization with the new name. Wrestle on! There is still work to do. In a country so essentially grain growing there will still be work for the S. G. G. for many, many years to come.

* * *

W. R. Motherwell, who has been President of the Association for some time, has now retired from the position owing to pressure of other business. The grain growers respect Motherwell. He is a big man, big mentally and physically. Always on the alert, he has done good work for the association, and certainly the members are not unappreciative of the fact. May his strong interest never weaken and may his energy and resource help to bring success to his efforts in his new field of labor.

* * *

A mechanical device to put the question of pure seed on an entirely different basis—that is the latest. The delegates were shown an attachment to an ordinary threshing machine, which as a grain cleaner is certainly a success. It is simply a perforated hollow cylinder through which the grain runs after being elevated. This cylinder revolves and as a consequence the small grain and weed seeds are thrown out. It was doing good work and much interest was shown in it.

* * *

During the first day of the meeting there was a spare period open for discussion, and weeds, the question of the town, came up for the talk. Senator Perley said that the curse of the open plains was the large number of horses running loose. These animals fed on the straw stack and from this feed they scattered foul seeds broadcast over the land. "Fence your farms" said the Senator. "I have done it and know it pays; thoroughly season the posts and then coat with pitch or tar and they will last twice as long. Dig the holes with a large auger and fill in the extra space with coarse mortar and the posts will set as solid as if in rock."

* * *

In the rotunda of the City Hotel, two men were discussing the subject of government hail insurance. One said that last year the government was at a loss and the rates would have to be raised, but the other speaker thought not. He claimed that it was only a few dollars and the government could afford it. "At any rate we get our revenue from the Dominion and what did it matter." What matter indeed! What matter, my friend, that you were wanting to receive something for which you did not pay. Do not even the heathen do likewise? What is it but the craving for unearned dollars that engenders this spirit? Would you take from your brother man that for which you did not pay? Then why would you from the Government, which after all is only the people of the country, your own fellowmen.

STOCK

The Embargo Should Go.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

It is certainly interesting to notice how your article on the embargo question has taken effect on certain lines; no less an authority than the *Scottish Farmer* coming to your aid. But Mr. Editor, are you sure both of you are on the straight road? Personally I was quite taken aback on reading your article and without entering into a big argument as to whether cattle can be finished here and sold in the British market at full value under present conditions, I would just say, although making no especial canvas to get farmers' views on the matter, since you broached the question, I have, when opportunity offered, tried to get information with the result, I have yet to meet one individual farmer that is in favor of the embargo. Moreover, the only authority I have been so far able to hunt up that is in favor of the present law in Manitoba is Mr. Gordon, M.P.P., who trades extensively in store and beef cattle.

This gentleman represents a city constituency in our local government, and can hardly be taken as a farmers' representative and I doubt not, if Mr. Gordon would try a rural constituency making this embargo an issue, he would be told to go

to Mexico for stores, and leave an open door in Britain for ours. The *Scottish Farmer* tried to make a hit at Mr. Henderson, Lawtown Coupar Angus while on a curling tour here. Well sir, the writer knows the districts well Mr. Henderson represented while here, and looking at the elections just near, not only in these districts but throughout Great Britain in general, it would appear this embargo is just what most farmers here style "dyed in the wool hypocrisy."

Sifton municipality. JAS. GILLISPIE.

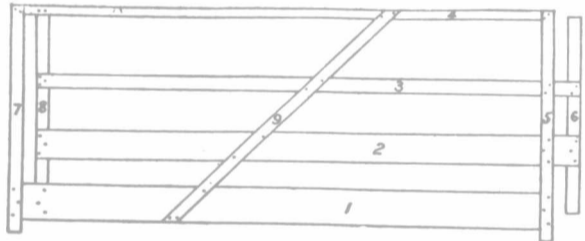
ED. NOTE.—In our remarks upon the question in our January 3rd. issue we stated plainly that we were not opposing the removal of the embargo and that the fewer restrictions there were placed upon the free movement of cattle the better it would be for Canadian farmers. We are not surprised that our correspondent can not find a farmer in favor of the embargo. Our comments were intended to draw attention to the Britisher's view of the situation and to point out that as the embargo legislation was the work of the British parliament, it was for that body to decide whether or not it would remove it and we also showed our readers the difficulties in the way of the embargo removal, so that they could form their own conclusions as to whether or not the British parliament would be likely to remove it.

Portable Fence for Hog and Calf Pastures.

A Manitoba hog raiser asks us to republish a plan of a panel of a portable hog fence which appeared in these columns about three years ago.

The illustration given herewith shows a fence which has been constructed and used with splendid results. It is a board fence, each panel being twelve feet eight inches long, and two and one-half feet high. As will be noticed, there are four one-inch boards extending lengthwise, the lower one being six inches wide; the second, five; the third, four, and the upper board three inches in width, while the four end pieces and the brace in the centre are four inches wide.

By close examination of the plan it will be seen that although the panel or section is twelve feet eight inches long, none of the boards are over twelve feet in length, this being due to the fact that the two center boards extend to the right past the two on either side. The beauty of this fence is that it is easily taken apart, easy to transport, and quite as easily erected.



The question may be asked, what keeps it up? This is answered when it is understood that when in position it forms a zigzag fence. Take two sections the same as the one illustrated; place them at right angles to each other, placing board No. 6 of one section through the space between 7 and 8 of the other; then undertake to swing them out until they are as nearly in line as possible, and it will be found that within three or four feet of being in line with each other they bind. From either end other sections may be attached to any desired distance, and the fence when completed will have just sufficient worm to stand.

It may be said in this connection that the amount of worm which the fence is to have when completed depends upon the amount of space which is allowed between the two boards, numbers seven and eight, and five and six. In most cases where inch lumber is being used, four inches is considered sufficient, but if more worm be desired it may be had by decreasing that distance.

Where the fence is likely to be exposed to very strong wind, stakes may be driven in the ground by the edge of the fence, at occasional intervals, to prevent it being upset. It may be said however, that if the panels be properly constructed there will be no danger of any pig upsetting it, because they bind so closely together that to lift one means that several others must also be lifted at the same time.

In making the panels for this fence it is necessary to bear in mind that only half the pieces necessary are to be made as shown in the illustration. In the balance, boards five and seven instead should be nailed in the same position, only on the opposite side of the horizontal boards. The same conditions also apply to boards number six and eight. If this be not done, and every section be made as in the illustration, every second one will bind sooner than it should when the fence is being put together. The cheapness of this fence will be apparent when it is considered that when each section may be made with thirty one feet of lumber, and twenty rods may be built with less than nine hundred feet of boards the proper size. It is easily constructed, can be taken apart and laid away without difficulty, and is quite as convenient for fencing calf pasture as for the enclosing of hogs.

Annual Meeting Dominion Shorthorn Breeders.

It was quite fitting that the annual meeting of the breed so dear to the hearts of Britishers and their descendants should be held in the hall devoted to St. George the patron saint of Englishmen; even if in the dim, religious light debate got warm and controversy raged. Such might have been inspired by the appearance of the patron saint in his well-known attitude of scotching the dragon.

The election of officers gave those present an opportunity to size up the material available for the position, a feature being the appearance of breeders from Western Canada, who drew attention to the beneficial effects likely to follow to the Association from adding more Western men to the directorate. The reports of the secretary, registrar, executive and president were quite satisfactory, and showed that progress was being made, as may be seen by the following financial statement. Attention was drawn by Robert Miller to the great saving in cost, made in the publication of Vol. 22 of the Herdbook, containing over 700 more pedigrees than Vol. 21, three thousand volumes being printed and published for \$661.10 less than two thousand the previous year—economies none the less welcome, even if late in the day.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, January 1st, to December 31st, 1905.	
Receipts.	
To balance as per last statement.....	\$ 3,834.78
Registration fees.....	\$5,240.85
Members, to May 31st, 1905.....	1,594
Members, Toronto, June 1st to Dec. 31st.....	532
Members, Ottawa, June 1st to Dec. 31st.....	412
Amounts at credit and in suspense.....	2,538 at \$2 5,076.00
Herdbooks sold.....	\$128.00
Herdbooks sold in Ottawa.....	16.00
Interest on deposits.....	144.00
	186.81
	\$20,779.19
Disbursements.	
By insurance premiums.....	\$ 73.60
Printing Vol. XXI, on account.....	500.00
Printing.....	161.45
Stationery.....	302.84
Postage.....	277.38
Old volumes of Herdbook bought.....	11.00
Auditor.....	134.85
Express on books.....	311.13
Binding Herdbooks.....	1,076.37
Directors' expenses, annual meeting etc.....	391.00
Directors' and Committees' expenses.....	397.85
Rent of hall.....	18.00
Subscription to Thornton's.....	6.00
Man with Government car, two years.....	200.00
Photos and frames.....	31.50
Ottawa expenses, moving effects, freight.....	152.90
Commission on 5040 pedis., at 35c.....	1,764
Commission on 1280 trans. at 10c.....	128
	1,892.00
Salaries.....	2,634.76
Prizes at Provincial Shows.....	3,250.00
Seal for certificates.....	10.00
Sundries, telegrams and petty cash.....	45.39
Fees returned.....	56.00
Suspense account.....	18.00
Balance—Toronto \$2,994.23; Ottawa, \$5,692.94.....	8,687.17
	\$20,779.19

Toronto, January 26th, 1906.
The above statement is correct, and in accordance with the vouchers submitted to me at the Toronto office and the statements furnished from Ottawa, and certified correct by C. L. Blatch, C. A. G. de W. Green, Auditor.

Considerable time was devoted to the recommendations of the Record Board, the Association deciding to accept the following, all others being held over for consideration twelve months hence:

1st. That the Record Committee be given authority to suspend any official for what, in their judgment, may be considered improper conduct. In case of such suspension or vacancy from other causes, the Record Committee shall have authority to make temporary arrangements for continuing the work, and shall immediately report the same to the Association or Associations interested for final action.

2nd. That instructions to Record officials be given through the Record Committee.

3rd. That the Accountant be given the authority of a chief clerk in the Record office.

4th. That the Record Committee shall have authority to make an agreement with the officials in the Record Office, covering the matter of salary, duties to be performed, and term of office.

The recommendations of the directors re grants to shows were endorsed, the principle being observed that grants should be made to the leading show in each Province, with a view to securing the greatest returns for the Association's grants. Considerable controversy arose as to whether the moneys allotted to Manitoba and British Columbia should be given to Winnipeg or Brandon, and New Westminster and Victoria, respectively. The first named in each Province get the grants, all of which are increased over last year. Attention was directed by Messrs. Peterson and Hopkins to the inadequacy of both grants and representation to the West. The members (with a few exceptions) present showed, however, that they wished and were prepared to do the square thing by the newer Provinces.

Name of Province.	Amt. of Grant.		Where held.
	1905	1906	
British Columbia.....	\$ 250	\$ 200	New Westminster
Alberta.....	300	400	Calgary
Assiniboia (now Saskatchew.).....	100	100	Regina
Manitoba.....	500	500	Winnipeg
Ontario.....	1,500	2,000	Toronto
Quebec.....	100	200	Sherbrooke
New Brunswick.....	100	100	Halifax

Name of Province.	Amt. of Grant.		Where Held.
	1905	1906	
Nova Scotia.....	50	100	Fredericton
Prince Edward Island.....	50	100	Charlottetown
Winter Fair.....	300	500	Guelph
Maritime Provinces.....	100	150	Amherst
	\$3,250	\$4,800	

A resolution was also introduced by Harry Smith, and moved by A. W. Smith and A. Johnston, that all first prizes won by Canadian exhibitors of Canadian-bred Shorthorns, and grades bred and owned in Canada by Canadian-bred Shorthorn sires, at the Chicago International, be duplicated by the Association. This suggestion was favorably received, although, as pointed out by one of the Western men, encouragement should also be given to the home shows, as well as to those in foreign lands.

The resolution opening the Canadian Herdbooks to British Shorthorns tracing to the first forty volumes of Coates', in place of the first twenty, was passed after some discussion, Mr. Linton, especially, taking exception to the move, which is in line with that taken by the American Shorthorn breeders. Messrs. Dryden, Miller, Hopkins and others spoke in favor of the change, especially as it would avoid confusion if the standards in Canada and the United States were equal. Dr. Hopkins introduced a resolution to the effect that the D. S. H. B. A. adopt a rule so that names of farms used as affixes or prefixes to an animal's name be the property of the breeder registering the name—copyrighting it, in fact—and that a fee of \$1.00 be charged, and that the list of registered names be printed in the Herdbook, and that the owner of the name only, be permitted to apply it to animals accepted for registration. The resolution was referred to the executive to act upon. The mover pointed out that the system was in vogue in Great Britain, and would tend to prevent the use of a name made famous by a breeder not entitled to use it.

A resolution of regret at the loss to the breeding fraternity of W. D. Flatt was passed, as also one thanking the Watts and Wm. Dryden for the effort put forth to advertise the breed in the show-rings of the United States.

The officers for 1906 are as follows:
President.—W. G. Pettit, Freeman, Ont.
1st Vice-Pres.—A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont.
2nd Vice-Pres.—Capt. Tom Robson, Ilderton, Ont.
Provincial Vice-Presidents.—Ontario, Peter White, Jr.; Prince Edward Island, Jno. Richards; British Columbia, W. H. Ladner; Quebec, W. H. Gibson; New Brunswick, Bliss Fawcett; Alberta, C. W. Peterson; Nova Scotia, C. A. Archibald; Saskatchewan, Geo. Kinnon; Manitoba, W. S. Lister.

The election of Directors resulted as follows: W. D. Cargill, Cargill, Ont.; S. Dymont, Barrie, Ont.; Dr. A. G. Hopkins, Winnipeg, Man.; Jno. Isaac, Markham, Ont.; W. M. Simmons, Ivan, Ont.

Last year's Executive—Messrs. Pettit, A. W. Smith, J. M. Gardhouse, T. E. Robson and Robt. Miller—were re-elected.

Slow Freights Kill Hog Industry.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I see not a little in your valuable paper as to why farmers do not raise more hogs. The price is certainly all that could be desired but I can tell you how it is up in this neck of the woods with not a few of us at least. We load our hogs on the cars and start for Winnipeg. We get as far as Dauphin and very often are side-tracked for ten or twelve hours, and then go out on a slow freight, and if we get in and unloaded inside of three days we consider ourselves lucky. Usually we are not unloaded after we arrive for several hours. Then we have to weigh cars without any chance to feed and water, and the result is utter disgust, and thank you, I have had enough. A few humane society officers to look after the roads and see that cruelty to animals was stopped, would help out the supply not a little.

If our present Legislature would pass a law compelling railroad companies to carry livestock to market at a reasonable rate of speed, say twelve or fifteen miles an hour and have it unloaded immediately upon arrival, I think it would be of more benefit to this country than any ten or more laws they may pass as to noxious weeds or horse lien acts.

DISCOURAGED HOGRAISER.

Glibert Plains, Man.

Tell Us How to Do This.

A reader writes: "If possible, would you please give a diagram in your paper showing the best arrangement for position of stable, yards, corrals and hay yards, for handling a mixed farm, carrying 200 head of cattle, say, 100 head fed outside, 25 milk cows, 50 calves and 25 fattening steers."

I ask this, as I feel it to be a matter of importance, the position of these buildings to each other and to hay, water, etc. Should you be unable to publish such diagram, I would be glad to have the views of other farmers.

While no two men would arrange the location of these buildings and corrals exactly alike, some are much more conveniently planned than others, and these we would be pleased to illustrate if the plans were forwarded to us.

DAIRYING

Feeding Turnips to Cows.

J. A. Robertson an Alberta farmer writes to suggest to an enquirer in a previous issue that turnips be fed to milking cows immediately after milking once or twice daily as desired. Mr. Robertson feeds his cows a pail full a piece and finds them of great value to cows giving milk nor is there any suggestion of turnips having been fed in the milk. Personally our experience has been that different cows responded in different ways to feeds. Some gave indications of having eaten turnips, while others did not. The other food fed at the same time also has an effect. One should begin feeding turnips rather sparingly and, as our correspondent suggests, after milking.

Knowledge is Power.

The following is taken from a recent investigation among the patrons of Minnesota Creameries:

"Of the 100 farmers whose herds were investigated there were thirty-five who did not read dairy literature. Their herds aggregated 353 cows. Their average yield of milk was 2,668 lbs., containing 98.27 lbs. of butter fat, and thus received per cow, \$20.63. Of the remaining, 65 farmers read dairy literature. Their herds aggregated 637 cows; yielding on an average 4,442 lbs. of milk containing 170.61 lbs. of butter fat and received a net income per cow of \$35.90 being an excess of \$15.27 per cow over that received by those who do not read. Applying the amount received per cow by those who read dairy literature to all the milch cows in the state the annual receipts would be 31 million dollars. And applying the amount received per cow by those who do not read dairy matter to all the milch cows in the state the income would be 18 million dollars, a difference in the annual receipts of 13 million."

These figures prove conclusively the never failing truth of the old assertion "knowledge is power". One of Alberta's best creamerymen recently stated that he very seldom had trouble with patrons who were readers of the agricultural press, but with the others something would have to be done. Intelligent effort ceases and progress is nil where the patron knows nothing, and apparently cares less, for the progress of the world around him. Only by constant reading can the most intelligent keep pace with the trend of events. Reading and thinking people are the stamp of men who make progress in dairy work, and no better proof could be given than the record of Minnesota as taken from the recent census.

POULTRY

An Experience With Incubators.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

There is no question but that an incubator is a great advantage to poultry raising on the farm provided it is a good machine and there is some one about the place who has the time and inclination to properly care for the chicks when hatched. We have tried several kinds of incubators and observed the work of many others in the hands of neighbors. The results prove that a cheap machine is money thrown away; that is, if the machine is too cheaply constructed to maintain a uniform temperature, either because the case is not air tight or the thermometer not sufficiently sensitive. In competition for attractiveness some of the higher priced machines are made of fancy woods with fine cabinet finish. This makes them more pleasing to the eye but no more effective. If one can procure a medium priced machine made of good material by competent workmen, but without adornment, it will do as good work as any. Perhaps it is safest to buy a machine from one of the best known makers; the price is higher than for some others, but one is sure of good work.

There are two decided advantages in an incubator for farm poultry. The only reliable winter layers are pullets hatched in April and the first half of May. To get all the pullets hatched in six weeks requires hatches larger than can be gotten with hens. Pullets hatched later than the middle of May are not likely to begin to lay in the fall. If they do not start till cold weather sets in they will not begin till spring opens. Hens are likely to go into moult just when a winter layer should

begin work. If they are not in laying condition before cold weather strikes it is too late to get them into condition. The early hatched pullet is by far the most profitable layer.

Another point which all farmers overlook, unless the fancier's bee has gotten into their bonnets, is that fowls which breed more than one fourth of the young as good as the parent stock are very well selected for mating, and are breeding truer to type than most breeds are likely to do, while the per cent which is better than the parent stock is very small even when the poultry manager is an expert breeder.

The common practice of killing off all the cockerels and raising all the pullets means a constant retrograde in the quality of the stock. This of course, can be offset somewhat by buying a better grade of male birds each year, but even then the grade of stock is very low compared to what it would be if one hatched four times as many pullets as he needed, picked out the best fourth and marketed the others with the cockerels. Such a method makes a marked improvement in the quality of the females of the flock as well as yielding a profit from the marketed pullets.

If a farmer has a good incubator and a reasonably suitable place to run it in, it is a very easy matter to hatch as many or more chicks from a given number of eggs than hens could hatch. We ran two incubators last year in a colony house 8x14 feet. We have sometimes used a room of the house intended for a bedroom. Some read the testimonials in the circulars and catalogues of the incubator manufacturers giving accounts of 93, 95, and 98 per cent hatches and are discouraged when their first attempt does not yield these phenomenal results. They forget that if, counting all the hens set in a season, they hatched eight chicks from every fifteen eggs they would never think of complaining though that would be but a trifle over a fifty per cent hatch.

But the real problem of incubator hatched chicks on the farm is not a question of hatching at all, for anyone with a good machine and average common sense can hatch chicks with an incubator. Raising them after they are hatched presents the only difficulties. There are real difficulties to overcome here, yet there are none which experience will not obliterate. The commonest mistake is trying to go too fast. After purchasing an incubator one is likely to think that he can turn out chicks like flies and swamp himself with more than he can handle before he knows the first thing about handling them. I think that if I were going to begin I should get a good incubator and a good brooder. The brooder is quite as important as the incubator. I should set the incubator and all the broody hens I could get at the same time, when the chicks hatched, after being sure that all the lice had been removed from the hens with insect powder before the chicks hatched, I should give each hen chicks enough from the incubator to fill out the number which she could manage comfortably, then try my luck at raising those that were left in the incubator. If there were still a large number I should draft the hens which had gone broody after I set the incubator, into service by giving each, one chick at night in the nest where she was sitting and giving a full clutch to each broody hen which showed that she meant to mother the one chick given her at night. Then I should try for experience with those that were left. Mistakes made with a few would not be costly and would put a beginner on the right track for the next hatch.

I might tell you of the mistakes I noticed some farmers making last year and of one man who had never run an incubator before who hatched ninety-three per cent of his first setting of eggs and raised all but one which he stepped on while working about the building where the brooder stood but as this is already getting lengthy I shall make an end by repeating that an incubator is a decided advantage to farm poultry if the farmer has an average share of judgement and patience enough to learn how before he tries to do too much.

Alta.

THOMAS BROS.

Raising Ducks and Geese Without Swimming Water.

A lady correspondent asks the following question which is answered by Maw & Sons, practical poultrymen, of Winnipeg.

Can a person make a success of raising ducks and geese where there is very little water?

Yes. There are certain breeds that grow quicker and fatten better without water to swim in.

The Toulouse geese are the most popular breed. They lay a great many eggs, are very hardy, grow quickly and if allowed a good pasture will attain a weight of 12 to 14 pounds each at three months. They are very profitable as they require very little grain and will thrive on the noxious weeds that are troubling so many farms at the present time. If required to pasture on certain patches, a good plan is to get a roll of wire netting 2 feet high and 150 feet long, this can be purchased for \$2.35 and by driving in a few stakes a strong portable fence can be constructed with very little trouble, and the geese can be located where they will do most good both for themselves and the land. As a dry land goose they are the best, and thrive if allowed a constant supply of water for drinking purposes.

Mammoth Pekin ducks are the standard breed used in all the large duck ranches of the Eastern States that supply the New York and Boston markets. The ducklings at ten weeks old should weigh from ten to twelve pounds per pair and are known to the trade as green ducks. They are very profitable if not kept after ten weeks and find a ready market in Winnipeg.

The young ducks are never allowed in the water and the old birds thrive on a grass plot with sufficient water for drinking purposes but they must always have a full supply.

The Pekins are great layers and can always be depended upon to lay six days out of seven. The eggs are large and hatch easily and the ducklings are very hardy and easy to raise. They must have some shade in their yard and both geese and ducks require sharp sand or fine grit constantly before them. They use this to masticate their food and without it will suffer from indigestion and will not thrive.

The Breeding of Poultry.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

"Why don't my hens lay?" This is the all important question with the poultryman, and its constant repetition shows that despite everything that has been said or written, the non-laying hen is still in the land. Improper feeding, care and housing are usually blamed for the failure of "Biddy" and while in many cases this is true, yet poor breeding is, if not equally important, at least more frequently overlooked. In the development of a dairy herd, we should always breed from cows that have shown by their performance, the proof of inherited merit. In raising a flock of fowls, the same rule should be followed, but how seldom it is.

A farmer begins business with a nondescript flock and continues to breed from them year after year. Now it is a law of nature that like begets like, and therefore, from a poor laying strain what hope should you have of producing good layers? Even if new blood is introduced every year, the foundation stock is poor and must continue to mitigate against you.

But right here is another difficulty: Many farmers continue to breed on a straight line of in and in breeding. This method may have been practiced by those who were laying the foundations of our leading breeds, but it is well to remember that the work was in the hands of masters and performed with the utmost care. Supposing you start with a poor laying flock; it matters not whether that tendency was inherited, acquired by bad treatment, the fact remains that if you do not introduce new blood, that weakness will be intensified. Bad qualities are made dominant by in breeding just as easily as are the good, and if you started with poor birds and their faults have been intensified by the accumulated force of a score of years of inherited inferiority, what chance have you to grow rich from the full egg basket? I remember very well a flock of barnyard hens, that had suffered from years of this very process and what a marvellous change was brought about by the introduction of new blood. But do not carry this lesson too far. Do not take it that, I would recommend introducing a change every year. You may, by that means, bring in the very weakness you are trying to avoid. Couple the occasional introduction of young blood with rigid selection of your best birds. Before the approach of spring, pick out a laying pen with a few hens that in conformation and performance approach your ideal of what a business hen should be. Mate these with a cockerel selected from a good laying strain and from the eggs produced you can lay the foundation of a flock that will do you honor by their performance and prove profitable, as well. Finally, avoid indiscriminate mixing of breeds. The Farmer's Advocate has spoken with no uncertain tone on this line before, but a good thing bears repeating. If you cross breeds you are laying the foundation for future trouble. You are introducing varying lines and it is impossible to foretell which will dominate. It is generally admitted that where improvements are effected, the greatest change comes from the first cross and later improvements from a repetition of the process, are uniformly slight. If you have money to burn you may be interested in watching the product of different crosses, but if you are in the poultry business for pleasure and profit there is certainly greater satisfaction in every way with a straight line of pure breeds.

L. E. CARP.

Horticulture and Forestry

Re Strawberries in Alberta.

I am very sorry that a Manitoba nursery company has thought my statements about obtaining strawberry plants here in Alberta were misleading, for I have been very careful to only state facts as I find them. I have no doubt that residents in towns and within a reasonable distance of express offices, can obtain strawberry plants from Manitoba fresh enough to plant; but it should be remembered that the C. & E. R. R., which runs through Alberta from north to south supplies settlers for thirty miles and more back from its line on either side, and as long as nursery companies will not, or cannot send plants by mail, the plants are very apt to lie in the Express office for some time before a settler even ten miles away, hears of them or can get them. Most of us get our mail at some small post office at least once a week and could get the plants quicker by mail, but I have heard of none being sent by mail. We seldom go to a town, especially in early summer when the roads have sometimes been very poor.

I am very agreeably surprised that one can get all the plants an ordinary person would care to handle, laid down here for a couple of dollars. I think one Manitoba nursery will have a rush of orders from Alberta, for I suppose "all the strawberry plants that an ordinary person would care to handle" means at least three or four hundred. We had a very small bed of three hundred plants back east, and while we thought they did very well, they only furnished enough for a family of two, with none to preserve. It should be considered that many of us in our former homes have been in the habit of going directly to a large berry grower, buying good fresh plants at 25 to 30 cents a hundred, carrying them home and planting them out the same evening.

Here I have only been able to obtain one hundred plants within the "couple of dollars." However, I had no intention of casting blame upon the nursery companies; but only mentioned conditions as they are and will continue to be for the ordinary farmer, until we have nurseries and growers. I see some modest nurseries are starting in the Province, but they have not advertised extensively enough yet to be widely known. We gladly hail their advent.

"ALAR."

Lay Out a Lawn.

One of the features that deserve encouragement at the hands of farmers, by which they can make their places more homelike and therefore more attractive to their families, is the laying down of a lawn and the planting of shrubs and ornamentals.

The nurserymen advertising in this paper are only too pleased to furnish a price on varieties proved suitable to the prairie climate and conditions at the Western experimental farms. In all cases deal direct with our advertisers, have nothing to do with the travelling salesmen.

Evergreens, apples, small fruits and flowering shrubs should all be planted in the spring. Plant shrubs in clumps at the sides and rear of the lawn, as this makes it easier to care for them and they do not interfere with mowing the lawn; they also look better than though they were scattered over the lawn.

Plant the evergreens for windbreaks in long, straight rows so they can be cultivated with the cultivator. The evergreens, of which the white spruce is the best for our conditions, makes quite a rapid growth if properly cultivated.

Instead of planting many of the annual flowers, which require so much care, plant the hardy, herbaceous perennials which will last for years and produce an abundance of bloom every year, with only a little care.

There is nothing in the list more satisfactory than the perennial phlox when we consider its ease of culture, hardiness, profusion of bloom and large range of colors. A bed of phlox will bloom continuously from the last of June until October, and the large number of named varieties include such colors as pure white, purple, pink, salmon, bright red, white with crimson eye, white with a stripe of lilac through each petal, salmon with red centre, in fact they include most every color and combination of colors. Most of the varieties grow from two to three feet high and the flowers not only are very showy while

growing in the flower garden or in clumps on the lawn, but are suitable for large bouquets.

Among the large number of hardy flowering shrubs there is nothing better than the Spirea Van Houttei, Syringa, and Hydrangea.

The Spirea Van Houttei blooms in May and June and the gracefully drooping branches are literally covered with snow-white flowers, making a beautiful sight.

The Syringa or Mock Orange grows from 8 to 10 feet high and yields a profusion of fragrant white flowers, resembling the orange blossom. The flowers are well adapted for bouquets and decorating.

The Hydrangea is the most popular of the fall-blooming shrubs, its large panicles of white bloom appearing about the first of August. The blooms soon change to pink, retaining this color until killed by hard frost. Hydrangeas are often planted in sod, frequently in the shade of large trees and are given no further care, the result being a large number of small, inferior blooms, but if they are planted in a good soil and well cultivated or mulched, and about three-fourths of the previous season's growth removed early each spring, they will produce large, beautiful blossoms, often twelve inches long and ten inches across.

Hop Growing.

The growth of hops has developed into quite an industry in B. C., especially in some portions of the Okanagan. A discussion has arisen in England re 'Seeded and Seedless' hops, we submit herewith matter germane to the discussion which is bound to be provocative of thought, and possibly informative to some of our readers.

It has long been disputed whether the presence of male plants in hop gardens is advantageous or otherwise, either to the commercial or the brewery value of the crop. By the pollen of the male the female flowers are fertilised, and seeds are produced and ripened. It has been decided by German scientists that this process lessens the quantity of lupulin, and injures its quality by making it less oily and less aromatic. They declare that "the function which the plant would use in ripening seeds seems to be employed in forming lupulin more abundantly, in making the hop fine, and in imparting to it the peculiarly rich aroma so much desired by the brewers of the best beers." So strongly is this view held that in Bavaria and Bohemia male plants are not permitted under heavy legal penalties. Other European authorities maintain that "fertilisation may increase the number and appearance of the cones, but they become coarser, looser, and longer, and the bracts, or petals are more brittle, and fall off more easily."

It is also estimated by these observers that 116 lbs. of seeded hops are required to secure an equivalent effect in the beer of 100 lbs. of seedless cones.

Some years ago Professor Cheshire, of Swanley Horticultural College, studied the relation between insects and flowering plants, and concluded that "the scientific evidence is all on one side, viz., that for the production of the largest percentage of lupulin, fertilisation should be prevented by suppressing the male hop plant. As a set-off against this, fertilisation (which directs the energies of the female plant to the maturing of its seed) absorbs into the seed a very large part of the store of nutritive material at the disposal of the plant, thus increasing the actual weight of the crop of hops by about ten per cent. This increase in weight is, however, accompanied by a considerable percentage decrease in lupulin and aroma, the most important matters for which the hop is grown. There is little doubt that the presence of seeds is very objectionable to German brewers, and explains the reason why English hops find no favour, and are practically unsaleable in the German markets.

Some very careful experiments have recently been made by Professor Howard at Wye College. He observes that pollinated or fertilised hops started to grow out at once, while those that had not received pollen did not commence development till a week or ten days later. Watching their subsequent progress it was found that the lost ground of the unfertilised cones was never recovered, and that at picking time they were small, green, and unripe, and compared very unfavourably with the well-grown, golden yellow and ripe pollinated hops. It was also observed that the seedless hops were apparently more liable to damage by mould, than those that were well furnished with seeds by fertilisation.

Professor Howard states the advantages of growing seed hops as follows:—(1) Large, heavy,

bright-colored and well grown out specimens; (2) early ripening; (3) increased mould-resisting power. The apparent disadvantages are:—(1) The space taken up and the trouble involved in growing suitable males for the various gardens; (2) the possible difference in brewing value between seeded and seedless hops; (3) the possibility of the more rapid exhaustion of the "hills" through the more frequent formation of perfect seeds.

It is admitted that the experiments, although carefully conducted, and apparently conclusive as far as they go, have not yet gone far enough, and it is proposed to extend them in future seasons. In the meantime, it may be interesting to know that similar inquiries are being made elsewhere.

The Belgian growers, conscious that their products have not hitherto stood high in the estimation of brewers, in the point of quality, are making great efforts in the direction of progress. A law exists, I believe, in Belgium, prohibiting the growth of male plants, thus following the German example. But this law has fallen into disuse, and attention has been recently directed to it by a decree of the Prefect of the North of France. This decree ordered the immediate eradication of all male hop plants, whether wild or cultivated, and has greatly excited the local planters, who consider that their interests are attacked thereby.

At a conference held not long ago at Douai, Monsieur Ducloux narrated the results of the inquiries that had been made by a commission of brewers. He said that it had been found that the loss of weight caused by the complete suppression of male plants was not recouped by sufficient increase in the market value of the hops produced. There were other plantations in which the male plants varied from two to twelve, per hectare, and it was concluded that with a small proportion of male plants, say two or three per hectare, the best commercial results were obtained.

Experiments made in certain breweries with seeded and seedless hops, pointed to similar conclusions, and suggested that cones that were moderately seeded were on the whole more remunerative to the grower, and not less effective in the copper than those from which seeds had been rigorously excluded.

American authorities appear to be unanimous in holding a similar opinion. An experienced Oregon grower goes so far as to say that "brewers if they expect a good, solid, bright-colored, well-matured hop, well filled with lupulin, must expect also to see the hop well filled with good large seed. If they do not wish seed, they cannot expect lupulin. Therefore my advice is, let the male hop alone, and if in a season of high prices a few brewers complain of extra weight in the seeds, pay no attention, but go ahead."

FIELD NOTES

The resignation of Supt. S. A. Bedford from control of the Brandon Experimental Farm was entirely unexpected by the farmers of Western Canada, but we are pleased to note that the benefit of his advice and experience is not to be lost, as may be noted next week in our advertising columns. A man of sterling merit, with character above reproach, his influence has ever been for the good of his fellow workers in the vast agricultural field of Western Canada.

An epidemic of glanders has broken out among the draught horses of Montreal.

Niagara Fruit-growers presented a memorial to the Tariff Commission asking for increased protection to enable them to compete with American fruit in Western Canada and the Maritime Provinces, especially along the lines of apples, pears and plums.

Canada's exports to Great Britain for the month January, 1906, amounted to something over five and a half million dollars, of which one and a half million represented the value of the wheat shipments.

Events of the World.

CANADIAN.

The mother of Lieutenant Governor Macmillan of Manitoba died in Winnipeg at the age of 85 years.

Austin M. Bothwell of Regina, now attending Queen's University, Kingston, has been chosen as the Rhodes' scholar for Saskatchewan.

Mr. Hart Davies, a Winnipeg "old-timer", is now a member of the British parliament, having been elected for North Hackney.

All formalities in connection with the new Transcontinental railway having been disposed of, including an order-in-council approving the specifications, tenders for the various parts of the work are now called for, to be at Ottawa by March 12th.

The first session of the Alberta Legislature will be held at Edmonton, March 15th, in the assembly hall of the McKay Avenue Public School.

The prize offered by the Grand Trunk Pacific for the most suitable name for their new western terminal has been awarded to Miss Eleanor Macdonald of Winnipeg, who suggested "Prince Rupert" as the most desirable name. Mrs. John Orme and R. Kirkwood, both of Ontario, who gave "Port Rupert" will also receive prizes.

The total aggregate trade of Canada for the seven months ending with January was \$323,616,803 as against \$279,355,660 for the same time last year, making an increase of over \$44,000,000. The increase in the duty collected was two millions.

E. B. Eddy, lumberman died in Ottawa, February 11th, at the age of seventy-nine. Mr. Eddy was an American by birth but had lived in Hull since 1854, and there made his reputation as a manufacturer. His industry and determination carried him over many difficulties in connection with his business, the plant of which was twice completely destroyed by fire.

The Western Canada Immigration Association, organized two years ago, met in Winnipeg February 14th. Representatives from most of the important towns of western Canada were present, and so unanimous was the opinion as to the success of the venture that it was decided to remain in existence as an Association two years longer.

The treasury showed a balance of over \$6000, and subscriptions were volunteered to cover the cost of the work for the new term. The work of the Association covers a wide field. Interest has been aroused in Western Canada among newspaper men, who have been encouraged to supply American papers with western news. Special correspondents of American papers have been brought in to report conditions here. Many false reports and misrepresentations appearing in the American press have been corrected. Much direct advertising has been done, and a bureau of general information established for the use of the public.

Mr. D. W. Bole, M.P. was re-elected president of the Association.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Paul Lawrence Dunbar, the noted negro poet and author died in Dayton, Ohio, of consumption.

It is reported that postal money orders sent from America for the relief of Russian Jews, have been returned because the Russians post offices refused to cash them, whether through lack of money, or because the powers that be, consider that the money would go to aid the revolutionist cause is not made clear.

The new King of Denmark, Fredrick eldest son of the late King Christian, has been crowned at Copenhagen amid general rejoicings. Like Edward VII, he comes to the throne somewhat late in life, being sixty-two years old. Educated at the public grammar school of the capital, and having always mingled freely with his people, he is the most democratic of sovereigns, and deservedly popular among all classes of his subjects.

The monster British battleship, Dreadnought, launched at Portsmouth on February 9th by King Edward, may be said to be the result of investigations made on Japanese war vessels during the late war. The British Admiralty considers that the recent struggle proved the comparative uselessness of the medium-sized gun. As a result, on the Dreadnought there will be ten twelve-inch guns, but none of any smaller build, except quick-firers to destroy torpedo boats. Her total cost will be seven and a half millions.

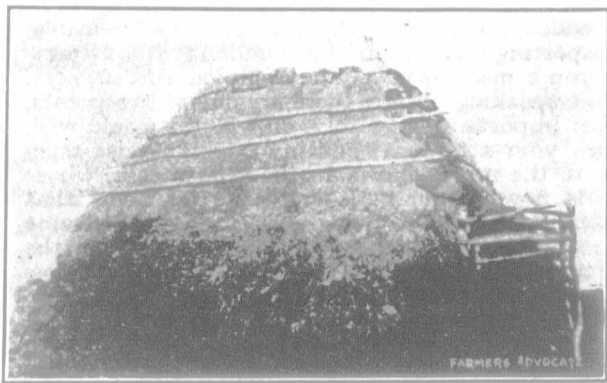
President Castro is preparing a defence against the threatened French attack, but those who think they know, say that as soon as the French blockade is declared, his people will revolt and throw off his government. President Vincente Gomez and General Antonio Velutini are held to be responsible for the falling off of adherents to Castro's cause. The French are awaiting the arrival of M. Taigny from Venezuela, and are hoping to have the Moroccan question settled before decisive action in South America is necessary.

Trouble is brewing in South Africa. The African Colored Political Association, representing all South Africa is preparing a monster petition to be presented to King Edward asking for equal political rights with the whites. In the Transvaal and Orange River

colonies the demands are becoming more insistent. In Natal martial law has been declared. The natives are resisting the collection of the poll-tax, and an ugly rising is threatened.

Under the heading of "Balfour's Surrender" and "Chamberlain's Victory" the Liberal newspapers announce that a complete agreement has been reached between the two foremost statesmen of the Unionist party, and that Balfour has practically taken his stand on Chamberlain's Tariff Reform policy. The only points on which he limits his acceptance of the policy are the proposed duty on corn and a tax on manufacturers.

A Transition.



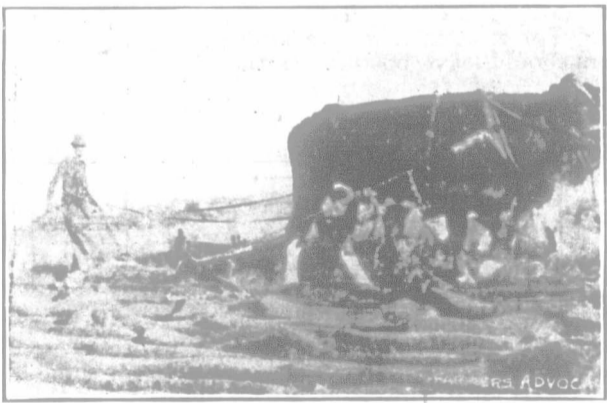
SQUATTER'S FIRST AND ONLY ABODE.



SETTLERS.



SETTLER'S FIRST HOME.



BREAKING.

Mr. Knowles Replies to Manitoba Farmer.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your issue of January 24th is a letter signed "A Manitoba Farmer", criticising Mr. Benson's statement before the Tariff Commission and later on in his letter he says: The statement made by Mr. Knowles, that farmers were kept from bankruptcy by the unpaid labor of their children is a libel, and had better not have been said. A Manitoba Farmer should distinguish between the sensational heading of a newspaper report and the actual tone of my speech before the Commission. He cannot point to any statement made by me as reported in the press wherein I made any such statement. What I did say was,

that many of the early settlers largely owed their present success to the unpaid work of their children in the early times, and that this is true, any person who travels through the country and comes in actual touch with the old-timers and their eldest children and in conversation with them, find how bitterly they regret that they had to keep their children at home to work in spring and fall, when they should have been at school, will unfortunately bear my statement out. With regard to Manitoba Farmer's criticism of Mr. Benson's statement, that they are entirely misleading, why does he not give his figures to prove his statement, and when he says \$100 for harness, \$160 for two wagons and \$54 for two sleighs, seems extravagant, and that a desk and packer are not necessary, he should remember Mr. Benson is speaking for his district, Neepawa, where they are used by most progressive farmers. Perhaps in Manitoba Farmer's district the soil is different and a packer is not required. However, if he has been farming on the same land for the twenty-five years he says he has been in the country and has no disk, he must have a cultivator for his summer fallow or he must farm differently and better than most of the Manitoba farmers that I have met. His experience should be interesting reading to many of us. The only item that I object to in Mr. Benson's statement is that of wages of the two men for a month at \$40, besides the man hired for eight months. What Mr. Benson finds for those men to do, working only six horses and cropping 220 acres, passes my understanding. I think Mr. Benson is under on his potato crop, valuing them at 15 cents per bushel. I never sell under 25 cents and often more; perhaps Neepawa is a poor market for potatoes and the freight to Winnipeg would bring it down to his figures. Taken on the whole, allowing for the differences the different districts may make, I think his statement is pretty near the truth. His depreciation on implements of fifteen per cent, is well within the mark, particularly as he, in his statement, makes no allowance for new buildings, and therefore, allows the reader to assume that the half section costing \$7000 has on it every building required, decent house, barn, implement shed, granary, chicken and swine house, and he does not allow for any rig to drive to town with, so that when he goes he has to take a team and wagon.

So that Manitoba Farmer's criticisms are poor and weak to my thinking, and for his statement that a farmer on a half section should average \$1000 to the good and that he could give the names of many, who are actually doing it, I very much question it. Manitoba Farmer is careful not to say he is doing this himself. If he will kindly tell me his district and if there are a couple of half sections for sale at Mr. Benson's price of \$7000, with good buildings, etc., I will give him a handsome bonus for his trouble. Will he write me, as I just want two half sections for two of my boys and something in this nature is what I am looking for?

Emerson. T. W. KNOWLES.

[Ed. Note.—Manitoba Farmer lives in the Souris district.]

Rules and Prize List of Brandon Seed Fair.

In connection with the Seed Fair to be held at Brandon on February 28th and March 1st, the following rules will govern and we also publish the prize list, which should induce a large entry.

RULES GOVERNING SEED FAIR.

1. All seeds entered for competition must have been grown by the exhibitor in the year 1905.
2. No seed shall be admitted for competition for prizes unless the quantities of seed for sale, as per sample exhibited, are at least 50 bushels of wheat; 30 bushels of oats; 20 bushels of barley; 10 bushels of flax; 5 bushels Brome grass seed; 5 bushels rye grass seed, and 3 bushels of timothy.
3. In Classes 1—7, inclusive, two bushels of seed shall be shown; in 8—11, inclusive, one bushel. All exhibits of seed shall be held to be representative of the total quantity of such seed offered for sale by the exhibitor.
4. An entry fee of 25 cents will be charged per entry.
5. No premium shall be awarded on exhibits that contain impurities which, in the opinion of the judge, are of a noxious nature.
6. No exhibitor shall receive more than one prize in any section.
7. All exhibits of seed must be labelled after judging, with the name and address of the exhibitor, the name of the variety, the amount of seed for sale, and the selling price.

8. In case of dispute a statutory declaration that the above rules have been complied with may be required from each or any exhibitor of seed.

9. All entries shall be made and exhibits for competition for prizes must be delivered in Kelly Block not later than 12 o'clock noon, February 27th, and shall not be removed until the close of the Fair. Entries sent to Major F. J. Clark, Brandon.

PRIZE LIST.

Class.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
1. Spring wheat, Red Fife.....	\$12	\$8	\$6
2. Spring wheat, any other variety of good milling quality.....	8	5	3
3. Oats, white Banner.....	8	5	3
4. Oats, any other white variety.....	8	5	3
5. Barley, 6 rowed, any variety.....	5	3	1
6. Barley, 2 rowed, any variety.....	3	2	1
7. Field pease.....	4	2	1
8. Rye grass seed.....	3	2	1
9. Timothy seed.....	3	2	1
10. Any other grass seed.....	3	2	1
11. Flax seed.....	3	2	1
12. Red clover seed grown in Manitoba	5	3	1

The Manitoba Grain Growers' Association contributed \$25.00 toward this prize list. Canadian Seed Growers' Association Specials for Registered Seed.

- Group Exhibit of wheat consisting of:—1. 25 lbs. Hand selected registered seed. 2. 2 bus. of Improved registered seed. 3. 2 bus. of General crop registered seed. 1st. \$10.00. 2nd. \$8.00. 3rd. \$6.00.
- Group Exhibit of oats:—1st. \$10.00. 2nd. \$8.00. 3rd. \$6.00.
- Best Exhibit of two bushels of wheat, any variety, produced in 1905, and the product of seed registered in 1904 in the records of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. 1st. C.S.G.A. medal value \$7.00. 2nd. \$5.00. 3rd. \$3.00.

Things to Remember.

- Dairy School (M. A. C.) in session at Winnipeg.
 Stock Judging School, Killarney—Feb. 22—23
 Live-stock Conventions, Brandon..Feb. 27—Mar. 1
 Grain-growers' Convention, Brandon...Mar. 1—2
 Stallion Show Judging School, Neepawa..Mar. 2—3
 Entries close, Alberta Cattle Sale.....March 1
 Entries close, Stallion and Foal Show, Calgary, Apr. 5
 Entries close, Alberta Fat-stock Show.....Apr. 5
 B.C. Pure-bred Sale.....March 21—22
 Alberta Stallion and Foal Show.....May 7—8
 Pure-bred Cattle Show, Calgary.....May 7—8
 Fat-stock Show, Calgary.....May 8—10
 Horse-breeders' Association, Calgary.....May 7
 Cattle-breeders' Association ".....May 8
 Saskatchewan Judging Schools—Prince Albert and Kirkella branches..Feb. 21—Mar. 31
 Winnipeg Horse Show.....May 23—25
 Inter-Western Exhibition, Calgary.....July 10—12
 Birtle Fair.....Aug 9

SEED FAIRS.

- The Agricultural Limited..... See Time Card
 Portage la Prairie.....Feb. 20
 Killarney.....Feb. 22—23
 Hamiota.....Feb. 23
 Magrath Seed Fair.....Feb. 19
 Raymond Seed Fair.....Feb. 20
 Lethbridge Seed Fair and Poultry Show, Feb. 22—23
 Neepawa.....Mar. 2—3

RENEW YOUR SUBSCRIPTION AT ONCE, AND AVOID MISSING INTERESTING NUMBERS.

Agricultural Society at North Battleford.

On February 9th the farmers in the Battleford district met to discuss the organization of an Agricultural Society. Mr. Mack Henderson presided and Messrs. Walker, Findlayson, Evans, Budden, Mayer, Boreman and others spoke in favor of the object. In the course of the discussion it was pointed out that over one thousand homesteads had been filed on within a radius of twenty miles of Battleford. The meeting appointed Mr. E. W. Drew, Secretary-treasurer and a subscription list was passed around and signed by over one hundred farmers as members. A volunteer canvassing committee was enrolled, who are now enlisting the support of all the settlers in the district and we predict that when they report, Battleford will have one of the strongest Agricultural Societies in the country.

Now is the Time.

Mr. Alf. Hunter writes us: "I wish some one would advertise some kinds of seed oats for sale in 'The Farmer's Advocate,' I wish to change my seed this spring."

Some Observations Upon Fairs.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your issue of Jan. 3rd appears a letter from a gentleman of Killarney, Man., who tragically intimates that he will have "nothing more to do" with your paper, and will exert his overwhelming influence to your detriment, because you happened to denounce certain abominations that found a place, very likely without his knowledge or consent, at a fair in which he was a guiding spirit.

To my thinking, and that of a great many persons with whom I have exchanged ideas on the subject, the editorials published in recent times in the Farmer's Advocate have been remarkable for their broad and clear judgment, sound common sense, and practical knowledge and honest defence of the needs of the farming community; prominent among them are the articles you have devoted to the subject of clean fairs and undesirable side shows. These articles have commended themselves very strongly to all sensible, self-respecting readers, and have undoubtedly attracted to you a measure of public approval and support.

While speaking of fairs there are one or two points, of lesser importance certainly, on which I would wish to draw your attention; and in so doing I refer especially to the minor shows in the settlements, whose name is now becoming legion. We all know that these cannot aspire to being conducted on the same lines as those of our more important centres; at the same time I believe there is a certain standard below which they should not be suffered to fall, if they are to do more good than harm. In the first place I claim, though some will deem it is asking too much, that no prizes should be awarded at any fair for breeding sires that are not pure bred. It is of course quite proper to give prizes for the best grades outside of breeding purposes, but when it comes to stallions, bulls, rams and boars, to offer a premium for the least bad of the mongrels exhibited, is doing a poor service to the country. If the district does not as yet boast of any pure breeds, then let it wait; it is not ripe for fairs. Better it should be without them than lend official recognition to conditions that work to the public detriment.

Another observation relates to a class of prizes becoming very prevalent under the name of "specials," and instituted by private individuals with the view of furthering, not the interest of the community but their own personal advantage, the two being quite possibly at variance. I have before me the prize lists of several country fairs; in them I see a stallion owner putting up a prize for the best colt sired by his horse and for the best mare bred to that horse (said horse being ineligible for registration). I see seed merchants offering prizes for garden stuff grown from their seeds, implement agents for grain sown with their seeder. All this should not be. Every prize in every fair should be held out as the reward of industry, enterprise or skill. These prizes are nothing of the kind. They are simply bribes, premiums put forward by business firms, in order to attract custom to themselves and divert it from their competitors; like the silver-plated spoon that goes with the pound of tea for the cheap chromo with the box of starch; spoon and chromo are perfectly legitimate, but it is not legitimate for the directors of an Agricultural Society to become the drummers of these firms. The seeds and the seeder may be excellent, and they may be the worst on the market; the board that recommend them does not investigate. It merely puts up a reward for the people who use these articles to the exclusion of their neighbors who do not. Why? Because the more money they can collect for prizes, the larger the grant they receive from Government and the greater the financial success of the fair. But the Government grant was not intended for this purpose, and should not be used to encourage this category of prizes. For it is, in a way, a kind of boodling, and farmers should leave boodling to their betters.

Alta.

HENRY DEBY

MARKETS

Thompson, Sons & Co. say; The market appears to us as if a great many traders had expected to see higher prices, and have been holding on for something to start an advance, and are loath to give up the expectation but they have been disappointed by the steady stream of wheat which has continued to move from first hands in much larger volume than was anticipated, and which has latterly largely increased visible supplies. This accumulation of visible supply seems to be taking place owing to millers and other second hand stocks having been fully replenished, and the demand has thus fallen back to the level of everyday requirements. The supply is larger than daily needs, and the overplus has to be carried by someone, and thus finds its way to points of accumulation where it is figured into the Visible Supply. This will continue until receipts fall off or something transpires to stimulate demand, in the meantime consuming buyers will not disturb themselves about future supply so long as a fair sized surplus is in sight. Thus at the present time demand for cash wheat is slow and speculative trade is very small. Owing to the increase of visible stocks and the prospect that World's shipments during the next four months will be fully

equal to requirements it is easy to understand that advance in prices to any extent worth speaking of is unlikely unless the development of growing crops or unfavorableness of conditions for getting in a large spring wheat crop should so change the situation as to suggest the probability of short supplies for the more distant future. Although winter wheat crops are generally coming along fairly well up to the present and conditions for spring wheat, so far as can be seen at this date, are quite normal, and may result in a largely increased acreage, much may happen to moderate such calculations as might be formed from the present standpoint. Should any important development of an unfavorable nature seem likely to occur, the speculative part of the trade would spring into activity as soon as its beginning was recognised and a sharp advance in prices could be counted on. There will doubtless be temporary situations in which some advance or decline will take place, but so long as a fair supply is assured for the requirements of a few months ahead, there will be no large movements in price, either up or down.

Manitoba wheat has been dull and steady. The export demand here is almost nothing but holders do not press wheat for sale. Prices may be quoted 1/4c. lower than a week ago at 1 Nor. 76c., 2 Nor. 73 1/2c., 3 Nor. 72 1/2c., No. 4 wheat 67c., spot or February delivery Futures, February 76c., March 76 1/2c., May 79 1/2c., July 80 1/2c. All prices are for in store Fort William and Port Arthur.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH WHEAT, FEB 13th—

1 Hard.....	83 1/2
1 Northern.....	83 1/2
2 Northern.....	81 1/2
3 Northern.....	79 1/2

MINNEAPOLIS FUTURES—

May.....	83 1/2
July.....	85 1/2

DULUTH FUTURES—

May.....	83 1/2
July.....	84 1/2

WINNIPEG PRODUCE WHOLESALE PRICES—

MILLFEEDS, per ton—

Bran.....	15 00
Shorts.....	16 00 @ 17 00

CHOPPED FEEDS—

Oats and barley.....	21 00
Barley.....	18 00
Oats.....	25 00

OATS—No. 1 white..... 33 1/2

No. 2 white.....	33
Feed oats.....	32

BARLEY—Malting barley..... 39

No. 3.....	38
No. 4.....	34

FLAX..... 1 15

HAY, per ton (cars on track)

Winnipeg.....	5 50 @ 6 50
Loose loads.....	6 00 @ 7 00

VEGETABLES—

Potatoes (farmers' loads), per bushel.....	65
Cabbage, Holland fancy per lb.....	2 1/2
Carrots, per bushel.....	60
Beets, per bushel.....	50
Turnips, per bushel.....	55
Onions, per bushel.....	1 50

CREAMERY BUTTER—

Manitoba creamery bricks, Winnipeg, in boxes.....	27
Creamery, in boxes.....	24 @ 25

DAIRY BUTTER—

Tubs, choicest.....	21 @ 22
Second grade, ground lots.....	15 @ 17

CHEESE—

Manitoba.....	13 1/2
Ontario.....	14

EGGS—

Fresh gathered, Winnipeg.....	25
Pickled eggs.....	21 @ 22

LIVE STOCK—

(Of cars, Winnipeg)—

Steers, tops.....	3 1/2 @ 4
Heifers and cows.....	3 1/2 @ 4
Bulls.....	2 @ 3
Veal calves.....	4 @ 5
Sheep.....	5 1/2
Lambs.....	5 1/2
Hogs, 150 to 200 lbs.....	6
Hogs, 250 to 300 lbs.....	5

MONTREAL.

Montreal, Feb. 14—The live stock markets were steady, no choice beeves, best being 4 1/2c.; good, 3 3/4 to 4 1/4c.; medium, 3 1/4 to 3 3/4c.; common, 1 1/2 to 3c. Sheep and lambs steady and scarce, at 4 1/2c. for sheep and 6c. for lambs. Calves sold \$3 to \$7, according to quality; hogs 7 1/2 to 7 1/4c.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Feb. 13—Cattle—beeves, \$3.85 to \$6.40; cows and heifers, \$1.50 to \$4.90; stockers and feeders, \$2.05 to \$4.00.
 Hogs—mixed and butchers, \$5.90 to \$6.15; good, heavy, \$6.05 to \$6.17 1/2; light, \$5.90 to \$6.10; bulk of sales, \$6.05 to \$6.12 1/2.

HOME JOURNAL

Life, Literature and Education

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.

St Valentine—the very name rouses thought. To the old it brings back memories of that youth to which in spirit they are going back as their years advance. To the young the sound of the Saint's name brings brightest expectations for the future. To those unhappy mediums for whom memory has yet no charms, and in whom realization has dimmed the glow of anticipation the day may bring regrets concealed under a carefully assumed scorn for those who still find pleasure in observing it.

It is slightly disconcerting to find that, though the name of the day and its observances are so closely connected in our minds that the one invariably recalls the other, there is really no connection whatever—not the most distant relationship—between St. Valentine and the observances which are held under his head and on his day. As a matter of fact St. Valentine had nothing to do with it, at all, at all, being a very worthy bishop of the early church, a miracle worker, too; and finally a martyr, who would, no doubt, have regarded with holy horror such frivolous performances and have been exceedingly shocked at having them carried on under his name.

The real origin of this custom goes back to very early times and is somewhat dimmed by the mists of antiquity. In England and Scotland in the long ago there was a belief that the birds choose their mates on the fourteenth of February. Chaucer and Shakespeare both allude to this belief in their works. From this reputed custom of the feathered tribes the human took example, and no the fourteenth of February the youth of both sexes met, and the young men choosing by lot were bound in mock betrothal for a year to the maidens whose numbers they had drawn. Presents were also exchanged between the two whom chance had given to one another.

But the mating of the birds and the choosing of the maidens happened to come on the very day that the church kept in memory of the martyrdom of St. Valentine, and the mating day was as often called St. Valentine's as it was called by its name in the Callender. Soon the gifts exchanged were called valentines, and when the actual ceremonies attendant on the day were dropped, the gift-giving was still continued and retained its name. At the present time the "valentine" usually takes the form of a tender message printed on a card much adorned with gilt and lace, numerous cupids with their bows and arrows dealing destruction to hearts piteously transixed with the naughty god's arrows.

"Sentimental" you say scornfully, "Unsuited to this material age". Perhaps so, but, after all, it may be well for us to keep alive a dainty and poetic custom in this age of little sentiment and much materialism. However, we are spoiling it as fast as we can by the fashion of sending tawdry and boorish caricatures, attempting to be humorous but sadly failing in the attempt, only succeeding in being vulgar and insulting. This uncomely fashion has cheapened and spoiled the associations connected with the day of St. Valentine—the saint who never sent a valentine.

THE LITERARY SOCIETY BADGE



We are pleased to present in this issue a small cut of the pin which has been chosen as the badge of the F. A. & H. J. L. S.

The maple leaves are green outlined with gold on a background of white enamel, the lettering is blue on a gold background, and the beaver is in gold on a crimson background, the whole forming a handsome pin that would be a credit to any society. Perhaps it would be well to repeat the conditions required to secure one of these dainty badges.

1. Send us a new subscriber to our paper.
2. Remit to us 60 cents by postal note, if you are a subscriber to our paper or belong to a family which subscribe for it.
3. Write a prize-essay and receive a pin if you prefer it to a book.

A PROMISING BEGINNING.

It has been gratifying indeed to witness the welcome accorded to the F. A. & H. J. Literary Society. Gratifying, but not unexpected for our friends have always shown a desire to progress, and a willingness to help along the Advocate ventures. Here are a few of the encouraging messages the new Society has received.

"Please enroll me as a member of the F. A. & H. J. L. S. I am one of your many enthusiastic readers and wish the Society and paper every success."
Brandon. PEARL KILFAYLE.

"Having read your liberal offer in connection with your F. A. & H. J. L. S., I send in my name as one of the well-wishers of your new educational system. I think something of the kind will prove beneficial, and I would like to see papers and essays on any subjects written by farmers and their families."
Cartwright. GEORGE ARMSTRONG.

"The F. A. & H. J. L. S. should be a great success. Please enroll me as a member of it."
Belmont. W. LENTON.

"I think the Society is a splendid idea."
Portage la Prairie. PEARL STACEY.

"I think this society of yours is a splendid idea. It will give us lonely isolated bachelors a chance to come out of our shells. Kindly put my name down as a member. I myself do not expect to be able to keep pace with most of the members, but may write you at some future time on some subject not too difficult."
Dubuc. JAMES DENNELL.

"I think the plan is a good one. It will help to get us acquainted with each other at any rate, and should be a great help to us all if we enter into it in the right spirit."
Balgonie, Sask. A. H. MACLEAN

READING IN THE FARM HOME.

EDITOR HOME JOURNAL:

In your issue of January 24th, in the department of Life, Literature and Education, a letter appeared entitled "Reading on the Farm." I heartily concur with the writer's views, re the duty of parents to provide good reading for the children on the farm, and

thus seek to cultivate a literary taste that they may enjoy the long winter evenings and educate themselves by a variety of subjects into well-informed citizens.

The agriculturalist has the advantage of the quiet "Ingle Nook", removed from the many cheap and frivolous attractions of town and village life; the moral forces are not sapped by vicious habits to the same extent, while the leisure is more profitably spent in mind culture.

However, the class of books which I would suggest differs considerably from those named by Mr. McGregor. I agree with him that the Bible should have the place of honor in every home. Next, various good, clean newspapers are indispensable, including "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal", at least one religious paper and a magazine such as "The Westminster." The person who does not read the newspapers and church news is very easily pointed out in a general conversation, and is rather to be pitied, for his fund of information consists of "local happenings."

In fiction, such books as the writer named, by Ralph Connor and Marion Keith, would come first, because of their high moral tone and their true ring of typical Canadian pioneer life, other books of fiction and the favorite poets of the reader, could be added.

History must be included in our list, and perhaps the most attractive form to introduce it, would be by way of biographies; and by the way, a good deal of geography, as well as history, is wrapped up in the lives of such men as Nelson, General Gordon, Gladstone, Carey and Knox. The history of our own Dominion should not be slighted.

Nature leads up to Nature's God. The mighty yet silent forces of nature surrounds us every day and are so common that we accept them as a matter of fact, and seldom seek to learn the cause and effect of their power. A most instructive evening could be spent on such subjects as light, sound, heat, electricity and the atmosphere, all of which are treated very distinctly in a text book on physics.

Geology offers a very interesting field for study and we could spend many evenings prying into the geological formation of Canada. Easy Star Lessons by R. A. Proctor, places at our disposal a simple but very accurate map of the positions of the stars for every month of the year, with the name of all the constellations and the principal stars contained in them. Who can gaze into the infinite depths of space without a thrill at the immensity of creation. Newton "thought God's thoughts after him" when he soared away in thought into the distant realms of eternal space and studied the wonderful precision of the laws of nature. Truly the heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament showeth his handiwork!

It is possible for every farmer to have a small well-selected library. Many spend as much on tobacco in one year as would buy an encyclopedia containing a complete mine of information, and by encouraging the young folks to study a number of subjects treated therein, they would soon develop a love for research.

I admit, Mr. Editor, that such studies as the above mentioned are not popular, but from my own observation the study of Shakespeare, Milton, Scott or Dickens is not any more so, in fact they lack attractiveness to the great majority of farmers' families; and in my own humble opinion the study of nature in its multitudinous branches would be more interesting, more attractive and more instructive to the youth on the

farm. However, a study of both would tend to a more well-balanced mind, and evolve a more interesting conversationalist.

I believe the winter evenings on the farm are a heritage for which we should be thankful to God, as a talent entrusted to us to use and improve.

CANUCK.

A SOUTH AFRICAN FARM SCHOOL.

South Africa in a few of its features is somewhat similar to the Northwest of Canada and perhaps some teachers in the "Little Red Schoolhouse" on the plains may be interested in the problems that confronted the English and Canadian teachers who went to South Africa at the end of the war to teach the Boers of the veldt. Kaffirs, it may be noted in passing, are usually taught in a mission, if at all.

During the war, as will no doubt be remembered, the Boer women and children were taken from their ruined farms where, owing to the cruel stress of war, starvation stared them in the face. The problem of the education of the children then faced the English Government and they solved it on the whole very successfully by the inauguration of camp schools, in which the thousands of children were taught the English language and the other usual subjects of study.

Many of the farm schools are now placed within eight or nine miles of a town and many of the teachers come into towns for the week-ends. A Kaffir boy was provided, in the pioneer days, to do the rough work. Food was got at the repatriation depots or country store. The teachers paid a nominal rent for their tent and furniture and received high salaries. The outfit of furniture was of very nice quality and of great variety, from the indispensable tin opener to the luxury of a wooden egg-stand. The authorities even included a hoe, rake and shovel, presumably for the purposes of gardening.

As the farm-school grows and flourishes the tents disappear and boarding schools of corrugated iron or wood are built for teachers and scholars, but it was not like that in the days of old, and the "pioneer girls" showed us little pluck in essaying the new life.

A Cape cart drove up one afternoon to the Teachers' Quarters in the Burgher Camp and carried off the first of our girls to a farm school. A discreet distance ahead two huge wagons, each drawn by ten mules and driven by Kaffirs, bore a varied collection of furniture, school forms, rations and personal belongings. Underneath one lumbering vehicle there swung gaily a three-legged iron pot, but no little picannin could be procured who would undertake to watch it while it was boiling and the prospects for a happy home for two (neither of whom professed a knowledge of cooking) seemed gloomy. Nevertheless they went off contentedly enough while we waved handkerchiefs and sang "Something tells me you are needed, so goodbye, Dolly Gray!"

In their first few days they had some thrilling experiences, chiefly with snakes. And at night they nearly went into hysterics when sleeping in the tents which had been put up for them by the ever useful S. A. C., or South African Constabulary. The latter gave them a dog and pistol for protection. The dog got between the flaps of the tent and nearly frightened them out of their wits. They quite forgot the pistol, which was tied by a rope to the top of the bed. But by the end of the first week they had become so accustomed to strange sounds that the rooting of pigs around the tent pegs and the hopping of frogs

along the floor did not disturb them much.

The teachers in one case left camp at two o'clock one afternoon to go a distance of twenty-six miles, and got there exactly twenty-three hours later. Evening found them, instead of at the farm, camped on the veldt waiting for the moon to rise so that they could find the lost road and the lost wagons. They feasted on dry bread and tinned herring, and when they eventually found the mule train the kaffirs were asleep and the mules outspanned. They slept on a bench and two mattresses and woke up to feel the rain on their faces and to see the grinning kaffirs approaching with an umbrella.

Then on and on they drove, "slogging" the mules at every step, and only refreshed by the kind offices of the men at an S. A. C. post, who only too gladly gave them food and drink, and shyly waited on them hand and foot. There was nothing but sun and wind and veldt: up one hill and down another: the interminable miles wearing away the gay spirits which had given the headmaster so high an opinion of the girls' bravery and endurance. Each hill and corner turned, they would say despairingly "Surely the farm, if it isn't all a myth, lies beyond the next". But it was only at the bottom of one at the world's end that they saw the tents of their new home.

It was after the "Head" had set a brighter face towards camp, that the deserted girls thought that they would look into the rations and see what their fare was to be for the next month, since the farm showed no signs of cows or fowls. But when those teachers surveyed thirty tins of "Maconochie's" (or soup and meat, canned) and thirty tins of apricot jam, and found no other varieties of meat or sweets to last them for a month, they turned pale.

But the Boer farmer, Joubert, had said he would take them to town "bije" (very often) so they thought they would get the rations changed next week. Casually mentioning the subject to him he smiled and said that of course his horses had to "go ploo" just then but three days before Christmas he would certainly take them in. It was only a month to wait, of course, but times is of little moment where it sleeps among the hills.

I visited town for a week end some months later and I think I must describe the mess tent as it looked one evening while we four sat around the little table one evening and played whist, and the rain and wind pattered and fluttered upon the canvas. It seemed odd to find the grace and daintiness of a woman's touch in that remote spot on the South African veldt. Matting lay in strips on the earthen floor: against a scarlet-draped box-cupboard filled with well-bound books there was set a bronze jardiniere full of white arum lilies: sketches and engravings were pinned on to the canvas "wall" and there were several easy folding chairs and tables holding magazines. The tent pole was treated most artistically a la Kaffir—a spoon for making Kaffir beer, of the size of an ordinary spade—one-stringed bows which can produce strange music, an old powder horn carved in curious fashion and festoons of odd bead chains strung with seeds, with copper anklets and bracelets.

Besides the "slaap-tent" or bedroom and the Mess Tent, or drawing- and dining-room above described there was the School Tent, the *raison d'être* of the lonely Veldt. The latter was situated close by the ruined farm house in which dwelt Mr. and Mrs. Joubert and their numerous family. The few other pupils came from farms adjoining three or four miles away. Of these some rode in on mules and horses and one or two were driven in ramshackle Cape carts. But in the case of most farm school children they walked. They were taught from 8.30 to 1 p. m. with a short recess.

Then the long afternoon and evening stretched in lonely perspective before the teachers and even the strenuous cooking which was sometimes required of them did not suffice to keep their thoughts from brooding on the gay camp days.

For a thousand dollars a year one can endure much, and when the choice was given them of a two or a three years' engagement on the farms a few of the pioneers were willing to remain, but the

The Variety Our Stock Affords

Those thinking of purchasing a musical instrument find an examination of our stock most interesting, as whether their wish is to buy a used Organ from \$25.00 upwards, a used Piano from \$50.00 upwards, or new Piano at prices all the way from \$300 upwards, the instruments are here.

Our stock of new instruments is at the present time most complete, and affords opportunities for securing values that are not equalled by any other firm in the west. We give a list of the different classes of instruments we represent below:

The Mason & Risch Piano

The instrument that represents the highest type of artistic pianoforte, and which has for the last thirty-five years been used and endorsed by distinguished authorities in Canada, the United States and abroad. Grand Pianos in four different designs and sizes. Uprights in five different designs and sizes. Prices according to size. Estimates given for special designs representing any period.

The Pianola

A name unknown ten years ago; now familiar in every part of the civilized world. It plays any piano. Any one can play it.

The Pianola Piano

Provides not only a Piano of high grade, but supplies also the means by which the instrument can be played. Four different styles at prices ranging from \$650 to \$1,000.

The Henry Herbert Piano

Manufactured by our company. An instrument of genuine musical merit, a favorite among music teachers. Thousands of satisfied customers testify to the excellence of this piano.

The Harmonic Piano

A moderate priced Piano, made with scrupulous attention to details, and believed by some of the best authorities in the piano trade to be by far the best Piano at its price, that the market affords.

The Aeolian

An instrument which affords the advantages of an orchestra in the home. Must be heard to be appreciated. Inspection cordially invited, from the merely curious, as well as from intending purchasers.

The Vocalion Organ

Just the thing for churches of small and medium size. Has the refined tone quality of the pipe organ, but costs very much less and occupies only a fraction of the space.

Cabinet Organs

We represent the celebrated Doherty Organs, instruments that for excellence of tone and durability are known throughout the world. Thirty different styles to select from.

Out of town customers are requested to write for catalogue (which we will mail free) of any particular class of instrument in which they may be interested. Remember our stock of used organs, upright and square Pianos. On request we will send list giving particulars with prices. Easy terms arranged on instruments of all classes.

We have established a Mail Order Department to give particular attention to outside enquiry and wish to impress upon those who cannot call at our warerooms, that it will be a pleasure to us to answer any questions which they may be interested to ask.

The MASON & RISCH PIANO COMPANY Ltd.

Winnipeg Warerooms

356 Main Street

majority clamored loudly for town schools.

Since then, I understand, conditions have much improved and the Farm School in South Africa is popular with the parents of the children as it always was with the latter while teachers are not so isolated, and so are much happier.

F. H. R.

STOCK FOOD AND HERBAGEUM.

Herbageum is not a Stock Food. A food is that which supplies nutriment. The manufacturers of Herbageum do not claim to supply any nutriment. It is nonsense to ask the feeder to pay more than the price of flax seed meal for food in any form.

There is nothing in Herbageum which has a direct action on an animal's system. It contains no drugs and no iron in any form. It can, therefore, be fed regularly every day. It never loses its effect and if it is withheld at any time there is no reaction. The

object of Herbageum is to assist in the digestion of the odorless and unaromatic winter food. If an animal is on real good pasture it does not need Herbageum. Nature is then supplying it with the aroma and flavor necessary to assure perfect digestion of the food.

A young calf can digest new milk but it can digest separated milk just as well as it can digest new milk, provided there is a quarter of an ounce of Herbageum put in the separated milk for every three calves. This is much cheaper than feeding new milk and the results are equally as good. Last week we gave in these columns the result of a test on bacon hogs made by D. C. Platt & Son of Millgrove. This week we will give the opinion of a firm of merchants who have had some experience in handling this line.

ALPIN CAMPBELL & SON, General Merchants, manufacturers of finest Cheese and Butter. Agents G. N. W. Tel. and Postmaster.

Ormond, Ont., Jan. 25th, 1906.
Messrs. Beaver Mfg. Co.,
Galt, Ont.

Gentlemen: We have been selling Herbageum for nearly twenty years. It is the same article that it was at the beginning and we have had constant evidence from our customers that it does all that is claimed for it. Just now the market is being flooded with Stock Foods that are advertised to do the things that Herbageum does, but the usual result of trial of our customers is that they return to Herbageum. It is an uncontestable fact that Herbageum leads the market in its line, and the probabilities are that it will still be with us when its present competitors are things of the past. This has already happened a number of times in past years as respects other Herbageum competitors and the indications are that it is going to happen again.

Yours truly,
(Signed) A. CAMPBELL & SON.

INGLE NOOK CHATS

THE CHILDREN FAR FROM SCHOOL.

Dear Dame Durden:—

Welcome back to the corner is my cry, although we have been getting along nicely while you were away. You have given us such a wide invitation that I hope there will be a great response. If I should begin with my questions of perplexity you would hold up your hands in horror, so will just give the chatters a few useful hints. I always rub the children's chests and throats with camphor grease and turpentine in case of a bad cold, and it cures them within twenty-four hours. When they have cold feet, I put them in hot water for a while and rub them with a coarse towel which helps to drive away a cold. I use hot water bandages for a bruise, and cold water for a sprained ankle. I teach my oldest boy at home, it being too far for him to go to school. Can you give me a few pointers in regard to teaching him, and how to keep his mind on his book while studying? He is a very nervous child and hard to control. Thanking you in advance, may I come again?
MARGARET W.

Horrify us? Not a bit of it. And even if you succeeded in doing so, it is worth a good deal to experience a genuine sensation—even one of horror. Come again and bring some of the bothers with you.

Now for the laddie! You did not mention his age, nor whether he could read at all yet. Since he is of a nervous temperament it does not seem to me wise to keep him at actual lessons too long at a time. Two periods of half an hour each at different times in the day are more satisfactory than a whole hour at once. But let the periods be regular whatever your decision as to their length and frequency, and insist that the work given then shall be done properly.

Having your boy at home with you all day gives you an opportunity to do a great deal of what might be called indirect teaching by which the boy unconsciously acquires a wide range of knowledge. Begin with what he knows. For instance when you are baking there may be much that he can tell you about the flour, the oatmeal, the water, milk, eggs, etc. and many things you can explain to him. He will be interested enough in those things to ask about the others and you can lead his mind farther afield, out into the great world beyond, by telling him something of the sugar, spices, tea and coffee, the countries in which they grow and the people who prepare them for us. For a regular lesson let him write the names of these things, or little sentences using the words. The animals on the farm and the articles of furniture in the house may be talked about and their names used in the same way, the relation between the written and the printed word is easily established.

In arithmetic you have a splendid chance at home to develop the small chap's reasoning powers. He can count the panes in the window, the buttons on a card, the patterns in the wall paper. Measurements such as pints, quarts, gallons; yards, feet, and inches; hours and minutes and the time of day; even some knowledge of fractions, such as a quarter, half, and three-quarter; the dozen and half dozen; something of our currency. You need not call these talks lessons, but as you sew or cook or preserve you can impart the knowledge to him.

Cultivate his fancy and imagination. Read stories so interesting that he will be anxious to know how to read for himself when you are too busy. Let him tell you stories about pictures he sees. If possible give him a little blackboard with white, and perhaps a few bits of colored crayon so that he can draw. Cutting pictures from papers and magazines teaches carefulness and neatness. You might let him paste the very best of them in a scrap book.

Let him ask plenty of questions; encourage his thinking and reasoning powers, store his mind with general knowledge, and then, even if he knows

little of the mechanical work of school life, yet when he goes to school at eight or nine years, the teacher will rise up and call you blessed for the excellent material you have given her to work upon.

I hope you may find some help in these suggestions, and if there has been any point missed that you would like to know call upon us again. It has just occurred to me that there may be "school-marms" among the chatters who have any number of bright ideas for you, Margaret. Shall we ask them?
D. D.

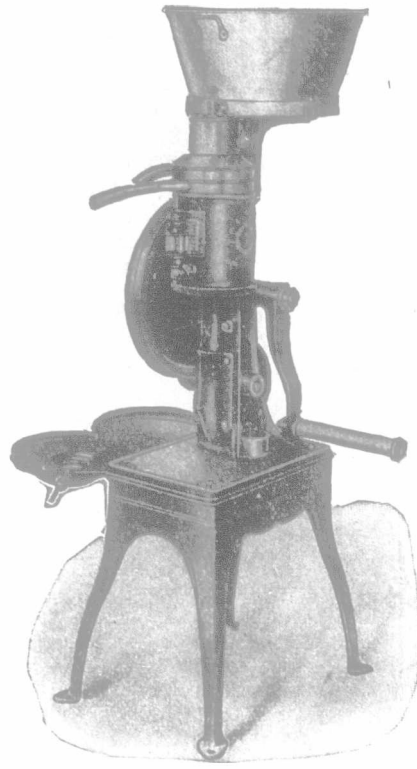
A time saver in the household that should be included in the list of labor-saving devices is the meat-chopper. When you have on hand a tough steak, or pieces that when cooked would look ragged and unappetizing, this little grinder can be used to change the unsatisfactory shape into delicious little meat cakes. Sometimes there are fragments of various kinds of meat, bits of roast, the last bits from a ham bone, a few scraps of chicken, may be all put together in the chopper and the croquettes thus formed will tempt the most fastidious. The chopper can also be used to grind up nuts, materials for chow-chow and Chutney sauce.



Royal Household Flour



De Laval Separators



If you are looking for something "just as good" for less mohey, you won't find it.

The so called "cheap" separator is cheap only from the standpoint of its' manufacturing cost, and its value to the purchaser for use is decreased in proportion to the difference in first cost between it and the separator of genuine worth.

De Laval Separators last a life time and guarantee daily satisfaction. 700,000 in use.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

14 and 16 Princess St., Winnipeg

Montreal Chicago Toronto Philadelphia New York San Francisco

THERE are many kinds of flour sold. Some are made from spring wheat and some from winter wheat.

What you ought to know is which wheat makes the best flour, and why.

Winter wheat is put into the ground in the fall, grows a few inches, then gives up to the snow. When the snow melts it grows again, ripening in July. It matures slowly, is soft and very starchy.

Spring wheat is sown in late April or early May, and ripens in August. It matures rapidly and is therefore strong. It's a flinty, translucent wheat, rich in gluten and containing nearly twice as much real nutriment as the winter wheat.

is made entirely from the hard, nutritious spring wheat, carefully selected from all the wheat of this kind grown in Canada.

Royal Household is fine, light and pure—milled by the most improved methods—in a mill as cleanly as your own kitchen.

Ask your grocer for Ogilvie's Royal Household—just enough to try. He may charge you a few cents more than you are used to paying, but you will forget that when you see the results in your bread and pastry.

Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Limited
Montreal.

"Ogilvie's Book for a Cook," contains 130 pages of excellent recipes, some never published before. Your grocer can tell you how to get it FREE.

THE BROOM BAG.

I sing the merits of the broom bag. Its wide sphere of usefulness has been impressed on me lately. For removing the dust from oilcloth, linoleum, painted floors, uncovered stairs, there is nothing better. It saves washing off floors so often, and prevents much stooping and bending. The bags I saw were made of fairly wide gray shaker flannel. Three yards of the material should easily make four bags, and it is well to have several on hand. When on the broom clean and fresh, the ceiling walls and woodwork may be brushed off, then for several days the same bag may be used for the floors. To make the bags cut off a piece of the flannelette eighteen inches long and the full width of the goods. Stitch the two selvaged edges together to make the side of the bag. Prepare a narrow scantily gathered frill about two inches wide to be stitched in with the bottom seam of the bag. Run a hem round the top in which to place a drawing string to be pulled up and tied tightly to the handle just above the broom.

How cosy and comforting the name of our Corner sounds in these nipping days when the frost catches one's breath and the wind bears down upon one round the street corners. The Ingle Nook—the rest place after a day's work well done; the refuge from the cares and worries that lie in wait for the worker beyond his own hearthstone; the meeting-place for parents and children for loving intercourse and helpful interchange of ideas and experiences; the safe warm corner that gathers into one spot all the joys and privileges of Home.

Does our Ingle Nook mean anything of that to us, its occupants? Is it a place to which we can bring some of the worries and perplexities of every-day life, that, trifling in themselves, yet add to the difficulty of making life a good thing? Is it a nook, cheerful and cosy, yet large enough for all where we meet, to exchange ideas, to give and receive assistance and to carry on a cheerful friendly intercourse?

If it is, then our corner is well named, and we are living up to the name; if it is not, then there is something wrong, seriously wrong. For this is our corner—the one spot in the paper where we are free to do and say just about what we please, as free as by our "ain firesides".

Now isn't that welcome enough for you all? Do not be a bit afraid to bring your difficulties. You know how willing you are yourself to help some one else and what pleasure you find in doing it. Won't you give some one else the pleasure of helping you in your particular puzzle, at the same time letting some other friendly soul have the benefit of the experience and wisdom you have gathered up during the years.

Let us make our Ingle Nook for 1906 a home-like market for ideas, where those who have them may bring their wares of advice and direction and cheer and laughter, and those who have not may come and receive without money and without price. Will some one second that motion? Thank you. Now all in favor say, "Ay"!

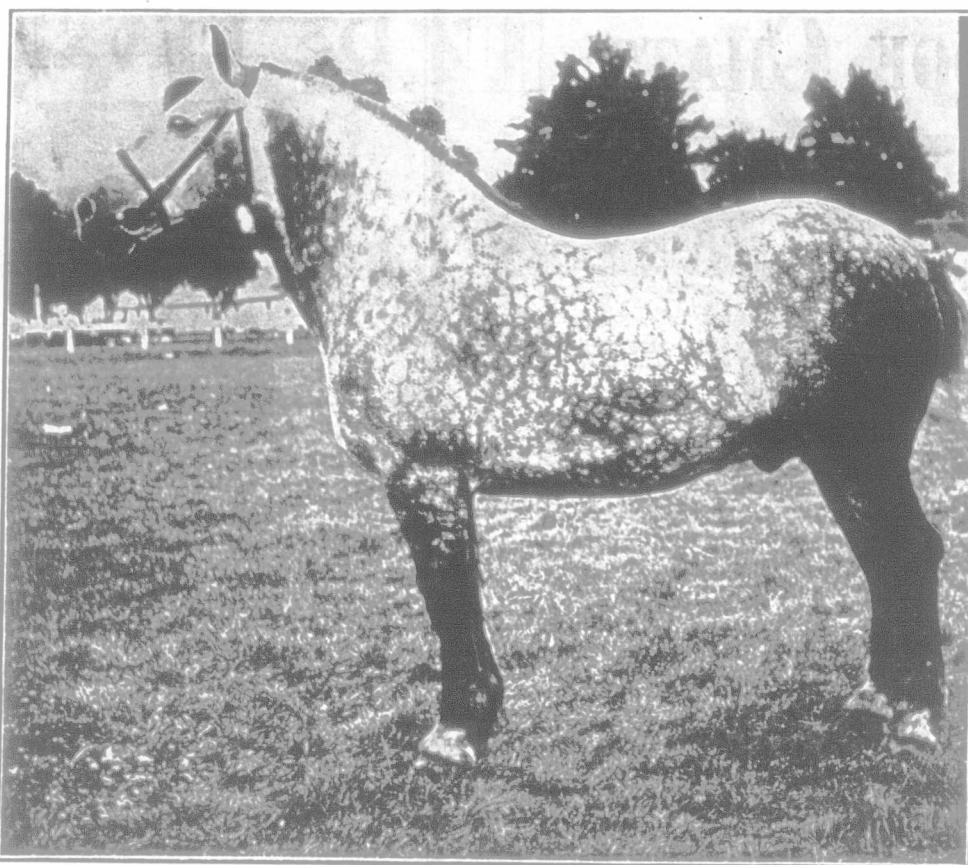
DAME DURDEN.

Dear Dame Durden:—

This is my first attempt to write to your corner, I have been like the little boy who was told to hear, and say nothing, I have been reading all the other interesting letters without saying anything, but shall not be silent any longer.

I am only twenty-four and have been married five years. Those five years were spent on a farm and were the happiest of all my life. I had always lived in a city, and when I was married did not know the first thing about housework of any kind. But I had good health and was willing to learn, and I married my husband to help him, not to hinder him. The first year we put up the buildings, and I had eight carpenters to keep. I put my shoulder to the wheel and taught myself, and to-day I can do the thousand little things that have to be done on the farm. I can make good bread and butter, milk the cows and all the rest of it.

I do pity those poor women who married brutes not men. My husband is a good, true, gentle man, and when I see them writing about the chores they do I feel sorry.



MEDOC

(40083)

THE NOTED PRIZEWINNER.

The above horse for sale; also several 2 and 3-year-olds, closely related. For particulars write or call on

JNO. H. STOUT

AT "THE OAKS"

Westbourne, - Manitoba.

Farm Lands for Sale

I have done a lot myself, and if my husband was busy I would help him, but then he would help me. I have cleaned the stables and he has scrubbed the floors, so you see it is tit for tat. I wish you could peep into our home sometimes. We are perfectly happy and our home is everything that the word home means.

We don't live on a farm now; we sold a month ago, because my health is failing and my hubby thinks the farm was too hard for me, but when I get strong we are going farming again. The farmer's wife has every advantage. Take for instance, last winter. I was in the city all winter and milk was twelve quarts for a dollar and I thought regretfully of the pail of milk the pigs would get at home. Well I must close, wishing you every success. May I come again?

The following gives instant relief for the worst cases of croup. Take three large onions, a cup of butter, a cup of brown sugar, a cup of water. Boil all thoroughly and give when cold, a teaspoon every hour. If the child is feverish take a boiled onion hot and tie it to his feet and a cold cloth at the back of his head. SUNSHINE.

Come again? you asked. Yes, indeed. It will do us good to have your cheery happy self in the Nook often, and to hear of your home. D. D.

People troubled with deafness might find relief in the treatment suggested by G. P. Way, whose address and proposition appear in another column.

MY TREASURES.

One day, when a restless child,
I clambered into a chair,
And found on a shelf above me
A casket of jewels rare.
They were so bright and sparkling,
And I quietly sat on the floor,
And carelessly handled the jewels,
When my father stood in the door,
To him, perhaps they were holy,
And I knew not what it meant,
But his eyes were fixed on me
With a sad and grave intent.
Then he gently took my playthings,
Though I pleaded in childish woe,
"O father, let me keep them."
Dear father, I want them so."
He held me close in his arm,
While my tears fell down like rain,
"My child I must keep these treasures,
But they shall be yours again."
He had never failed me never,
In his word my heart could rest,
So the storm of sobs and tears
Was hushed on my father's breast.

The happy years sped quickly,
And carried my childhood's days,
And brought to my heart a treasure
That made me glad always.
But one day a sorrow came,
And again I was pleading low,
"Oh Father, let me keep him,
Dear Father I want him so."
At length he lay asleep,
And I knelt by his low wh te bed,
His smile was still so sweet
When the pure young soul had fled.
And I heard my Father's voice,
While the hot tears fell like rain:
"My child, I must keep this treasure,
But it shall be yours again."

America's Leading Horse Importers

AT THE 1905 INTERNATIONAL LIVE-STOCK EXPOSITION

Won the Greatest Victory of the Age.

Roseberg—Grand Champion Percheron Stallion.
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18 First Prizes. 43 Prizes in All.

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The First-prize Winners and Champion Stallions at all the leading shows of both continents are now for sale in the stables of



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COMMON BLISTERS

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



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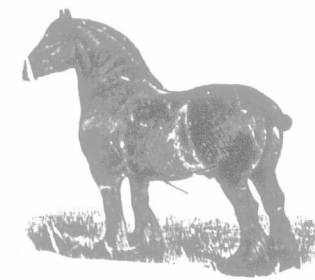
and all enlargements in horses and cattle.

\$1.00 small, \$2.00 large box, at Chemists or direct from

WESTERN AGENTS

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Clydesdales AND Hackneys



DALGETY BROS., Dundee, Scotland, and London, Ont., have on hand just now at their stables, London, Ont., a choice selection of above, including several prize-winners in this country and Scotland. All combining size and quality. Come and see them. om

JAMES DALGETY, Glencoe, Ont.

MANITOBA HARD WALL PLASTER
WOOD FIBRE PLASTER
PLASTER OF PARIS

THE BEST BRANDS OF PLASTER OF ALL KINDS ARE MADE BY
THE MANITOBA GYPSUM CO., 806 UNION BANK, WINNIPEG.

THE QUIET HOUR

WHITE ROBES FOR EVERY DAY.

"I would not keep my fairest thought,
Like folded garments, laid away,
With brodered imag'ries enwrought,
Too fine for simple song to say;
Nor own dim dreams beyond the reach
Of outward tending use and speech.
I would not put emotions by,
Ethereal, remote from deeds,
Like robes in lavender that lie
Awaiting death or bridal needs;
But I, adown life's travelled way,
Would wear my soul's best, every day!"

In all the Christian ages there has been a great deal of discussion about the meaning of the wedding garment, without which no guest may venture to present himself at the marriage-feast of Christ. Some think it is faith, while others feel sure it is love; some say it is Christ's righteousness imputed to the sinner, while others declare it to be that personal holiness without which no man may see the Lord. It is not my custom to try and settle vexed questions, but may I not suggest that the wedding garment includes all these? It is wonderful how often the symbol of a beautiful and glorious robe is used in the Bible—God evidently does not think clothes are of little consequence. The Bride of Christ is "arrayed in fine linen, clean and white; for the fine linen is the righteousness of saints." She is also said to be "clothed with the sun"—a magnificent robe indeed!—and we know that the brightest light is brilliantly white. She is clothed with the "sun," and Christ is Himself the Sun of Righteousness, who counsels men to come to him for white raiment that they may be clothed, and that the shame of their nakedness may not appear. Faith without works of loving service is dead, and personal holiness—the whiteness of a soul which ever reveals itself in an outward beautiful life—results from a close union with Christ, the Bridegroom.

Let no one make the great mistake of thinking that those who follow the Great Leader, "clothed in fine linen, white and clean," have turned their backs on earthly happiness for the sake of future joys. As a modern writer forcibly says: "Righteousness in its essence is blessedness. A wedding robe—not a convict's garb—for righteousness knows nothing of bitter servitude; not a hair shirt, for a pure life is not a course of irritating prohibitions and mortifications; not a poisoned robe, like the tunic of Nessus, for there are no secret griefs feeding on a pure heart; not mourning weeds, for the service of truth is not a life of tears; not a shroud, for goodness does not mean death and despair. The emblem of righteousness is bridal attire, wrought with flowers, bedropped with gold, lighted with jewels. The convict's rig, the hair shirt, the poisoned tunic, the mourning weeds, the shroud—they are not in the wardrobe of the Church of God at all. These ghastly things are worn by Passion and Fear, by Avarice, Selfishness, Pride, Lust, Ambition, outside the Christian Church. All our garments smell of myrrh. We walk in white, our heads anointed with the oil of gladness."—(Rev. W. L. Watkinson.)

Young people make a sad mistake when they decide to live for selfish pleasure first, intending to choose the service of Christ later on in life. Joy and gladness walk hand in hand with holiness, and no one can sow the wild oats of sin without reaping its natural harvest of miserable regret.

"Oh, white young souls, strain upward, upward still,
Even to the heavenly Source of Purity."

Wear your white robes of holy thoughts and high ideals every day, keeping your whole soul open so that Christ may pour his purifying Presence through and through you. We know how wonderfully the sun can whiten discolored garments; so, also, the soul's robes will grow white and clean if they are continually bathed in the light of the Sun of Righteousness, if the thoughts are fixed on Him, and all sins are brought into the light of his penetrating gaze.

"Let no earth-stain thy robe of glory mar:
Wrap it around thy bosom undefiled;
Yet spread it daily in the clear Heaven's sight
To be new-bathed in its own native Light."

If you have "loved God at first sight, and have never fallen away from your first love," thank God on your knees for this great grace, and try to walk watchfully and prayerfully lest you soil your white robes, daily bringing them to Christ to be purified from every stain. "Blessed is he that watcheth, and keepeth his garments."

If you are tempted to read a book that you instinctively feel will tarnish and sully the whiteness of your thoughts in the slightest degree, put it down instantly, as you value the bright purity of your soul. Remember how easily a white robe may be stained, and how hard it often is to get rid of the stain. Though a crime may be committed in a moment, the punishment for it may be lifelong, and a few foolish, unkind words may destroy a long friendship beyond remedy. It may seem to us that the penalty is extreme and almost unjust, but at least we are not unwarned. Both our bodies and souls are delicately poised, and must be handled carefully. A child, by one foolish act of bravado, may make himself a helpless cripple for life; so the daring determination to read one doubtful book or to join in a doubtful conversation, may be regretted—with good cause—for a lifetime. The white robes of purity are intended for every-day use, and they should be kept with jealous care, as a bride keeps the bridal dress in which she desires to stand before God's altar. Never fear that you will have the smallest reason to regret your wise choice, for those who—like the Bridegroom Himself—love righteousness and hate wickedness, are like him, anointed with the oil of gladness above their fellows. Their white garments are fragrant with myrrh, aloes and cassia, being brought out of the King's own wardrobe, even "out of the ivory palaces, whereby they have made thee glad."

"And her face is lily-clear,
Lily-shaped, and dropped in duty
To the law of its own beauty.
And her smile, it seems half holy,
As if drawn from thoughts more far
Than our common jestings are.
And a stranger, when he sees her
In the street even, smileth stilly,
Just as you would at a lily."

If you wish to be one of God's snowy fragrant lilies, keep your eyes on Him day after day, and look up often into the starry silence of the night. Lilies



To make more butter
To have less washing
Little bother
And far less work,
Use the

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The Cream Separator
That all Canadians
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Simple, Safe and Handy.
Ball bearings throughout

RAYMOND M'F'G. CO., Ltd., WINNIPEG, MAN.
344 PORTAGE AVENUE.

WHAT IS A CLASSIC?

The Standing Given to Works of Art by Educational Institutions.

Authors may find their books on the booksellers' "best sellers" list, they may read extravagant and fulsome reviews in the literary papers, they may even be invited into Society with a capital S, but their summit of bliss is not reached until some well-established seat of learning authorizes their productions as suitable for the use of students. Then the works become classics, just as musical compositions are regarded as classics when they are used for instructional purposes. When conservatories of music throughout the country are seeking Gourlay pianos for the use of their teachers the natural deduction is that this particular make of piano is of the highest grade. Recently the firm of Gourlay, Winter and Leeming, Toronto, received two more applications for instruments from conservatories in the western part of Ontario. Appreciation of the merit of the instrument is growing every day, particularly among musicians who are competent to recognize that piano ideal so often spoken of, but so seldom heard—a singing tone. The Gourlay has it.

GINSENG is a money making crop. Room in your garden to grow hundreds of dollars worth annually. Thrives through out the U. S. and Canada. We sell roots and seed during spring and fall planting seasons and buy the dried product. You can get started in this profitable business for a small outlay. Send 2c stamp to-day for illustrated literature telling all about it.

The St. Louis Ginseng Co., St. Louis, Mo.

THE KARN

IS THE

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That accounts for the fact that **WE HAVE SOLD 125 PIANOS** in the new Provinces during the past year.

The Karn combines accuracy of tone with simplicity of construction and artistic design.

Write to-day for the Karn catalogue, No. 45, of Pianos and Organs.

We are the Oldest Piano Dealers in the Provinces, and Sole Representatives for the Karn.

C. KINNIBURGH & CO.
CALGARY :: :: ALBERTA

HOLYROOD PRODUCTION 70785 is offered at the small fee of \$5 to a limited number of approved bidders for a short time. Send for stud card free. om Glencairn Kennels.
R. E. CLARKE, - West Lorne, Ont.

Every Home Needs Good Music

and when you have an offer of abundance of good music, combined with clean, wholesome entertainment, at only a fraction of its worth, every man owes it to his family to immediately take advantage of such a chance. Think of a concert every evening right in your own home. Think of yourself, too, comfortably settled in your easy chair, with your pipe, after a hard day's work, listening to the most beautiful music by famous Bands and Orchestras, the sweetest singers, the funniest talkers and entertainers. Why wouldn't you sell it for \$25.00 an hour after it had been in the house.

JUST THE
THING FOR
WINTER
EVENINGS



SEND ONLY \$1.00

as a guarantee of good faith and we'll ship to your Express Office this Grand Concert Phonograph Outfit, consisting of one beautiful Singing and Playing Machine worth \$15.00, ten 50c Records, Needle Box 25c, and 100 Needles 10c—total value \$30.35, additional ones. Now understand we are not offering you any bargain stock but the latest up-to-date goods, and at the lowest prices ever approached in the Talking Machine business before. We have good reasons for making this big slump in prices, but all that interests you is that we are offering a few dozen of the best Home Entertaining Outfits—Instruments, Records and everything complete—for about one-third its value. It would be a pity to miss it. We strongly advise you to write at once. Remember you run no risk. Read our straightforward offer above. Address—**JOHNSTON'S LIMITED, Canada's Largest and Leading Phonograph Dealers, 191 YORK STREET, DEPARTMENT TORONTO, CANADA.**

We really can't make this advertisement too strong nor say too much in praise of this Grand Concert Phonograph Outfit. It is positively worth \$20.35. The Instrument itself is thoroughly up-to-date, with large size, beautifully toned, concert size Sound Box, handsome Cabinet highly polished to a fine glass finish, fine gold and silver trimmings, and large inverted shaped Horn, through which the words and music issue, loud, clear, distinct and as sweet as a bell, talks, sings and plays much plainer than lots sold for \$20.00. They are all exactly like the illustration except that some have a little different Horn. The Records are simply wonderful, they are so clear, distinct and natural. We mention a few titles in the illustration, which, perhaps, mightn't be what you would like but we have thousands of others. We can give you almost anything in Bands, Orchestras, Chimes, Duets, Quartettes, Sacred Music, Selections on any instrument, every description of Dance Music, Sad, Comic Sentimental and Coon Songs, all the latest popular music and all the old favorites as well. You can send for our Catalogues if you would like to make your own selections, but it will

save time if you will tell us what you like and let us choose for you. There is really no minute to lose. We have only a few dozen Outfits to offer at this price and we fully expect to sell every one the first time this advertisement appears. You can order as many Records, besides the ten, as you like, and we'll send all we can and charge you only 25c each for the additional ones. Now understand we are not offering you any bargain stock but the latest up-to-date goods, and at the lowest prices ever approached in the Talking Machine business before. We have good reasons for making this big slump in prices, but all that interests you is that we are offering a few dozen of the best Home Entertaining Outfits—Instruments, Records and everything complete—for about one-third its value. It would be a pity to miss it. We strongly advise you to write at once. Remember you run no risk. Read our straightforward offer above. Address—**JOHNSTON'S LIMITED, Canada's Largest and Leading Phonograph Dealers, 191 YORK STREET, DEPARTMENT TORONTO, CANADA.**

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English Cocoa.

EPPS'S

An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.

COCOA

The Most Nutritious
and Economical.

Purity of the Blood

THE BEST PROTECTION AGAINST
DISEASE—OBTAINED BY
USING

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

If you enquire into the cause of sickness, pain and suffering, you will find that nine-tenths of it results from derangements of the liver, kidneys and bowels.

This was the truth arrived at by Dr. Chase when he began experiments which led to the discovery of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

The liver and kidney are intimately related as filters of the blood, and the regularity of the bowels depends on the healthful action of the liver.

Hence it happens that when the liver and kidneys are made healthy and vigorous by the influence of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, such diseases as biliousness, liver complaint, kidney disease, indigestion and constipation soon entirely disappear.

With the liver and kidneys in healthful working order, the purity of the blood is ensured, and you are protected against colds, fevers and contagious and infectious diseases.

As a family medicine to promptly cure the most common ills of life there is no preparation that can be compared with Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. In every neighborhood there are people who have proven the merit of this medicine. Ask them.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Pain cannot exist where Dr. Chase's Backache Plaster is applied.

The Register says, "Mr. A. E. Kellington suggests another telephone scheme: it is in use in Iowa. Farmers form a Company of 10 or 20 and instal their own phones, pay the town central, say \$5 per year for switching, and have a good service to all the town stores and long distance when the government trunk lines are complete, at a cost of about \$1 per month. A company is doing this at Clearwater, Man., and report the total cost of installation to be \$50 per phone, including instrument, wire, poles &c, complete. Repairs are but small cost per year—probably \$2 per phone. This system could easily be adopted in this district at a great advantage to the town and country."

Doubtless these farmers purchased their equipment from the Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., which makes a specialty of equipping farmers' lines with up-to-date appliances.

Write them for their illustrated catalogue, "How the Telephone helps the Farmer." It certainly does, and is one solution of how to keep the girls on the farm.

WOOD FOR SALE

In car lots, good, seasoned poplar wood. Price \$2.50 per cord, f. o. b. Edrans on C.P.R. or Berton on C.N.R.

JOHN D. HUNT,
Carberry, Man.

WE BUY FURS SKUNK MINK COON

and all other kinds. Top market prices and quick cash returns. Trappers Guide Free to those who ship and mention this ad.

McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
WRITE FOR CIRCULARS

grow slowly, accepting joyously the sunshine and the rain which God sees fit to send, make use of every thing, even of the clogging earth beneath their feet, trusting God to send all that is necessary for their beautiful development.

Then what of those who have not kept their white robes? Is there no shining wedding garment for a penitent, stained soul that is weary of sinning and longs to be clean again? Surely our Bible is indeed a gospel—"good news"—for such as these. Think of the publicans and sinners who came to the King while he was on earth. Was any one of them sent sternly away? Think of the beautiful parable of the Prodigal Son. He was drawn home to his father's heart, not by love, but by deepest need. Instead of severe rebuke, he received a glad and tender welcome. Not a moment was wasted in examining his rags or his motives for return. The revised version of St. Luke, xv., 22, reads: "The father said to his servants, bring forth quickly the best robe and put it on him." There was no delay; he entered his father's house dressed in the very best robe, although he had no claim on anything there, having recklessly wasted all his portion. Only God can truly say, "Thy sins be forgiven thee!" He has the power as well as the will to cleanse a guilty soul, to say: "Take away the filthy garments from him.... and I will clothe thee with change of raiment."

"Every day is a fresh beginning;
Every morn is the world made new;
You who are weary of sorrow and sinning
Here is a beautiful hope for you;
A hope for me and a hope for you.

"Every day is a fresh beginning;
List, my soul, to the glad refrain,
And in spite of old sorrow and older sinning,
And puzzles forecasted, and possible pain,
Take heart with the day, and begin again,
Hope.

A short time ago one of our readers wrote an article for "The Quiet Hour," referring especially to the death of young children. Yesterday I read, in one of Bishop Brooks' sermons, the following beautiful words on that subject; perhaps they may prove comforting to some of our readers.

HOPE
What is it when a child dies? It is the great Head Master calling that child up into His own room, away from all the under teachers, to finish his education under His own eye, close at His feet. The whole thought of a child's growth and development in heaven instead of here on earth, is one of the most exalting and bewildering on which the mind can rest. Always the child must be there. Always there must be something in those who died as children to make them different to all eternity from those who grew up to be men here among all temptations and hindrances of earth. There must forever be something in their perfect trust in the Father, something in the peculiar nearness and innocent familiarity of their life with Jesus, something in the simplicity and instinctiveness of their relation to the truth, something pure even among all the perfect purity which we shall all have reached, something wiser than the wisest, showing that even there there is a revelation that can be given only to the babes. Something more perfectly serene and triumphant to mark forever the perfected life of those who never sinned, and whose whole education has been in the full sunlight of their Father's presence.

Rt. Rev. PHILLIPS BROOKS, D.D.

SUNSHINE OR CLOUD: WHICH?

A CHAT WITH OUR GIRLS.

Girls, the world has for us a sad or a sunny face, just as we look at it from day to day, for very much of our sunshine comes from within. God's sunshine is always around and about us, but sometimes our hearts are heavy and our eyes too blind to see it, and sometimes we have been so determined to choose our own lot that we put ourselves into a dark corner, and then are inclined to blame others for the gloom around us.

Not long ago I read a German story of two little girls. It told how they played together in a strange garden, and then went home to their mother.

The first came in with a clouded brow and a slow step.

"The garden is a sad place, mother," she said.

"Sad, my child! Why sad?"

"I have been all round," she replied, "and every rose tree has cruel thorns upon it."

Then the second child came running in, her face wreathed with smiles, her eyes dancing with joy. "Oh, mother, the garden is such a beautiful place!"

"Beautiful, is it?"

"Oh, yes, mother; I have been all round, and every thorn bush has lovely roses growing on it."

"Well, that little story needs no comment. Its simple moral is that we find what we look for. Some of us, perhaps, are inclined to think it a hardship to have to work, whereas work is our greatest blessing, for surely life would be intolerably dull if we had not each found something definite in it to do, apart from the fact that work in this world is part of our training for the life which awaits us in the world to come. Where a choice is possible, it is our wisest course to try to find such work as best suits us, and for which we are best adapted by taste and temperament, for then we are more likely to do it well, and to be happier in the doing. To this common-sense, practical view of the question I would add that even for one whose work is uncongenial some amelioration may be found. Why need workers at the desk, who have to use their brains from morning until night, forget that they have arms and legs, which by natural laws become clumsy and stiff and unusable if they get no chance for exercise? A turn at the broom indoors, and a brisk walk, or even a little digging in the garden in summer, or a vigorous use of the snow shovel in winter, will even things up nicely. Then, per contra, why should not those whose occupation entails manual effort, mere mechanical toil, let their brains lie fallow? In these days of night classes, lectures on every possible subject, and free libraries, no one need become narrow or stupid. All that is wanted to avert such a calamity is to establish an intelligent fellowship between brain and muscle.

But to revert to our first contention, that the world has a sad or a sunny face for us, according to the light with which we meet it from within. "Peak like you do when you laugh," cried the weak little voice of a sick child, quick to detect the despondent tone in the voice of her usually cheery visitor. To others, our countenances are easily-read barometers, and according as their record is interpreted may the day be a sad or a hopeful one to those who read them for none of us liveth unto himself.

In an issue of only a fortnight or so ago, a dear little original poem appeared on "Work," sent to our "Home Journal" by a reader of "The Farmer's Advocate" in Alberta. Read it, dear girls, and glean from it comfort and inspiration, when you are inclined to be down-hearted in the doing of your daily work; but if, on the other hand, you are willing and free for loving service to those less happily circumstanced than yourself, think.

"They might not need me—
Yet they might!
I'll let my heart be
Just in sight.
A smile so small
As mine, might be
Precisely their
Necessity."

H. A. B.

TELEPHONES. Instances are not wanting throughout the country of the entire satisfaction derived from independent local telephone systems, and the investigation into the telephone situation now going on, is likely to lead to the establishment of connections over the Bell Company's lines. Those being the facts, parties contemplating erecting a telephone system should make an effort to get efficient, cheap apparatus and for such goods, we would recommend anyone wishing to learn about the construction of telephone systems to write The Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., for booklet 111-A.

The oldest agricultural
paper in Canada, The
FARMER'S ADVOCATE,
founded 1866, \$1.50 a
year.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN.

Stock Judging Schools will be held under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture and the local Agricultural Societies at the following points:—

Churchbridge, February 20 and 21.
Saltcoats, February 22 and 23.
Moosomin, February 27 and 28.
Wapella, March 1 and 2.
Broadview, March 3.

SPEAKERS.

D. McCrae, Guelph, Ont., Lecturer on Horses.

J. L. Warren Acton, Ont., Lecturer on Cattle.

G. R. Cottrelle, Milton, Ont., Poultry Expert.

Grenfell, March 5 and 6.
Wolseley, March 7 and 8.
Santaluta, March 9 and 10.
Indian Head, March 12 and 13.
Regina, March 14 and 15.
Moose Jaw, March 16 and 17.
Weyburn, March 19.
Estevan, March 20.
Alameda, March 21.
Carnduff, March 22.
Gainsboro, March 23 and 24.

SPEAKERS.

C. M. MacRae, Ottawa, Lecturer on Horses.

Robt. Ness, Howick, Lecturer on Cattle.

G. R. Cottrelle, Milton, Poultry Expert.

Animals will be used at the morning and afternoon sessions to demonstrate the desirable and undesirable forms. Score cards will be given to the audience to teach the value of the different parts of the animal, after which those present will score the animals themselves. The instructors will then go over the animals and give the correct scoring. Young men should not miss these meetings and the ladies are especially urged to attend the Poultry lecture.

J. R. C. HONEYMAN,
Deputy Commissioner.

Department of Agriculture,
Province of Saskatchewan.
Regina, February 1, 1906.

Be a Watchmaker

EARN WHILE YOU LEARN.
Write for our Free Book, "How to Be a Watchmaker." A postal card will do.

STONE'S SCHOOL OF WATCHMAKING
Globe Building St. Paul, Minn.

THE POSTMASTER TELLS HIS SECRET

His Health Mainly Due to
the Use of Dodd's Kidney
Pills.

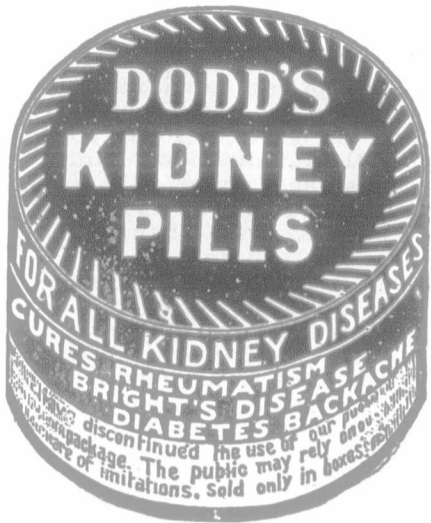
Postmaster Lee Looks Ten Years
Younger Than His Seventy-Six Years
and He Gives the Credit to the Great
Canadian Kidney Remedy.

TABUCINTAC, Cumberland, Co., N.B., February 12—(Special).—Horatio J. Lee, postmaster here, is now in his seventy-sixth year but so bright and healthy does he look and so energetic is he in his movements that he would easily pass for ten years younger.

"How do I keep young looking," the postmaster says. "Well I attribute it largely to my good health and my health is mainly due to the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I first learned the value of this Kidney Remedy some years ago. I was then suffering from Kidney Disease. My feet and legs swelled and I had to rise eight or ten times in the night because of urinary troubles. Six boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills restored my health at that time and I have used them at intervals since.

"To anyone afflicted with Kidney Trouble I say 'Dodd's Kidney Pills are all right.' Try them, and you will be sure to find a benefit."



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We wish to secure immediately two good farms in choice agricultural section, soil must be good and title perfect; will pay cash for the right place if it suits; good wheat land preferred. We want one farm over four hundred acres, and one medium size. Give description and lowest cash price. Possession must be had in April. Address North American Land Co., Lock Drawer 980, Minneapolis, Minn.

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Consignments Solicited. Top Prices.

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Grand Young Bulls, Cows, Heifers, and pure-bred

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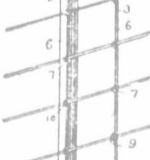
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A score of Choice young bulls of A1 breeding; also some good breeding females, all ages. Inspection and correspondence invited.

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For the fall trade I have to offer about 30 young April sows, of the up-to-date type; these will be bred to a prizewinning boar for early spring litters. Also 10 nice young spring boars fit for full service. I have some nice September pigs that I am offering at right prices. Correspondence solicited. Address,

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CHILDREN'S CORNER

A NARROW ESCAPE.

"There is no danger Mother, many younger boys than I have gone out on this same lake even when a storm threatened. But now see the sky is beautiful."

These words were spoken by a boy who looked to be about sixteen years of age, as he made preparations to go on his first party expedition. Some of his hard working "chums" had planned for a half-fishing, half-exploring holiday. This boy, Roy by name, had been kindly asked by the others to join them. Roy was delighted with the prospect of such a trip, for he was very poor, working very hard day by day to earn a few dollars for his mother. The mother shrank from letting her only son sail away with careless boys like himself, for her beloved husband had been caught out in a storm that once swept over this same lake a few years before, and had found a watery grave. But Roy overthrew all the obstacles that she set in his way, and soon he found himself sailing out into the sparkling blue waters, while his mother waved her handkerchief to him from the shore.

The lightest wind was in its nest, the tempest in its home, the whispering waves were half asleep, the clouds had gone to play. It seemed as if the day were one sent from the skies. Roy completely lost himself. How calm it was! They fished a little, but the boys liked moving on and on better, and they chatted and rowed merrily by turns. They were in fine spirits. About one o'clock one of see boys thought he saw the mast of a ship in the far distance against the horizon. He called the attention of the other boys to it, and while they looked it seemed to be coming very fast, for it was looking larger than when first noticed. But one of the boys said, "It is only a cloud." Nothing more was said and they drifted slowly on.

Suddenly Roy was awakened from the reverie into which he had fallen by a cold, sharp wind blowing on his thin clad shoulders, and on looking up, he perceived sullen clouds, scudding, black and swift across the sky. It was not "only a cloud" now. A storm was rising. This sobered every boy. Each one tried to encourage the other while his own heart throbbed with fear, for they were only boys. Of course, they turned their boat homeward. The wind was favorable and they drifted swiftly on. They could see that were they making good time, but suddenly the wind changed to almost the opposite direction, and drove them back as swiftly as they had come. Each boy seized an oar, putting forth all his strength. But what was the strength of their inexperienced arms to that of the wind and the boisterous waves! Roy's mind wandered back to his pale-faced mother, as the boat tossed to and fro. He recalled his boyish words "there is no danger"; but he now realized his mistake. Still on they swept; and now, to their horror they could see the big black rocks towering before them. They heard the boat scratch sharply on something below, and soon tiny stream of water commenced to pour in. Roy was the first to have presence of mind enough to plug the hole with his handkerchief. The hole was small and the handkerchief answered the purpose. What could they do? And how long before the waves would engulf their light boat? These were the two questions that stood before each boy's mind like print.

Soon another sharp scratch was heard as before. Now the water came pouring in. They tried to dip it out as fast as it came in; but in vain! All at once the boat stopped, tossed and stuck fast. They were on a sand bar, and near by was an inviting rock. Each boy in his turn sprang quickly out and waded for the rock. They were just in time, for two minutes afterwards the boat went down. It was now about five o'clock. Three hours they had tossed about on that angry lake. Cold and wet they huddled together on that narrow strip of rock only a few feet above the waves, that roared like an angry

beast that had lost its prey at the last moment.

We cannot describe the terror of the parents at home, as they peered into the darkness for those boys who had sailed away in such spirits only that morning. About mid-night they returned home sad-hearted, filled with grief. Roy's mother, paler than usual, sat without a tear, by the stove with her well worn Bible in her hand, and a light in the window all night. How many hearts rose in prayer for those boys that night? The next morning the storm had abated and the lake was much calmer. Strong old sailors got into boats that often had weathered the storm to go in search of the boys. They wandered many a mile over the trackless lake, and were on the verge of returning, when one of the men espied the flag that the boys had hoisted to hail any passing boat.

We can imagine the joy of the boys as the boat drew near, but we can hardly imagine the parents' joy especially Roy's pale-faced mother when she was permitted to clasp once more her beloved son. ETHEL P. GILL. Aged 15 years.

Prince Ailsa, the horse whose illustration appears on another page, is one of the several good stallions in the Galbraith stables at Brandon. He is a brown six years old, sired by the Cedric horse "Prince Regnant" by the Highland Society Show first prize winner "Lord Ailsa." Lord Ailsa was owned by the Galbraiths in Scotland and stood at \$60 service fee and earned in one year as much as \$4,500. Interested horsemen are always welcome at the Manitoba stables and a special invitation is extended to those in attendance at the Live Stock and Grain Growers' Conventions.

In the window of Brown & Mitchell, Brandon, Man., is exhibited an object that is receiving much well merited attention from people passing along Rosser avenue. The object is the bust of His Majesty King Edward, in stone, the work of Mr. A. Hart, of the firm of Drysdale & Co., this city. The bust is exceedingly well executed, the clever artist having shown remarkable skill in outlining and perfecting the features and giving the proportions. The artist and the Drysdale Co., are to be congratulated on producing such a creditable piece of work. Brandon Daily Sun.

The McMillan Fur & Wool Co. of Minneapolis, Minn, advise:

Ship your furs to us at Minneapolis by express and the express agent will attend to getting them through the customs house and forwarding them to us. Ship Hides, Pelts, Wool, Seneca Root, Deerskins, Tallow and Grease by freight.

The customs houses are located as follows: On the "Soo" Line from the east, at Sault Ste. Marie; on the N. P., "Soo", and G. N. from Winnipeg and beyond, at Emerson; the "Soo" Line from Regina and beyond, at Portal; and on the Lethbridge Line, at Coutts.

Ship all furs by express, except mail packages. Pack in some kind of a bale or else in a sack with rope tied around the center and end, and bill as "Bale". Express charges much less in bales than in sacks.

We are in receipt of that marvelous book of strawberry lore, the 1906 issue of R. N. Kellogg's "GREAT CROPS OF STRAWBERRIES AND HOW TO GROW THEM."

The R. N. Kellogg Co. is authority on everything that relates to the strawberry and its production, and we are glad to learn that this company is about to begin the publication of a monthly illustrated magazine, under the title of THE STRAWBERRY.

The 1906 Strawberry book is one of the handsomest of its kind in print, filled with beautiful illustrations of home scenes of enthusiastic strawberry growers and other characteristic views beautifully reproduced in half-tone.

Indigestion

Stomach trouble is not really a sickness, but a symptom. It is a symptom that a certain set of nerves is ailing. Not the voluntary nerves that enable you to walk and talk and act—but the AUTOMATIC STOMACH NERVES over which your mind has no control.

I have not room here to explain how these tender, tiny nerves control and operate the stomach. How worry breaks them down and causes indigestion. How misuse wears them out and causes dyspepsia. How neglect may bring on kidney, heart and other troubles through sympathy. I have not room to explain how these nerves may be reached and strengthened and vitalized and made stronger by a remedy I spent years in perfecting—now known by physicians and Druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Restorative. (Tablets or Liquid.) I have not room to explain how this remedy, by removing the cause, usually puts a certain end to indigestion, belching, heartburn, insomnia, nervousness, dyspepsia. All of these things are fully explained in the book I will send you free when you write. Do not fail to send for the book. It tells how the solar plexus governs digestion and a hundred other things every one ought to know—for all of us, at some time or other have indigestion. With the book I will send free my "Health Token"—an intended passport to good health.

For the free book and the "Health Token" you must address Dr. Shoop, Box 53 Racine, Wis. State which book you want. Book 1 on Dyspepsia. Book 2 on the Heart. Book 3 on the Kidney. Book 4 for Women. Book 5 for men. Book 6 on Rheumatism

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NOTICE.

FOREST TREE PLANTING

Those desiring to avail themselves of the co-operation of the Department of the Interior in forest tree planting in 1907 should send in their applications to the undersigned without delay, in order that their land may be inspected next season. These applications will receive attention according to the date they are received, and any not in before the 1st of March, 1906, will be held over till the following year. Simply write a few lines without delay, signifying your wishes and giving your name in full, post office address, and the number of your section. For circular and further information apply to the undersigned at Ottawa.

E. STEWART, Supt. of Forestry.

Department of the Interior, Forestry Branch, Ottawa. January 17, 1906.

WANTED! SEED GRAIN

Wheat, Spring Rye, Oats, Peas, Barley and Speltz, suitable for seed. Send Samples. Highest prices paid.

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is the secret of success of many great men. You may have talents which, if properly developed, would place you in the foremost rank of success.

F. D. Macorquodale, Toronto, Ont., writes:

"It gives me great pleasure to state that my success in passing the examination of the Federation of Insurance Institutes of Great Britain and Ireland was due almost entirely to your course by mail."

If you are in doubt, write us for advice. Our courses are numerous and are conducted by well-known professors who have at heart the interests of their students.

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- ... COMMERCIAL FRENCH
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SUGGESTIONS TO INTENDING FRUIT RANCHERS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The subject of fruit growing in British Columbia is of increasing importance; it receives much attention in the public press and the opinions of the older established growers and other authorities are sought eagerly and repeated widely. As a newcomer to the country I have been unable to obtain any well-balanced statement setting out the pros and cons, giving warning as well as encouragement, and comparing the different districts advertised as suitable for the raising of fruit. It is sometimes difficult to obtain a hearing in a new country, unless one's voice is raised in unqualified praise—a fact which may account for the ill-natured grumbles in reference to pursuits and industries in various Colonies which appear from time to time in the London papers. Criticism on the spot is not likely to equal in severity or exaggeration that published thousands of miles away; and whilst the latter may do harm to the country, the former should be beneficial, if offered and received in an honest spirit. For the assistance of others from the old Country, or elsewhere, who desire information concerning the prospects before the fruit grower here, from the point of view of the buyer of land, I ask leave to present the most important facts which came to my knowledge during a recent tour of a popular fruit-growing valley, and to state the conclusions which I have drawn. I offer my remarks in the hope that they may be of some value when read along with the overwhelming amount of literature published in the interests of the seller of land.

My trip was undertaken with the object of finding for myself a place suitable for a fruit-ranch. I collected information from many quarters and received valuable help from the Bulletins and other literature supplied to me kindly by the Deputy Minister for Agriculture in British Columbia. The knowledge of local conditions acquired thus, proved invaluable; it enabled me to learn much more and prevented me from taking too much for granted in a district, where the vendors of land are largely in excess of the purchasers. I gathered from conversation with other intending ranchers (one or two of whom had purchased land without ever seeing it) that there is an impression abroad that fruit raising in an occupation picked-up and carried-on easily. It is however, nothing of the sort; it is a business requiring considerable capital and hard work of both brain and body. Rule-of-thumb methods have been replaced by sound scientific principles; the successful fruitgrower to-day must understand the rationale of the natural growth of his trees, the habits of pests, and the precise meaning and method of the cardinal operations of tillage, fertilizing, pruning, spraying, and irrigation. Considerable study is required to master these general principles and to learn their application to one's own orchard. Ten

years ago the markets of the world demanded only "an apple"; to-day they ask for apples of particular size, flavor, and color; ten years hence, no doubt, they will be satisfied with nothing less than the varieties now regarded as the choicest and grown only for special markets. This progress in public taste is the direct result of the development of scientific culture.

For reasons chiefly personal I decided to cast my lot in the "dry-belt" of British Columbia; therefore, I made no proper inspection of land or orchards on the coast or on Vancouver Island. I was certainly impressed more favorably by the exhibits of fruit from the "dry belt" at the Dominion Exhibition at New Westminster, than by those from other areas, but I made no other comparisons of the relative merits of the Lower Mainland, The Upper Country and Vancouver Island.

CLIMATE. It was easy to obtain eulogistic opinions concerning the climate, but the facts are scanty. There is a meteorological station of the first class at Kamloops, two of the second class in the Okanagan (Vernon and Kelowna) and one of the second class in the Similkameen (Princeton). Second class records are much too imperfect to be a sufficient guide to a proper knowledge of climatic conditions, but in the absence of satisfactory statistics, it is safe to regard these climates as "good" for residence and fruit-culture; they appear to possess most of the advantages of elevated plateaux and valley formations in other countries and a small proportion of the usual drawbacks.

TRANSPORTATION. The facilities seemed to be good in the first two districts, more potentially than actually. Although the railroad is practically at the door of the ranch in each, the fruit production is not yet great enough to encourage the railway company to grant liberal terms or an irreproachable service. In the Similkameen, confident hopes of unusually good outlets in the future are entertained.

PRICE OF LAND. As a rule the prices given to me were for irrigible land stated to be "ready for the plough." I could obtain no reason for the one price asked on the one estate in the Similkameen from which I obtained information beyond the firm opinion that the district will produce better, earlier and more varied fruits than the other areas and that good transportation facilities are expected.

ATTAINED SUCCESS. The answers to this question decided me to visit the Okanagan Valley; they clearly showed one fact, which is not generally known to the newcomer, viz. that the fruit industry is in its infancy only in a few districts of British Columbia, and that anywhere else it is but in embryo. With the exception of Mr. Earl's well-known ranch at Lytton, the only commercial fruit ranches of any size in the upper country, are situated in the Okanagan Valley and these are just emerging from infancy. It must be born in mind that the small individual efforts of isolated growers cannot be

In order to select for inspection one of out the three most-talked-of and advertised districts of the dry belt, I tabulated and compared their claims as follows:—

	Kamloops District.	The Okanagan Valley.	The Similkameen Valley.
1. Climate.....	Good	Good	Good
2. Transport....	Good, but no competition.	Good in parts, fair in others; competitions expected.	Bad, but good on paper as two competing railroads expected.
3. Prices asked for irrigible land.	\$50 to \$175 per acre.	\$75 to \$200 per acre.	\$200 per acre. (1)
4. What can the district show in the way of accomplished efforts?.....	Little, but small individual efforts. Good exhibit at New Westminster.	The results of large ranches at Vernon and Kelowna. Excellent exhibits at New Westminster.	Little, but small individual efforts.
5. What market is there?.....	Along C. P. Railway East and West; the Northwest; Manitoba.	Northwest; Manitoba, and in England.	None at present owing to bad transport.

(1) I am informed that land may be had more cheaply if required only from one property.

accepted as any proof of commercial success or scientific principles.

MARKETS. In the important matter of making and developing markets the Okanagan district appeared to have taken the lead.

I should not wish to appear to do injustice to the Kamloops, the Similkameen or any other district which I have not visited. I have learnt nothing concerning them to make me doubt that in time these parts may prove highly successful fruit-producers. But my standard is that of the small capitalist, alive to the fact that he is going into a new business, full of risks and desiring to get the best for his money in a tried district. Those acquainted with the history of fruit-culture in other lands, remember the disaster which has so often ensued from the rushing-in of small capitalists to untried districts. Local conditions have great influence on fruit-production; their nature is discovered only by experience and prolonged observation—matters for large capitalists acting under expert advice, not for small men. The statement that small orchards here and there, planted in virgin soil by general farmers and left practically to themselves, have produced good fruit and escaped pests, reads well, but should not mislead the cautious buyer, any more than pretty stories concerning the prolific efforts of a pet peach or cherry tree. The small capitalist should select a district in which the necessary patient and costly experimentation has been performed already by others; such an advantage is worth paying for, but as I have indicated already, is a rare one in British Columbia, owing to the general youth of the industry.

OKANAGAN VALLEY.

In the Okanagan Valley I decided to visit Vernon, Kelowna, Summerland, and Penticton. A word as to the means of communication throughout this district—from start to finish, both on railroad and lake, I found it poor in every particular. The youth of the district and its industries is, no doubt, accountable for this, but the time seems ripe for sweeping changes.

VERNON. Here I found a fair sized town of 1,400 inhabitants laid out amidst pretty surroundings and with a view to progress of which there was distinct evidence. The character of the shops and the existence of five hotels indicated that the place was the centre of a considerable district. The chief features of the neighborhood are the Coldstream Ranch with its many subsidiary ranches, the B. X. Ranch, and a few others. Portions of these estates have been divided into lots for sale for fruit growing purposes. I was able to satisfy myself that the adaptability of the district to scientific fruit-culture was proved, that experience had taught many of the most suitable varieties of fruit to be raised, and that commercial success had been attained.

The soil in this area is mostly a black loam; the subsoil is a clay or gravel—there is a good deal of variety. Irrigation is essential to success throughout the valley, indeed practically everywhere in the "dry belt" I understand that experiments are being made in the growing of hardy apples without irrigation in parts where there is said to be seepage. I cannot believe, however, that the small capitalist would be well-advised at present in doing without an irrigation system or in purchasing land without being perfectly satisfied as to the water-rights belonging to it. If these experiments succeed the country will benefit, but they must necessarily occupy many years.

In such points as the exposure, as atmospheric drainage, and as the avoidance of high or strong winds, the fruit grower may be fairly well satisfied in the Vernon district; whilst as yet no serious pests have attacked the orchards. Windbreaks have not been found necessary; and early spring frosts of a damaging severity are said to be uncommon. The district is fairly contented with the transportation facilities afforded by a little branch railroad, noted neither for punctuality nor speed, and is entirely contented with the markets which it has made for itself. Of apples 924,000 lbs. were shipped out from Vernon during 1904 and 458,000 lbs. of "other fruits". There can be no doubt that the neighborhood of Vernon is rapidly becoming known as a reliable producer of ex-

cellent apples. The peach and its allies are stated candidly to be a failure, the pear has yet to be proved a commercial success; but Italian prunes do well. Small fruits and vegetables do well and find a ready market. The small capitalist would certainly find land here at a fairly reasonable figure, considering the advantage offered in the fact that much of the necessary and expensive work of exploitation of the capabilities of the district has been done. The town and neighborhood of Vernon are characterized by a quiet confidence and steady enterprise. My experience of the climate was favorable but too short to allow of the formation of a definite opinion. It is to be hoped that before long a meteorological station of the first class will be established, here, in view of the importance of correct scientific records of weather conditions to the fruit-growing industry.

KELOWNA. Here again is a town with good shops and hotels. In a short visit I became convinced that this district also is a proved success for the culture of the same class of fruit as is raised in Vernon.

Kelowna is 34 miles further south than Vernon; its climate should be influenced by this and by the proximity of the Lake. There is, therefore, reason for believing that Kelowna should be earlier in the market and should raise small fruits and early vegetables more successfully than Vernon. It is also claimed that peaches succeed here, and cherries are said to do well. A high-windbreak is a marked feature of Mr. Sterling's beautiful orchard here which I saw only from the outside. There is no means of communication, except the little lake steamer and an indifferent coach road to Vernon, but as usual there are promises of improvement; probably barges to convey the railway cars will be the first needed innovation. The shipments of fruit from Kelowna during 1904 included 746,000 lbs. of apples and 308,000 lbs. of "other fruits".

On the whole, the man who desires to choose between the two districts will probably in the end be influenced mostly by personal considerations. In the Kelowna valley there are several estates offering small lots for sale and promising good water for irrigation. The land seems equally good in Vernon and Kelowna and similar in nature. The future of both places seems assured—thanks chiefly to the energy and perseverance of the pioneers in each, to whom those who are now making their homes there must always owe a debt of gratitude. The small capitalist would be fortunate to labor there along side the men who have made the industry with their hands and brains and pockets, and who steadily discountenance attempts to impart fictitious values to the land by pretentious claims.

SUMMERLAND. Twelve miles south of Kelowna on the opposite side of the lake lies the little settlement called Peachland, and fourteen miles south on the same side is the sister settlement of Summerland; the former is six or seven years old, the latter about two years old. Owing to the youth of these places and the consequent absence of definite results on a sufficiently large scale, it is impossible to judge them in the same class with the two places described already; they must be looked at solely in regard to the future and I found Summerland full of promise. It is claimed that "peaches, apricots, nectarines and grapes of most exquisite quality and flavor are grown" and that "apples, plums, cherries, pears, and all small fruits also grow in abundance." In partial confirmation of this comprehensive claim, I ascertained that one or two moderate growers here and at Peachland have obtained good prices for their peaches, apples and cherries—obviously mostly from orchards planted before the recent settlements arose.

The soil here is unmistakably sandy with a fair amount of gravel and stone in parts; the subsoil is a high clay. A large part of the settlement slopes towards the lake, with an eastern or south-eastern exposure. There are no windbreaks, but a high wind blew on the day upon which I drove round the district. A few miles inland lies a beautifully situated and sheltered portion of the estate named Prairie Valley, which looks well adapted for fruit-culture, and in which I saw one or two well cared-for young orchards. The bulk of the land in Summerland is owned by

a company and may be purchased in five or ten acre lots, at the price of \$100 per acre (unbroken). A large proportion of these lots is already planted chiefly with peach and apple trees. Whilst many of them are owned by absentees, a great number of small lots are now occupied by the owners. A list of the absentee owners is published and includes many men of wealth and position in Canada who, it is to be presumed, are prepared to expend whatever may be necessary to prove fully the capabilities of the place for fruit-raising on a commercial scale and scientific basis. The land company itself is not engaged in fruit-growing. Undoubtedly Summerland has many excellent points in its favor, and the evident pluck of the resident holders of small lots will go far towards the attainment of success in the future. The culture of small fruits and early vegetables should be a success here, and to judge by appearances all the products of Summerland should enter the market earlier than those from the North Okanagan. For transport, however, there is only the lake steamer, which will by no means be satisfactory, if peaches and other perishable fruits become an important product. The soil and climate here and at Peachland differ considerably from those at Kelowna and Vernon, so that the experience of those older places cannot safely be relied upon. I was informed that both in Summerland and Peachland a number of these small young orchards are already in the market at prices varying from \$200 to \$1000 per acre, including improvements.

(Concluded on page 254.)

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

T. DOUGLAS & SONS, STRATHROY, ONT. Shorthorns and Clydesdales

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



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All sired by imported bulls, and most of them from imported dams. Also imported and home-bred cows and heifers of all ages.

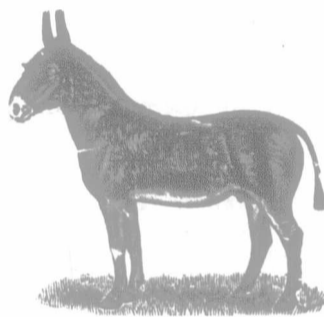
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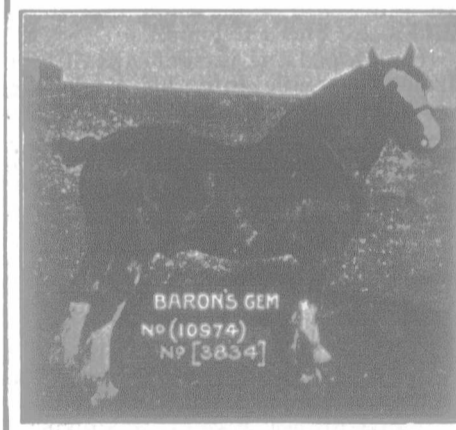
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GLENGARRY SCHOOL DAYS

A STORY OF EARLY DAYS IN GLENGARRY

By RALPH CONNOR—REV. C. W. GORDON

Once more Hughie argued with himself. To be free from Foxy's hateful tyranny, and to be clear again with his mother—for that he would be willing to suffer almost anything. But to take money out of that drawer was awfully like stealing. Of course he would pay it back, and after all it would only be borrowing. Besides, it would enable him to repay what he owed to his mother and to Foxy. Through all the mazes of specious argument Hughie worked his way, arriving at no conclusion, except that he carried with him a feeling that if he could by some means get that money out of the drawer in a way that would not be stealing, it would be a vast relief, greater than words could tell.

That night brought him the opportunity. His father and mother were away at the prayer meeting. There was Jessie left in the house, and she was busy with the younger children. With the firm resolve that he would not take a single half-dime from his father's drawer, he went into the study. He would like to see if the drawer were open. Yes, it was open, and the Sabbath's collection lay there with all its shining invitation. He tried making up the dollar and a half out of the dimes and half-dimes. What a lot of half-dimes it took! But when he used the quarters and dimes, how much smaller the piles were. Only two quarters and five dimes made up the dollar, and the pile in the drawer looked pretty much the same as before. Another quarter-dollar with-drawn from the drawer made little difference. He looked at the little heaps on the table. He believed he could make Foxy take that for his whole debt, though he was sure he owed him more. Perhaps he had better make certain. He transferred two more dimes and a half-dime from the drawer to the table. It was an insignificant little heap. That would certainly clear off his whole indebtedness and make him a free man.

He slipped the little heaps of money from the table into his pocket, and then suddenly he realized that he had never decided to take the money. The last resolve he could remember making was simply to see how the dollar and a half looked. Without noticing, he had passed the point of final decision. Alas! like many another, Hughie found the going easy and the slipping smooth upon the down incline. Unconsciously he had slipped into being a thief.

Now he could not go back. His absorbing purpose was concealment. Quietly shutting the drawer, he was slipping hurriedly up to his own room when on the stairway he met Jessie.

"What are you doing here, Jessie?" he asked, sharply.

"Putting Robbie off to bed," said Jessie in surprise. "What's the matter with you?"

"What's the matter?" echoed Hughie, smitten with horrible fear that perhaps she knew. "I just wanted to know," he said weakly.

He slipped past her, holding his pocket tight lest the coins should rattle. When he reached his room he stood listening in the dark to Jessie going down the stairs. He was sure she suspected something. He would go back and put the money in the drawer again, whenever she reached the kitchen. He stood there with his heart-beats filling his ears, waiting for the kitchen door to slam.

Then he resolved he would wrap the money up in paper and put it safely away, and go down and see if Jessie knew. He found one of his old copy-books, and began tearing out a leaf. What a noise it made! Robbie would surely wake up, and then Jessie would come back with a light. He put the copy book under a quilt, and holding it down firmly with one hand, removed the leaf with the other. With great care he wrapped up the dimes and

half-dimes by themselves. They fitted better together. Then he took up the quarters, and was proceeding to fold them in a similar parcel, when he heard Jessie's voice from below.

"Hughie, what are you doing?" She was coming up the stair.

He jumped from the bed to go to meet her. A quarter fell on the floor and rolled under the bed. It seemed to Hughie as if it would never stop rolling, and as if Jessie must hear it. Wildly he scrambled on the floor in the dark, seeking for the quarter, while Jessie came nearer and nearer.

"Are you going to bed already, Hughie?" she asked.

Quickly Hughie went out to the hall to meet her.

"Yes," he yawned, gratefully seizing upon her suggestion. "I'm awfully sleepy. Give me the candle, Jessie," he said, snatching it from her hand. "I want to go downstairs."

"Hughie, you are very rude. What would your mother say? Let me have the candle immediately, I want to get Robbie's stockings."

Hughie's heart stood still. "I'll throw them down, Jessie. I want the candle downstairs just a minute."

"Leave that candle with me," insisted Jessie. "There's another on the dining-room table you can get."

"I'll not be a minute," said Hughie, hurrying downstairs. "You come down, Jessie, I want to ask you something. I'll throw you Robbie's stockings."

"Come back here, you rude boy that you are," said Jessie, crossly, "and bring me that candle."

There was no reply. Hughie was standing pale and shaking in the dining-room, listening intently for Jessie's step. Would she go into his room, or would she come down? Every moment increased the agony of his fear.

At length, with a happy inspiration, he went to the cupboard, opened the door noisily, and began rattling the dishes.

"Mercy me!" he heard Jessie exclaim at the top of the stair. "That boy will be my death. Hughie," she called "just shut that cupboard! You know your mother doesn't like you to go in there."

"I only want a little," called out Hughie, still moving the dishes, and hearing, to his great relief, Jessie's descending step. In desperation he seized a dish of black currant preserves which he found on the cupboard shelf, and spilled it over the dishes and upon the floor just as Jessie entered the room.

"Land sakes alive, boy! Will you never be done your mischief?" she cried, rushing towards him.

"Oh!" he said, "I spilt it."

"Spilt it!" echoed Jessie, indignantly, "you needn't be telling me that. Bring me a cloth from the kitchen."

"I don't know where it is, Jessie, cried Hughie, slipping up-stairs again with his candle.

To his great relief he saw that Jessie's attention was so entirely taken up with removing the stains of the preserves from the cupboard shelves and dishes, that she for the moment forgot every thing else, Robbie's stockings included. Hurrying to his room, and shading the candle with his hand lest the light should awaken his little brother, he hastily seized the money upon the bed-quilt, and after a few moments' searching under the bed, found the strayed quarter.

With these in his hand he pressed into his mother's room. Leaving the candle there, he came back to the head of the stairs and listened for a moment, with great satisfaction, to Jessie's muttering to herself while she cleaned up the mess he had made. Then he turned, and with trembling fingers he swiftly made up the quarter-dollar into another parcel. With a great sigh of

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relief he put the two parcels in his pocket, and seizing his candle turned to leave the room. As he did so he caught sight of himself in the glass. With a great shock of surprise he stood gazing at the terrified, white face, with the staring eyes.

"What a fool I am!" he said, looking at himself in the glass. "Nobody will know, and I'll pay this back soon."

His eyes wandered to a picture which stood on a little shelf beside the glass. It was a picture of his mother, the one he loved best of all he had ever seen of her.

There was a sudden stab of pain at her heart, his breath came in a great sob. For a moment he looked into the eyes that looked back at him so full of love and reproach.

"I won't do it," he said, grinding his teeth hard, and forthwith turned to go to his father's study.

But as he left the room he saw Jessie half-way up the stairs.

"What are you doing now?" she cried, wrathfully. "Up to some mischief, I doubt."

With a sudden, inexplicable rage, Hughie turned toward her.

"It's none of your business! You mind your own business, will you, and leave me alone." The terrible emotions of the last few minutes were at the back of his rage.

"Just wait, you," said Jessie, "till your mother comes. Then you'll hear it."

"You shut your mouth!" cried Hughie, his passion sweeping his whole being like a tempest. "You shut your mouth, you old cat, or I'll throw this candle at you."

He raised the candle high in his hand as he spoke, and altogether looked so desperate that Jessie stood in terror lest he should make good his threat.

"Stop, now, Hughie," she entreated. "You will be setting the house on fire."

Hughie hesitated a moment, and then turned from her, going into his room, banged the door in his face, and Jessie, not knowing what to make of it all, went slowly downstairs again, forgetting once more Robbie's stockings.

"The old cat!" said Hughie to himself. "She just stopped me. I was going to put it back."

The memory that he had resolved to undo his wrong brought him a curious sense of relief.

"I was just going to put it back," he said, "when she had to interfere."

He was conscious of a sense of injury against Jessie. It was not his fault that that money was not now in the drawer.

"I'll put it back in the morning, anyhow," he said, firmly. But even as he spoke he was conscious of an infinality in his determination, while he refused to acknowledge to himself a secret purpose to leave the question open till the morning. But this determination, inconclusive though it was, brought him a certain calm of mind, so that when his mother came into his room she found him sound asleep.

She stood beside his bed looking down upon him for a few minutes, with face full of anxious sadness.

"There's something wrong with the boy," she said to herself, stooping to kiss him. "There's something wrong with him," she repeated, as she left the room. "He's not the same."

During these weeks she had been conscious that Hughie had changed in some way to her. The old, frank confidence was gone. There was a constraint in his manner she could not explain. "He is no longer a child," she would say to herself, seeking to allay the pain in her heart. "A boy must have his secrets. It is foolish in me to think of anything else. Besides, he is not well. He is growing too fast. And indeed, Hughie's pale, miserable face gave ground enough for this opinion."

"That boy is not well," she said to her husband.

"Which boy?"

"Hughie," she replied. "He is looking miserable, and somehow he is different."

"Oh, nonsense! He eats well enough, and sleeps well enough," said her husband, making light of her fears.

"There's something wrong," repeated his wife. "And he hates his school."

"Well, I don't wonder at that," said her husband, sharply. "I don't see how any boy of spirit could take much

pleasure in that kind of school. The boys are just wasting their time, and worse than that, they have lost all the old spirit. I must see to it that the policy of those close-fisted trustees is changed. I am not going to put up with those chits of girls teaching any longer."

"There may be something in what you say," said his wife, sadly, "but certainly Hughie is always begging to stay away from school."

"And indeed, he might as well stay home," answered her husband, "for all the good he gets."

"I do wish we had a good man in charge," replied his wife, with a great sigh. "It is very important that these boys should have a good, strong man over them. How much it means to a boy at Hughie's time of life! But so few are willing to come away into the backwoods here for so small a salary."

Suddenly her husband laid down his pipe.

"I have it!" he exclaimed. "The very thing! Wouldn't this be the very thing for young Craven. You remember, the young man that Professor Grey was writing about."

"Not at all," she said. "Didn't Professor Grey say he was dissipated?"

"O, just a little wild. Got going with some loose companions. Out here there would be no temptation."

"I am not at all sure of that," said his wife, "and I would not like Hughie to be under his influence."

"Grey says he is a young man of fine disposition and fine spirits," argued her husband, "and if temptation were removed from him he believes he would turn out a good man."

Mrs. Murray shook her head doubtfully. "He is not the man to put Hughie under just now."

"What are we to do with Hughie?" replied her husband. "He is getting no good in the school as it is, and we cannot send him away yet."

"Send him away!" exclaimed her wife. "No, no, not a child like that."

"Craven might be a very good man," continued her husband. "He might perhaps live with us. I know you have more than enough to do now," he added, answering her look of dismay, "but he would be a great help to Hughie with his lessons, and might start him in his classics. And then, who knows what you might make of the young man."

Mrs. Murray did not respond to her husband's smile, but only replied, "I am sure I wish I knew what is the matter with the boy, and I wish he could leave school for a while."

"O, the boy is all right," said her husband, impatiently. "Only a little less noisy as far as I can see."

"No, he is not the same," replied his wife. "He is different to me." There was almost a cry of pain in her voice.

"Now, now, don't imagine things. Boys are full of notions at Hughie's age. He may need a change but that's all."

With this the mother tried to quiet the tumult of anxious fear and pain she found rising in her heart, but long after the house was still, and while both her boy and his father lay asleep, she kept pouring forth that ancient sacrifice of self-effacing love before the feet of God.

(To be continued)

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Questions and Answers

MISCELLANEOUS.

ESTIMATING COST OF CONCRETE.

Could you tell me about how many barrels best Portland cement and how many yards sand and gravel would be required to build a wall 32x32 feet, 22 feet high, with hollow concrete building blocks, allowing for sixteen windows and six doors of ordinary size? Also what would be the probable cost of laying the blocks.

Man. P. C.

Ans.—A good rule to approximate the amount of material to use in building a wall is one barrel of Portland cement and one yard of gravel to thirty-six cubic feet of wall including doors and windows. This would be in the proportion of about one to eight. With pure sand the concrete would have to be stronger. Using hollow blocks about one tenth of the amount would be saved. In making hollow blocks it is estimated that one barrel of cement and one yard of gravel will make forty-eight blocks, two feet long, one foot wide and six inches deep, or one square foot of wall space. At this rate a wall 32x32x22 would require 2,816 blocks or fifty-nine barrels of cement and fifty-nine yards of gravel. To estimate the cost of laying one would need to base his calculations upon the amount a man would do in a day. Generally a contractor figures on a mason laying seventy-five blocks in the wall in an eight hour day with a man to wait upon him. Therefore to lay 2,816 blocks would take two men 37 days which might probably be reduced to four weeks if there was not too much delicate work about the doors and windows. A mason might be hired for four dollars per day and a laborer for \$1.50.

GROWING FLAX.

We purpose breaking next spring fifty acres or so and thought of sowing some flax. This would be all right I presume as they say the sod would be well rotted in time for getting the flax in sufficiently early for maturing. Is there a free market for flax seed? What yield might be expected on fairly light land? Is it difficult to rid the land of it afterwards? Is it a heavy or light crop on the land? Is it a good rotation crop?

1. Is it satisfactory to sow oats or barley on breaking?

2. Have you heard of macaroni wheat being tried in this country and with what results?

Sask. J. E. H.

Ans.—A few years ago the practise of sowing flax on breaking became quite common along the Arcola and Soo lines but of late the areas sown have much decreased, several reasons have been given for the fall of the popularity of flax. Some found it did not ripen before frost, that the sod did not rot well so that the land was in shape for the following spring, that there was no time to plow after the flax was off, that the yield of grain following was always smaller than on backsetting, etc., The objections were all what might be called natural, the market was fairly good. Taking it all around it is a little too much to expect any kind of a crop to grow on breaking especially if the season should happen to be dry. The yield runs from ten to twenty bushels. On light land the breaking could be done deeper thus giving the crop more feeding ground than on clay so that there would not be much difference in the yield on the two classes of soil. It cannot be said to be difficult to get rid of although it holds to the soil. It can be sown from the twentieth of May to the tenth of June although many sow as late as July first. It could be grown in a rotation on land that would otherwise be summer-fallowed. After a shallow plowing and cultivating in the spring the flax could be sown and the land used for wheat the following year but it is not likely the wheat would be as good.

2. No, not generally, but if the land is loamy it might be broken deep and a crop taken off.

3. They grow alright, but there is not much market demand for them.

ACCIDENT; POTATOES; CLIPPING.

Pullet laying in good condition but not very fat, partially lost use of legs, could scarcely move, about three hours later seemed alright. Keep wheat, oats,

lime, water and broken glass before them all the time and feed mashed potatoes and shorts three times weekly. Have plenty of room. The male is quite heavy and have removed him. Is he the cause?

Are potatoes of any value as feed for horses?

Is it advisable to clip long hair from horses legs in winter?

Sask. T. H. B.

Ans.—Probably some slight accident.

2. Yes, they are particularly useful if bots are suspected and a few are good at any time as an appetizer.

3. If the winter is soft and there is much slush which freezes it might be well to clip otherwise, there is no advantage in it.

PLANTING A CORRAL.

I have a small corral that I intend to break in the spring. I would like to know what crop would suit it best. The land is loamy having been bush some time ago, is land deposited by the Boyne River. Would it make a good garden or would it be too rich? What kind of garden stuff would be likely to do the best on it?

What is the best time of year to plant out Manitoba maples, apple trees, etc.?

Man. T. L. B.

Ans.—If there is any manure in the corral clean it out and use the land after being well prepared for potatoes, carrots and other roots, radish, cucumbers, etc., and any vegetable that produces most of its growth from the roots. If you have any wood ashes spread them on the soil before planting as they would tend to balance the plant food. Tomatoes could be grown also on this soil if the vines were well pruned. It should produce good cabbage, squash, pumpkins, etc.

2. In the latter part of May or beginning of June is about the best season to set trees.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

Kindly give me a synopsis of "Chemistry of the farm." Does it contain analysis of soils?

J. W. B.

Ans.—"Chemistry of the Farm" contains a description of the different components of the soil and of plants, the relation of soil and atmosphere, manures, their adaptation to different crops, animal nutrition components of foods, feeding for growth, fat or milk, etc. etc. It is one of the most simple and concise books of the kind published.

VELOCITY OF WIND; TOMATOES NOT FRUITING.

1. How does the weather Bureau estimate the speed of the wind?

2. Why do tomatoes blossom all summer without bearing any fruit. What must I do to get them to bear?

Alta. L. P.

Ans.—1. The instrument used for measuring the velocity of the wind, and also its direction, is called an anemometer, literally a wind-measurer. The Dominion Government Observatory at St. John's College Winnipeg is furnished with one of these, and its records form part of the meteorological reports given weekly to the press.

The apparatus in use consists of parts (1) for measuring the force or rather velocity of air currents, (2) the direction of the wind, (3) the automatic recorder driven by clock-work.

(1) Consists of four light hemispherical cups attached to the ends of light strong metal rods each about eighteen inches long, attached at right angles to a brass tube. This turns with the action of the wind upon the cups, which move at very nearly one third the rate of the wind; and the tube thus turning, and carried to a room below, sets in motion a cylinder to which is attached a pencil marking the record sheet. The latter is attached to a cylinder made to move at a uniform rate by the clock-work,—making one revolution each 24 hours.

(2) The direction of the wind is recorded by the same arrangement as to the clock-work, the vane or fan consisting of a pointer and double fans, connected with a tube moving the cylinder below, and thus making an automatic record.

2. The soil is probably very rich and the plants grow rank. If you haven't a soil of medium fertility keep the vines well pruned so that most of the energy of the plants will be devoted to fruit making.

Wasted \$33.00

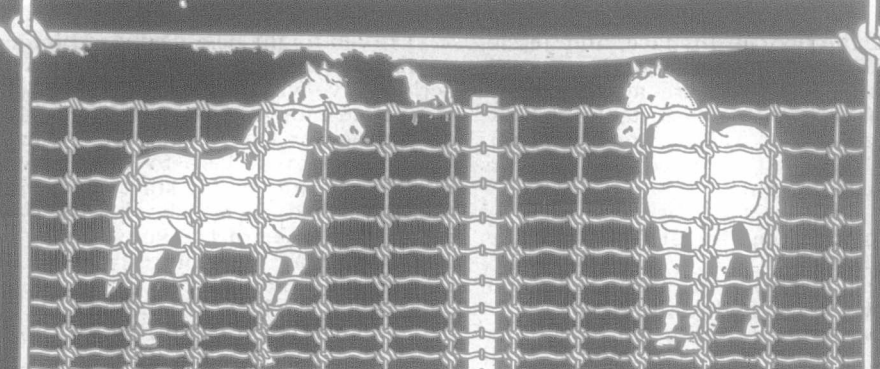
ON ALL SORTS OF MEDICINES BUT FAILED TO CURE HIS DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, AND BRONCHITIS, UNTIL HE USED MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP.

"Mr. Ludger Pinet of our town," wrote Mr. Amos Theriault, Postmaster of Theriault, Gloucester County, N.B., in a letter dated November 18th, 1904, "after spending thirty-three dollars on various medicines found himself as great a sufferer from Dyspepsia and Bronchitis as he was before. These are not the times to throw money away, and I advised Mr. Pinet to try MOTHER SEIGEL'S CURATIVE SYRUP. He did so, and after taking two bottles is a new man altogether, able to work as well as the best among us, with always a good word for the Medicine that cured him. My advice to Mr. Pinet was not of the second-hand variety. I spoke from actual experience, well knowing what SEIGEL'S SYRUP will do, for it has greatly benefited me, and also my wife. My family is never without a bottle of

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP.

PRICE 60c. PER BOTTLE.

For sale by all Druggists and Merchants all over the world.



IDEAL WOVEN WIRE FENCE

When you build fence, you ought to be thinking of permanent improvements. Tinkering does not pay. Fences made of light wire, and wires that break rather than give when it gets cold; fences that an unruly animal could break through; fences not properly stayed—these are not paying fences. It takes only a glance at the Ideal fence to see that it is the right kind. It is made of No. 9 hard steel wire from top to bottom, and is heavier and stronger than any fence on the market. Remember, it costs no more to dig your post holes, set your posts, stretch your fence and staple it when the heavy Ideal fence is used than for a light, flimsy article. And notice how the Ideal fence is locked at every crossing. It is heavily galvanized to keep off rust. It will adapt itself to the greatest extremes of heat and cold, and always present a handsome, well stretched appearance. You do not buy poor cattle because it does not pay, and you cannot afford to buy a light, cheap fence for exactly the same reason. It pays to study the matter over thoroughly before you buy any kind of a fence. We have prepared a little book that will tell you all about Ideal fence. It gives fence pointers and details that we cannot give here. Write and let us send it to you. A postal will do; write to-day.

McGregor-Banwell Fence Co., Dept. A, Walkerville, Ontario.

"12.40 - Chicago Express"

When the announcer says "12.40" he means 12.40



ELGIN TIME

Elgin Time is Railroad Time. "Timemakers and Timekeepers," an illustrated history of the locomotive and the watch, sent free.

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., Elgin, Ill.



WE SEND ONE "SAMPLE WATCH" ONLY TO ANY ONE PERSON OUR \$10.50 WATCH, ONLY \$3.65

SAMPLE



But Remember, positively only one order filled for any one person. We are going to send out 100 "Sample Watches" to the first 100 persons ordering, for don't you know that the money we lose on them will come back quickly, for every person who receives one will rush right off and show it to a score or more friends, telling them of our "Wonderful \$10.50 Sample Watch," then the orders will come rolling in on us at our regular price of \$10.50. We depend on the 100 "Sample Watches" we propose to send out in the next 60 days, at this wonderful cut in price, to bring us fully 1,000 orders at our regular price of \$10.50. We know that you will be so well pleased with the "Sample" that you can't help showing it to Everybody you meet. Genuine American Movement, Full Nicked and Jeweled, Tined, Tested and Regulated, Stem-wind and Stem-set, Patent Safety Pinion, Regulet Hair-spring, Fully Guaranteed. Cases, Double Hunting or Open Face, Finest Gold-plate, closely resembling Solid Gold and fully warranted. Assorted and Elaborately Engraved Designs, Lady's or Gent's Size.

DON'T SEND A CENT OF MONEY. No Sir. Not to be Paid until you have first held this "Sample Watch" in your own hands and examined it with your own eyes.

We send C.O.D. subject to examination, and if, after examination, you think it the best Watch Bargain on earth, pay Express Agent not \$0.50, but our Great Cut Sale Price \$3.65, and Express Charges, and take the Watch. Be sure to give your name, P. O. and Express Office plainly, and state if you want Lady's or Gent's size. Remember, Only One Order filled for One Person. We send Absolutely Free a fine Gold-laid 50-inch Lorgnette Chain with Lovely Slide with Lady's Watch, and beautiful Gold-laid Vest Chain with Gent's Watch if Cash accompanies order. Send at once—To-day. The National Watch and Jewelry Co., Box 3349 Toronto, Can.

RENNIE'S SEEDS

12 PACKETS 25c.

BY MAIL POSTPAID.

- 12 SUPERB VEGETABLES FOR 25 CENTS.**—Beets, Carrots, Onions, Lettuce, Cucumbers, Radishes, Parsnips, Cabbage, Celery, Tomatoes, Musk Melons and Water Melons. Regular Price 75c., for 25c
- 12 ATTRACTIVE FLOWERS FOR 25 CENTS.**—Asters, Phlox, Sweet Mignonette, Pansy, Double Pinks, Sweet Alyssum, Poppy, Petunia, Nasturtium, Sweet Peas, Balsam and Morning Glory. Regular 70c., for 25c
- 12 LEADING VEGETABLES AND FLOWERS FOR 25 CENTS.**—Onions, Cucumbers, Beets, Lettuce, Carrots and Radishes, Asters, Sweet Mignonette, Pansy, Petunia, Sweet Peas, and Wild Garden. Regular 65c., for 25c

WE SEND FREE if your order amounts to \$1.00 or over, Novelty Package of Trial Seeds. Ask your friends to join with you. **REMIT CASH WITH ORDER.**

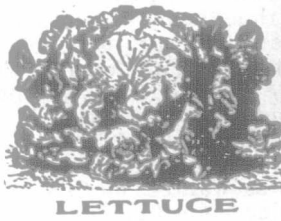
WM. RENNIE CO., LIMITED, DEPT. F, WINNIPEG, MAN.



CABBAGE



ONION



LETTUCE

These two tubs of butter were made from the same quantity of milk from the same cows

How was it done? Here's the story in the words of a plain, honest, hard-working farmer and his wife.
RAYMOND, NEBR., JUNE 6, 1905.
 We had a water separator, and from twelve cows we made 36 lbs. of butter. The next week we used a No. 6 U. S. Separator and made 74 lbs. from the same cows in the same pasture without any extra feed. We made \$10.45 the first week after using the machine. We are very much pleased with it, and could not do without it now.
JOHN NEYLON, Mrs. NEYLON.

Are you using any gravity method to skim your milk? If you are, a

U. S. Cream Separator

will do for you what it did for the Neylons. Think what that means—a considerable daily saving in the time and work of handling your milk—from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ more butter than you are now getting, and better butter, too, that brings a higher price. You can't afford to put off looking into this matter another day—write us now for a free catalogue, which explains just what you want to know.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.
 Bellows Falls, Vt.
 Eighteen Centrally Located Distributing Warehouses throughout the United States and Canada

ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE---IT PAYS

ARAB STALLION WANTED.

Could you tell me in your paper where one could procure a first class Arab stallion of good temper.

Alta. W. T. G.

Ans.—No, we do not know where one could get a good individual of that breed. As a matter of fact there are none to be had. The Arab horse one hears about and over which much-travelled horsemen rave can not be obtained from the sheiks of the desert. There the horse is more to the Arab than a wife is to a man in our country. Occasionally horses have been obtained from the Arabs but it has been either as a royal favor or the horses were not considered by the Arabs as pure bred, for the horses of the desert are not all pure any more than are the horses of the prairie. Probably this fact accounts for the dismal failures nearly all the importations of the so-called Arab stallions have been in late years. Many a man has been infatuated with the idea of raising a class of horses from using one of those perfectly symmetrical desert stallions upon some of his well turned mares only to find after an expensive experience that it was all a delusion, he had probably got nothing more Arab in the stallion than his color and a claim to the desert as his home. Quite recently a rich American who had developed a great faith in Arab horses succeeded in landing fine stallions from Algiers in New York and after keeping them awhile put them up at auction where they brought in the neighborhood of \$100 apiece. No; horse breeders, a thoroughbred stallion, a good individual, strong bodied and with plenty of spirit is as good a saddle bred horse for breeding purposes upon the range as anything within reach and a little better generally as many of the light mares on the ranches have a splash of the same blood and usually mix well.

OBSTRUCTING DITCH.

Council had ditch constructed across private land with verbal consent of the owners. A threshing gang filled up the ditch on two occasions with rubbish to make crossing for engine and did not remove the same. Council had obstruction removed, at a cost of \$6.00. Can they claim re-imbusement from the owner of threshing outfit? Council had provided a culvert for ordinary traffic. Both culvert and obstruction were on private land.

Alta. A. E. T.

Ans.—Yes.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

Kindly inform me where to get a copy of Bourinot's "Parliamentary Procedure."

Alta. J. W. H.

Ans.—Carswell & Co. Law Publishers Toronto, Ont. Ask for the latest edition.

MAKING HOME MADE BLOWER.

One of my neighbors put a blower on his separator last fall and has promised to put one on mine for me. Have we a right to do this or can the companies holding patents on blowers claim damages?

Man. J. P.

Ans.—You have a right to make anything you want for your own use but cannot manufacture them for sale. You had better hire your neighbor to put yours on then it will be your own make.

BOOK ON SWINE.

What book would you advise me to buy on general management of swine? Ont. W. G. G.

Ans.—Swine, Breeds and Management, is the best at present on the market and can be obtained from this office.

HOMESTEAD IS EXEMPT.

If A. gets out a judgement against me and I do not pay same, can I get the patent of my homestead sold if I have my patent? What can A. do if the exemption law covers my goods. Is my homestead exempt from seizure after I receive my patent?

Sask. J. N. S.

Ans.—A. cannot prevent you from getting your patent nor have your homestead sold. Your homestead is exempt from seizure and sale under the exemption law.

HOMESTEADER IN DEBT.

If a man takes homestead in the N. W. T. and gets into debt to the store for goods, groceries and such like and gives promissory note for same and is not able to meet it, can they take his homestead?

Alta. J. M.

Ans.—Your creditors cannot take your homestead from you nor prevent you from getting the patent for it. They may register a judgement against the land but as the law at present stands, they cannot sell the land and you can have execution removed.

BREAKING OXEN.

Give me your opinion as to which would be the best way to break in oxen. We also would like to harden them in for spring work. Would it be a good idea to use them considerable till then?

Man. A. O. Q.

Ans.—If you have an old ox use him when breaking the steers. If not put a line on each steer and get him to lead well, then put on the yoke or harness and with a line on each drive them around awhile. Afterwards they can be hitched to something with a chain, then to a sleigh.

VETERINARY.

CARE OF HORSES.

Is barley or wheat a good feed for horses?

What proportion should bran and oats be mixed?

Is it a good plan to steam oats? Should horses have all the water they will drink in winter or summer?

Should the blankets be put on a horse immediately he is put in stable if he is sweating?

Alta. N. P.

Ans.—Yes, when mixed with oats or cut oats sheaf. Not more than a third of the grain allowance though should be barley or wheat.

2. Mix the bran and oats in about the same proportion.

3. Yes, for about one feed per week. If the horse is fed steamed oats continually he becomes too soft.

4. Give a horse all the water he wants at any season, provided he is not too warm, and see that he gets it regularly and frequently.

5. It all depends upon the temperature of the stable whether the horse should be blanketed or not. The idea is to keep him from cooling off too rapidly.

GROOMING COW.

I should be greatly indebted if you would favor me with information as to best way to roll up barbed wire that is on a fence in a part of the farm that has a lot of timber and underbrush.

Have you any experience or knowledge as to whether it pays to groom dairy cows.

B. C. R. U. H.

Ans.—We have never had any experience in rolling up barbed wire but would suggest that a spool upon which wire is rolled be used. It would require at least two men to carry the spool and wind up the wire.

2. There is no definite proof that it pays to groom cows but it is impossible to make first class dairy products when the cows are in a filthy condition. If the stables are properly constructed and kept clean and light there will probably be no need of grooming. Brushing however tends to make the cows more contented and if their coats are full of dirt it should be removed.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Cow calved in November, for a while she milked well then her udder went bad and her milk took a bad taste. Changed her feed but that did no good. She got very thin and lost her appetite, has a dry cough.

Sask. W. H. B.

Ans.—The few symptoms you have mentioned are strongly indicative of tuberculosis. There are various kinds of food that will certainly impart to the milk an offensive odor and taste but, in the case of your cow the peculiar condition of the milk is evidently the result of disease. The milk is unfit for use unless boiled. Would advise you to have the cow tested with tuberculin.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Breeders' name, post-office address, class of stock kept, will be inserted under this heading at 4.00 per line per year. Terms. Cash strictly in advance. No card to be less than two lines or more than three lines.

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

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

BROWNE BROS., Ellisboro, Assa., breeders of Polled Angus cattle and Berkshire swine. Stock of both for sale.

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

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

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield P. O., Ont. Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Lincoln and Leicester sheep and Shire horses.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

W. H. CROWELL, Napinka, Man. Breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Stock for sale

SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS



I have now for sale one year-old red bull (imp.) and six extra well-bred yearling bulls and several cows and heifers. Prices reasonable and quality right.

JOHN RAMSEY, Priddie, Alta.

Rushford Ranch



Young Stock for Sale
Sired by Trout Creek Hero and Royalty. Also several cows. Write for particulars.

R. K. BENNET, Calgary



Cattle and Sheep Labels.
Send me your name and address for circular and sample. It cost nothing. Write to-day.
F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

Shorthorn bulls, cows and heifers for sale at greatly reduced prices for the next 60 days. om

J. T. GIBSON, - Denfield, Ont.

Scotch Shorthorns

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

Ed. ROBINSON, Markham Sta. and P. O. FARM WITHIN TOWN LIMITS.

Willow Bank Shorthorns

Four Bull Calves, fit for service in 1906. Sired by Alberta Prince, 40190, champion at the Calgary Spring Sale, 1905. Herd now headed by Nonpareil Victor, 45240, sired by Nonpareil Archer (imp.) dam Primrose, also imported. Address:

D. SINCLAIR, - - Innisfail.

CHRONIC COUGH.

I have a driving mare, very nervous, and she has a very bad cough, since about five months. It is a very dry cough, and she seems much in pain when she coughs. She coughs more when I feed her than at other times. I keep her blanketed all the time and feed her good hay and two gallons of oats a day. She is in good order, eats and drinks well.

J. P.

Ans.—Feed clean hay and oats of best quality. Give every night for two weeks, a bran mash made by boiling a teacupful of flaxseed in sufficient water to scald well four quarts of good bran. Get your druggist to fill the following prescription: Fluid extract of belladonna, 4 ounces; fluid extract of lobelia, 4 ounces; water, 8 ounces. Mix. Give two tablespoonfuls morning and night, in food for two weeks.

TUBERCULOSIS.

I have a cow that has a cough for about a year, she seems to eat well but don't thrive. Her hair is quite dry. She has not milked well since she took the cough. I notice she finches when I touch a certain cord on her breast.

G. F.

Ans.—It is probably tuberculosis.

SUPPOSED URINARY TROUBLE.

I have a mare 4 years old that seems to have considerable trouble to keep her water in good shape. The mare looks well and feels good and has been eating nothing but good hay and straw with oats and good water. She has had two spells this winter and I have tried everything that I have at hand. When working I had no trouble with her.

W. A. D.

Ans.—You state that your mare has had "spells," but you do not mention how she acted during these spells. We are inclined to think that the animal suffers from occasional attacks of indigestion rather than from any affection of the urinary organs. Would advise you to prepare the mare for a purgative by feeding exclusively on small bran mashes for sixteen hours and then give: Barbadoes aloes, 7 drams; calomel, 1 dram; ginger, 2 drams; soap sufficient to form a ball. Continue the mash diet until physic has ceased to operate. After this give morning and evening, in food, for ten days: soda bicarbonate and potassium nitrate, of each 2 drams; iron sulphate, 1 dram.

ABORTION.

Have a heifer which was served to the bull last August and in about six months from date of service slipped her calf. I at once commenced to milk her and her milk flow is increasing. At what time from calving will the milk be natural and fit to use?

Will a heifer slip a calf twice or three times?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The milk should be fit for use after the ninth milking.
2. Abortion may be due to an accident or it may be a disease. If due to the latter cause it is very hard to cure and quite contagious. Where this form appears in a herd it is often the best policy to beef the affected animals.

LUMP ON CHEEK : BOOK ON CATTLE.

I have a nine year old gelding here which developed a large lump on its right cheek extending down to the jaw. It never lost its desire to eat although it found great difficulty in doing so on account of the pain. I drew off all the matter possible from the lump which is now going down. The swelling appeared early one morning, there only being a very small swelling in the mouth the night before. There was no sign of foxtail or any like grass. Can you tell me the cause of this swelling. The horse was perfectly healthy otherwise. Can you also tell me what is the best book on cattle and their diseases, cures, etc.

S. A.

Ans.—Without a personal examination it is quite difficult to determine the cause of the lump or swelling. If there were no signs of distemper about the animal, such as a discharge from the nose, cough or sore throat, it is probable that the lump was caused by external or mechanical injury.

2. "Diseases and Disorders of the Ox," by Geo. Cresswell, B.A. Price

\$3.50. To be had from Haussman & Dunn, 107 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. "Cattle and Their Diseases," by A. I. Murray, M.R.C.V.S. This is a good work; also to be had from Haussman & Dunn. Price \$2.00.

ABNORMAL APPETITE.

I have a calf that makes a point of eating off horses tails and manes. Will you please give reason and remedy? It is fed hay, grain, plenty of salt. Bothers nothing else but horses hair, and has eaten enough of that to make a feather bed.

Man.

R. R.

Ans.—The calf has developed an abnormal appetite as calves will. Remove the cause and opportunity and it will soon forget about it.

A HORSE BREEDING DISCUSSION.

The Scotch are fond of discussing a subject. They like to give reasons for what they do and it is very largely owing to this trait that they have produced such excellent draft horses, beef and dairy cattle and sheep. In Aberdeen University there is an Agricultural Discussion Society at which Mr. Geo. A. Ferguson a noted breeder recently delivered an address upon Horse breeding and was reported in the *Scottish Farmer* as follows.

Mr. Ferguson, in the course of his lecture, said the breeding of horses resolved itself into two branches—the principles of breeding, and the practice. The surest method of carrying out and improving the practice was by diffusing as much as possible the correct principles. The object the breeder had in view was the production of a first class animal—an animal that would be an improvement on its parent. The way to bring this about was to breed on a sound plan and not at haphazard. Like producing like was as nearly as much an exception as a rule in horses. Like did produce like, but not in the generation wanted, for often they found that the sins of the fathers were visited on the children in the third and fourth generation. (Laughter.) The type of horse would always be dependent on demand, and he thought he was near it when he said that the type they now had was nearer satisfying all demands that might be made upon it than any other type that had hitherto existed. Pedigree could be abused, and often was abused. Used rightly however, it was invaluable. What was wanted in Clydesdales was more line breeding. Line breeding, however, must not be confounded with in-breeding. Let them be given a stallion with good masculine appearance and with plenty of virility and line-bred to a notable grandsire, or great-grand-sire, or great-great-grand-sire or dam, with correct breeding downwards, then they would have more pleasing results. In the selection of the animals from which they were to breed, preference should be given to the animals that gave a very good first impression. They should in their stallions have strength, a grand carriage, and plenty masculine character. In their mares they wanted quality and feminine character. He would like to emphasize one thing in breeding, and that was the wisdom of keeping the horse or mare that bred well.

In the north the practice was all but universal to breed from mares engaged in regular farm work. One peculiarity worth mentioning was the success that often attended the first foal of a mare freshly bought from a distance. Another peculiarity—which he could not explain—was that one horse was a greater getter of colts, and another a greater getter of fillies. Individual effort in breeding was fostered most largely in two ways—(1) by shows, and (2) by breeding associations or clubs. Of shows he could not speak too highly. They had given a sort of life stimulus to breeding; they gave the opportunity for comparing and for selecting, and they established a brotherhood amongst breeders. Mr. Ferguson proceeded to say that he would like to see some official registration of soundness opened up for stallions of full age. Whether it could be taken up by the Stud Book or not he could not say, but he, himself, as a stallion owner, would gladly subscribe for an entry of his animals to a column bearing a certificate of soundness. (Applause.)

He thought the secret of feeding for

WANTS & FOR SALE

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

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

FOR SALE—An up-to-date threshing outfit. One Sawyer-Massey 25 horse-power traction engine, with all modern attachments, and one Peerless separator, having high bagger and Cyclone blower or stacker, together with tank, tank pump, hose and caboose. The above rig has only threshed about 50 days. Owner will sell same for \$2,000 cash, or when gilt-edged security is furnished on time at 8 per cent interest. Apply to William Lloyd, Dunre, Man.

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

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

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

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

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

WANTED by 20th March next—Farm Foreman. 500 acres crop; 150 cattle; 35 cows milking. Wife board men, wash milk utensils. Comfortable frame house, furnished. Milk, vegetables, fuel supplies, 40 miles, Winnipeg. Apply C. C. Castle, Winnipeg.

IF YOU want to sell your farm or exchange it for good houses or lots in Winnipeg, list your property with us. We make a specialty of this business and charge no commission unless a satisfactory sale or exchange is effected. There will be good demand for farms. Write at once and we will send you blank forms for description. Address Home Seekers' and Business exchange, 483 1-2 Main St., Winnipeg. W. D. Rutta, General Manager.

PURE SEED OATS—New Early Storm King and Tartar King, grown on breaking and free from smut and weed seeds, also a small quantity of Pure Red Fyffe seed wheat and Mensury Barley, further particulars, samples, and prices on application—Pure bred Tamworth swine from prize winning stock and some fine young Wolf Hounds. W. T. Thompson, Summerberry, Sask.

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

FARM TO RENT in Red River Valley, 640 acres, all fenced, 300 in cultivation. Good buildings, good water, plenty wood, within three miles of railroad station. Tenant must provide all his own equipment. Long lease to satisfactory tenant. Apply Box 44 Farmer's Advocate.

FOR SALE—An up-to-date blacksmith and machine repair shop, in a hustling new town. Particulars on application to A. A. Hassard, Tyvan, Sask.

FOR SALE—One of the finest half sections in southern Manitoba, near the flourishing town of Killarney. Has good buildings, good water, about 15 acres of wood, 200 acres broken, more to break, Torrens title. For particulars apply Box 515, Killarney, Man.

WANTED FOR CASH—Twelve spring cows, heavy milkers, in Edmonton district (or on line to Innisfail). Write, stating prices to "Dairyman" care of Farmer's Advocate.

FOR SALE OR RENT—Eight hundred acres choicest wheat land all under cultivation near Melita. No renters need apply who are not thorough, first class farmers, with capital to at least equip a half section. R. M. Graham Melita, Man.

WANTED—By experienced married man, position on stock or grain farm as manager or would work for good farmer where wife could keep house. A. B. Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—Good clear New-Market Oats, in car lots or smaller quantities. Write for sample and price. Peter Horn, 21, 16, 20 Regina, Sask.

FOR SALE—Three Clydesdale Stallions, Barons Pride, six years old; Maple Cliff Erskine, four years old, and a three year old, these are all First Class horses. Guaranteed sure foal getters. Prices away down to suit the times. Write for particulars. Peter Horn, 21, 16, 20 Regina, Sask.

FARM FOR SALE—480 Acres of the Viewfield Farm. About 215 in cultivation, 130 of which is summer fallow ploughed twice. 320 Acres, two miles from railway siding. Title clear. Price \$25.00 and \$30.00 per acre; five or ten years to pay two-thirds of purchase money if required. Nine miles from city of Moose Jaw. Wm. Watson, Proprietor, Moose Jaw, Sask.

160 ACRE farm for sale in the fall-wheat belt Southern Alberta, two miles from Pincher Creek station. Seventy acres fall wheat looking good for 45 bushels per acre. Price \$18 per acre. Address W. E. Hammond, Lethbridge, Alberta.

WANTED—A ploughing or breaking contract. Send full particulars to R.M., Farmer's Advocate.

PRACTICAL TANNING—Why not do your own tanning? I have a receipt for tanning which any man can successfully use on all kinds of pelts and you are certain of a soft kid glove finish every time. No machinery used. This receipt is in daily use in my business for years and I guarantee it. Complete instructions and receipt sent for \$3. Any correspondence answered if you include stamp.

EDWIN DIXON, Taxidermist and Naturalist, Unionville, Ont., Canada.

CARLTON HEREFORDS

THE STATE FAIR PRIZEWINNING BULL Gold Prince 88168 at the head of the herd. Cows selected from the leading herds in the U. S. A., the Anxiety blood predominating.

BULLS FOR SALE

All ages, all sizes, all prices and all O. K.

FENTON BROS., Carlton Hereford Farm, SOLGIRTH - MANITOBA.

Woodmere Stock Farm

Neepawa, Man. Shorthorns

For sale. My herd has always been FIRST on the ring where shown. Have on hand a number of young things of both sexes.

Clydesdales A few Clydesdale fillies for sale. Yorkshire Pigs Always a good supply of both sexes for sale. Not related.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS A SPECIALTY

STEPHEN BENSON

Grandview Herd. SCOTCH SHORTHORNS. Herd headed by Trout Creek Favorite #5395. Stock for sale at all times. Correspondence solicited. JAS. WILSON, Innisfa 1, Alberta. Farm three miles south of town.

SITTYTON STOCK FARM

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

GEO. KINNON, Cottonwood, Sask.

Shorthorn Bulls, Heifers and Heifer Calves for Sale.

The get of Sir Colin Campbell (imp)--28878--and General--30399-- Cows all ages, in calf or calf at foot. Seventy head to choose from. Two Clydesdale Stallions two and three years old. Also mares and fillies. Leicester Sheep, both sexes. Stock always on hand.

GEO. Rankin & Sons, Hamiota, Man.

Mossom Boyd Co. Bobcaygeon, Ont.

The largest breeders of

HEREFORDS

in Canada offer for sale bulls and females of the choicest breeding and registered both in the United States and Canada. Will deliver at your station. Write for catalogue and for information respecting polled Herefords which are also offered.

Scarcliffe Herefords

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

H. M. BING, - - Glenella, Man.

successful breeding lay in allowing the animal to run rough for a time before being put to stud, and to be brought into thriving condition when brought to stud. For youngsters an abundance of exercise and fresh air should always be given. For young horses straw or hay chaff was of great use mixed with grain, as it kept them from bolting the food, but the quality of the fodder must be good. His experience of Clydesdale breeding had been that it was a profitable as well as a pleasant hobby. They wanted, however, more young men in it, young men of education, fellows who would lift the association with horses into higher scale. (Applause.) He was most hopeful for the future of the breed. With the excellent breeding strains now available, and with a clearer perspective of what the best type of Clydesdale was, he would say that it appeared to him no time had ever been so opportune for starting a stud. In no line they could try would they find more to interest them, and of no line could it be more truly said that there was room—and a golden room—at the top. (Applause.)

Mr. Gray said he would start the heckling by asking Mr. Ferguson whether the best possible type of a draft horse was not obtained by a cross between a Clydesdale and a Shire.

Mr. Ferguson said that undoubtedly the Clydesdale was the best draft horse of the present day. The Clydesdale could not be improved by crossing with the Shire. His reason for saying so was that the Clydesdale had been evolved from the Shires already, and was an improvement on the Shires.

Mr. John Marr, Uppermill, said he agreed with Mr. Ferguson that no more interesting work could be taken up than that of breeding horses. On the average, he believed, that the man who bred from first-class stallions out of first-class mares got the best produce. It was very important not to breed in and in with horses, because there was no class of stock that he knew where too much in-breeding told so much upon the size and constitution and power of the stock than in horse-breeding. They wanted in horse-breeding to have an animal of first-rate conformation, action, and quality, and he thought they should aim always at keeping up weight and constitution. In racehorses they had a test which corrected the effects of in-breeding. That was the racecourse. It was a test of endurance, constitution, and stamina which they had not got to the same extent in draught horses, because a horse might be weak in constitution even although he was well formed and heavy. Such a thing could not happen in the thoroughbred. He did not say that it was not necessary to have a certain amount of line breeding, but he thoroughly agreed with Mr. Ferguson that heterogenous crossing was about the worst thing they could have.

In answer to Mr. James Durno, Jackston, Mr. Ferguson said he did not approve of too early shoeing, and he would be glad to see the exhibition of young horses unshod, for there was no doubt that too early shoeing deteriorated the feet.

Mr. Durno said he entirely agreed with Mr. Ferguson, and he wished to bring this before the students. (Applause.)

Mr. John Marr said that, as a member of the council of the Clydesdale Horse Society, he had been asked to take notice of the point of desirability of having a column for soundness in the Clydesdale Stud Book. If it were carried out under a practical veterinary surgeon who would give a certificate of soundness, it might be desirable, but he was a little doubtful about the practicability of it. He understood the Hackney Stud Book had a column for soundness, and he thought it would be a distinct advantage if Clydesdales were examined by a veterinary surgeon before they could be awarded a prize at any of their important shows.

Mr. Ferguson said the system introduced in connection with the competition for the Brydon trophy at Glasgow was a little clumsy, but he should like to ask Mr. Marr, who was a pioneer of Clydesdale breeding in Aberdeenshire whether he would be in favor of introducing a column for soundness in connection with the Stud Book, and have inspectors appointed for examining horses.

EDUCATIONAL INEFFICIENCY.

Professor Macallum of Toronto University, has been puncturing the bubble of self-complacency with which we view our educational system. He addressed the Canadian Club of St. Catherines the other night and made some very pointed criticisms of our school system and our lack of progress in educational matters. "Most of our Canadian colleges are merely glorified High Schools," said Professor Macallum. He observed that the self-satisfaction on the part of the Canadian people with reference to our institutions representing higher education was most pronounced, and this was also the case with reference to our primary schools. He also remarked that the primary schools were not as efficient as they were 30 years ago, mainly owing to the parsimony of school administrators. Canadians did not realize how far behind they were in educational affairs."

These are sharp words, but there is only too much truth in them. There is a sublime self-satisfaction very prevalent, in Ontario at all events, as to the perfection of our schools and educational system. Apparently, we think them so perfect that there is no need for exertion or for a forward movement. But it is just the same in education as in business. We cannot stand still. There is always room for improvement, and if we do not keep abreast of the front ranks we shall surely fall behind. Empty boasting about our wonderful educational system and the perfection of our schools will not keep them up to the mark.—Brockville Times.

If this is so in Ontario, what is it in Manitoba, where spelling is a lost art, composition and legible handwriting sadly lacking, and our school administrators (trustees) cannot be accused of parsimony because salaries are much higher than in Ontario.

C. P. R. EXTENSIONS.

An expenditure of more than \$3,000,000 will characterize the work of extension to be undertaken and completed by the Canadian Pacific railway west of Lake Superior during the coming summer.

The above statement summarizes the new given by Wm. Whyte, vice-president of the company, who recently arrived home from Montreal. Mr. Whyte had been in the east for several weeks, and during that time had, with other directors of the road, gone carefully over the outlines of the work which is to be done in the west this year. F. F. Busteed, assistant chief engineer, having been along to submit the engineering plans.

DETAILS OF EXTENSIONS

The company has projected a line east and west from Saskatoon, and work will be rushed on that extension, opening up a new agricultural country of great promise. The branch already under way from Wetaskiwin will be continued east, and a lengthy mileage will be added to the grade this summer.

A line is to be built north-west from Moose Jaw, tapping another area of country, which will add greatly to our agricultural wealth. Westward a line will be built to Sheho, on which extensive operations will be undertaken this season. The Winnipeg Beach line will be completed to Gimli, and the Teulon branch will be extended half the distance to the Icelandic River. The work on the double-tracking of the line between 100 miles ready for operation for the moving of part of next season's wheat crop.

MUCH ACTIVITY ANTICIPATED

According to Mr. Whyte's statement, the coming summer will be one of the most active in Canadian Pacific construction for many years. No plans have been decided upon for new construction in British Columbia yet, but these will likely be taken up later. The company received a lot of lands with the Esquimalt & Nanaimo road, and these are being thoroughly cruised to determine the value of the resources. On the result of these investigations will depend greatly the efforts which will be made by the company for the extension of the lines. Other operations in British Columbia will depend on the result of later plans.

POULTRY & 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.

ALBERTA Quality White Rocks won 1 first, 2 seconds and 1 third in six entries at Edmonton, February, 1905. Three grand breeding pens this spring's egg trade. Can give exceptional value in yearling hens, young breeding or exhibition stock, or eggs. Give me a trial order. Satisfaction guaranteed. Geo. W. Scott, Innisfail, Alta.

BUFF Orpingtons, bred from Cook's New York winners; cockerels and eggs for sale. Light Brahmas, giant strain, prizewinners; stock and eggs in season. R. Lane, Brandon, Man.

FOR SALE—Toulouse Geese of the best variety. Also some good Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels at reasonable prices. Mrs J. T. McFee, Headingly, Man.

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

SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorn Eggs from first prize hen, \$2.50 per setting; also few pure bred pullets for sale. R. Hall, care of Lane & Elvins, Brandon, Man.

FOR SALE—Pure bred White Plymouth Rock Cockerels, \$1.00 each. Thomas Common Hazel Cliffe, Sask.

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

UTILITY BREEDS—Buckeyes, Geese, Ducks, Chickens, Poultry supplies, 16 page Catalogue mailed free. Maw's Poultry Farm, Winnipeg.

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

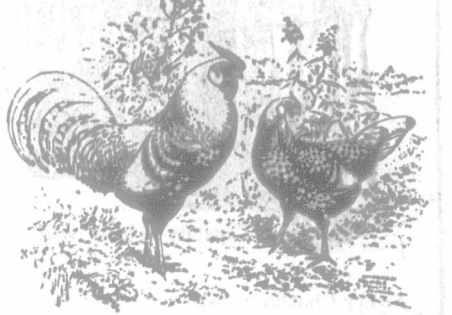
FOR SALE

Pure Bred Poultry and Eggs

Alberta's business hen, the Brown Leghorn, has few equals and no superiors. I have been breeding several kinds of poultry for a number of years and have at last selected the single-comb Brown Leghorn as a money-maker. Parties wishing poultry of the above breed may have them at the following prices: 2 pullets and 1 cockerel, crated in a strong, light crate, f. o. b. at Olds, \$5.00; 1 cockerel, \$2.00; 2 in one crate, \$3.00. Terms cash.

H. A. SAMIS, Olds, Alta.

\$9,000 Poultry Catalogue. 40 kinds Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Chickens, fowls and eggs cheap, 100 grand pictures, 50 house plans. We make hens lay, cure diseases, etc. Send 10c for mailing catalogue. Incubators 30 Days Free Trial. J. E. Brabson Jr. & Co., Box 41, Delavan, Wis.



If you wish to improve the laying qualities and the standard points of your fowls, send us your order for eggs at once. We could not fill all of our orders last year. Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Rhode Island Reds. Eggs, \$2.50 per setting.

THOMAS BROS., Crossfield, Al

The Quincy Incubator, THE HATCHER YOU WANT. Because it is easy to operate, being self-regulating, self-warming and self-ventilating. The ventilation is positive. Nothing left to chance. Essential to the use of oil. 30 DAYS TRIAL. Don't fail to investigate the Quincy. It's different from others and our offer is the most liberal. Prices low. Send for Free Catalogue. It will help make more poultry profit. QUINCY INCUBATOR CO., Box 40, QUINCY, ILL.

TYPEWRITING. Book-keeping, Penmanship, Shorthand, Telegraphy, and all business subjects thoroughly taught. Write for particulars. Catalogues free. Address WINNIPEG BUSINESS COLLEGE, cor. Portage Ave. and Fort St., WINNIPEG.

IMPURE SEED GRAIN.
A HEAVY TAX ON THE WESTERN FARMERS.

Necessity for the Campaign of Education
 Inaugurated by the Dominion Government and the Railway—Wild Oats and Smut.

(Special Despatch to The Globe).
 Winnipeg, Jan. 7.—The necessity for seed grain education among the farmers, which begins to-morrow, under the auspices of the Dominion Government and the railways, is evidenced by the fact that up to the 31st of December 38,004,100 bushels of the wheat crop of 1905 had passed inspection at Winnipeg, and of this amount 5,874,000 bushels graded below No. 4 wheat, some 8 per cent. being rejected for smut, and 5 to 6 per cent. for weeds, of which wild oats were most in evidence. It was claimed by many farmers that there was something in the climatic condition of 1905 particularly favorable to smut, and there may be some truth in this statement, but ever against this must be placed the fact that farmers, who paid special attention to their seed, and were careful in blue stoning it, did not suffer from the smut as did farmers who were careless of these precautions. Certainly no climatic conditions were responsible for the presence of wild oats and many other noxious weeds. It is a severe object lesson that in the first four months of the crop year something like 15 per cent. of the crop has been depreciated anywhere from eight cents to twenty cents per bushel in value from these two causes alone.

What are you doing for your Seed Grain?

If you want good, clean grain, you must sow good, clean seed. Carelessness is losing thousands of dollars for the farmers of the Northwest, as is proven by this news item from a daily paper. Read it.

Your share of this loss would in a short time pay for a

CHATHAM Fanning Mill

The Chatham Fanning Mill will do a better job taking wild oats out than any fanning mill on sale in the Northwest at the present time.

It is the greatest economizer and profit-builder on the farm. It insures bigger crops of better grain. It is in use on hundreds of thousands of farms in Canada and the United States.



Capacity 40 to 60 bush. per hour.

Every Chatham Fanning Mill is guaranteed for five years—they actually last a lifetime.

We will ship a Chatham Fanning Mill, freight paid by us, to any farmer on receipt of his order, at once, without one cent in cash, and give the most liberal terms of payment.

Write for full particulars and free book, "How to Make Dollars Out of Wind."

THE MANSON CAMPBELL CO., Limited
 Brandon, Man., Chatham, Ont., Calgary, Alta.

We can supply these goods promptly from Brandon, Man., Regina, Sask., or Calgary.

Through Tourist Car Service to California.

Via Chicago Great Western Railway. Cars leave Minneapolis and St. Paul on four days of the week—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. For full information apply to J. P. Elmer, G. P. A., St. Paul, Minn.

Suggestions to Intending Fruit Ranchers in British Columbia.
 (Continued)

PENTICTON. This is the name given to the small settlement at the southern end of Okanagan Lake, over 70 miles south of Vernon. Thirty thousand acres of beautiful country are here in the hands of a company, which is busy dividing up and selling the land nearest to the landing stage, in five or ten acre lots. Again the youth of the place prevents it from having any past to which it can point confidently in speaking of its future. The conception of Pentiction as a fruit-raising area took place little more than a year ago. It is true that a small orchard many years old surrounds the former homestead of this estate and contains a number of bearing fruit trees, but I have already indicated in my preliminary remarks, the point of view from which I should regard such orchards. However, the vendors of land at Pentiction enthusiastically ask one to look forward to a profit of \$5000 a year off ten acres of trees in full bearing.

The position of Pentiction is favorable. The area at present offered for sale is divided into bottom and bench land. Some of the bottom land appeared likely to suffer from flooding by lake and river but I was assured this did not occur. The bench land while somewhat unequal in surface and in the presence of timber and stone, is mostly of good quality. The soil is sandy with a subsoil of light clay or compressed sand; in parts there is much gravel. The exposure of the bench land is excellent, sloping mostly to the westward. The system of irrigation is not yet installed (November 1905). The transportation facilities are, in an inferior degree, the same as those of Kelowna and Summerland, but like many another budding district in many a land, Pentiction has the prospect of excellent railway communication in the future. The weather while I was there was charming, but although the climate is advertised as the "best in Canada" I was unable to obtain any meteorological statistics. I understand that the Land Company does not intend to go into the fruit-growing business on its own account, but that an expert will be obtained to supervise the care of orchards belonging to absentees.

The price of the best bottom land is probably, based upon the presumption, for which there appears some justification that the south of the Okanagan Valley should be a more varied and earlier producer of fruit than the north. The lack of efficient transport at present and the fact that time and expense are required to prove fully the capabilities of the district, must be taken into consideration. Whilst I became persuaded that the company is pursuing energetic methods and possesses good land in a favorable and beautiful position, I was unable to understand on what data the forecast is made, which apparently calculates the numerous fluctuating conditions and influences of eight or ten years hence, sufficiently accurate to be able to ask the buyer to expect a return of \$500 per acre from his fruitland at the end of that period. I heartily hope that the labors of those, who are about to settle upon the land and elucidate its possibilities, will result in a vindication of the prophecy.

It will thus be seen that the Okanagan Valley may be divided roughly into northern and southern parts; that in the north the soil is chiefly a black loam, while the south possesses soil of a sandy nature; that apples and other of the hardier fruits have been proved conclusively to flourish in the north, and that there is reason for believing that peaches and various soft fruits, as well as apples, may be produced in the south; and finally, that while commercial success has been attained in the north after years of scientific toil, those years are still in front of the south.

There are certain general considerations which should enter into all calculations as to the future of a fruit-growing area to which it is not possible to allude within the limits of this article, e.g. it would be vain to anticipate a long continuance of the freedom from serious pests, enjoyed at present in the Province. However stringent the precautions, however zealous the work of inspectors, pests are sure to creep in, whilst new pests may arise in any country from within, owing to the unpleasant way which insects and fungi may have of discarding the lesser

attractions of wild plants, which have served them for food through ages, for the tenderer nourishment of cultivated trees.

Then again there are certain local conditions in the dry belt upon which much might be written, but which will occur to every intelligent observer. Two subjects will, it appears to me, be a source of much discussion in the future, first, whether a man may reasonably hope to make a living off a mere five or ten acres of fruitland as he is now encouraged to believe, and secondly, whether absentee ownership of fruit lots is a good thing either for the district or the owner. Let me here quote the words of a leading authority on fruit-growing: "It is a common practice to estimate the amount of fruit, which will be produced at any given time in the future by multiplying the number of acres of plantation by the yield of a normal acre of that kind of fruit. The fallacy here lies in the fact that very many of the orchards which are planted in hope and expectation yield only bugs and fungi. It is probably not too much to say that fully half of the fruit plantations which have been set out in the past, fail to produce any crop for the market." These words should stand as a caution, but need not deter the man, who brings brains, determination, energy, and the necessary capital, into the business, and I feel sure that he will find the Okanagan Valley not only a pleasant home but also a district in which his efforts are likely to be rewarded with flattering returns; it is, however, necessary that the newcomer to whom the ins and outs of fruit growing are unknown, should acquaint himself well beforehand with the risks and difficulties which may be encountered, as well as the wonderful results which may be attained.

The Provincial Government appears to take a paternal interest in the industry and renders a good deal of practical help to the grower—the measures taken to prevent the incursion of pests, the importation of infected stock, are good. A great need is an experimental station in the upper country in the heart of the orchards, and it cannot be long before an outcry will be raised for the establishment of an horticultural college within the Province.

In conclusion permit me to acknowledge the universal courtesy with which I was received from one end of the district to the other, and my indebtedness for many useful facts to an admirable supplement issued by the *Vernon News* in connection with the Dominion Exhibition at New Westminster. If some of my observations seem to differ from the opinions held by some of the gentlemen, whom I had the pleasure of meeting, it must be remembered that my point of view is that of the buyer not of the seller, and that a free and friendly exchange of views in the best of stimulants to healthy progress.

H. GORDON.

The accompanying illustration is from a photograph of the tomato, which won the first prize for the largest tomato grown from Majestic seed, a variety which is being widely distributed by the Iowa Seed Company of Des Moines. The grower of this tomato is Mrs. Amelia Cronin of Akron, Iowa, who in sending in her report says, "I planted the Majestic tomato seed in February in a box of soil in the house, and when about two inches high, transplanted to another box. At proper season I set them out on a very rich piece of ground where a straw pile had been burned



and the ashes raked in. The plants were watered every night and when about 18 inches high, I cut the tops off and by allowing only 2 or 3 fruits to ripen on some of the plants, it threw all the strength to these fruits. The largest specimen weighed 7 lbs. 7 ozs. and there were several which weighed over 5 lbs. each." Some plants of the Majestic tomato have produced 145 to 160 lbs. of fruit. Just think what that kind of a crop would mean on an acre of land. The Iowa Seed Company are again offering \$100.00 in cash prizes on them and we hope our readers will compete. Better write them today for a copy of their large illustrated catalogue of Garden and Farm Seeds, which will be sent free if you mention this paper.

Lump Jaw

The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
 45 Church Street, 45 Toronto, Ontario

WASHING Without RUBBING

Here's a machine that washes clothes without rubbing—and all but works itself.

The New Century Washing Machine

sends the water whirling through the clothes—washes the dirt out of the thread—yet never rubs or wears the fabrics. It's easy work, and you can wash a tubful of clothes every five minutes. Our booklet tells the "reasons why." Write for a free copy.

The Dowsell Mfg. Co., Limited
 Hamilton, Canada

FREE GOLD WATCH

A regular \$25 Watch in appearance. Very handsome. The cases are warranted 18k Gold plate, standard size and magnificently engraved. It is the new 1905 model, and is fitted with a celebrated American lever, jeweled movement, carefully adjusted. The watch is stem wind, stem set, and contains a reliable gauge balance with the new flush regulator. The hairspring is hardened and tempered in form. The dial is of rich enamel, and the hands fine blue steel, set absolutely correct. The mainspring is lack action, patented safety. Every part of the movement in this watch is carefully tested by experienced workmen before it leaves the factory. Our Offer—We will send you this watch exactly as described for selling only 2 dozen sets of our beautiful color. POST CARDS at 10c. a set. They take the people by storm, they are so beautiful and cheap. Everyone says they've never seen anything sell so fast. Four lovely Cards in every set and only 10c. a set. They are worth at least 20c. Don't wait, write us now, and we'll send the Cards at once, **FREE!** THE COLONIAL ART CO., Department 3303 TORONTO.

EE **EE**

Steedman's SOOTHING Powders

Relieve FEVERISH HEAT. Prevent FITS, CONVULSIONS, etc. Preserve a healthy state of the constitution during the period of TEETHING.

Please observe the EE in STEEDMAN.

EE **WALWORTH, SURREY, ENGLAND.** **EE**

Weak Men You Can Be Strong Again!



Every weak person wants to be strong. You have tried drugs, and, as they failed, you believe there is no cure for you. You are in error, as I can prove by the testimonials I have received from grateful patients in every Province in the Dominion, and I can prove to you in your own case if you will let me. Most of my patients are people who come to me as a last resort and have gone away cured. You can be cured too, if you will come to me. All I ask is a fair chance to prove to you that my drugless method cures. No one is weak without some good reason for it. It matters not whether it is from overwork, exposure or any other cause, I can restore your lost strength, fill your nerves with electricity (which is the foundation of strength), make you feel bright, happy, full of energy and ambition—a renewed person. Come or write to me to-day and I will cure you with my

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

It is a pleasure to wear my belt. You put it on when you go to bed, and get up in the morning with increased strength and glad to begin your day's work. My Belt never burns and blisters as do the old style (so-called) electric belts. I have a special Electric Attachment which I give free to every man who wears my Belt. This Attachment carries the current direct to the weak parts, and fills them with its warm vitalizing power, causing the blood to again circulate in a free and natural way, thus bringing about a sure and lasting cure. Weakness, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Weak Back, Lumbago, Kidney, Liver, or Stomach Trouble, Indigestion or Constipation are all quickly cured by this New Method of mine for applying "Electricity." Don't put it off any longer. Act to-day. To-morrow may be too late.

Read what my patients say. You can do the same if you give me an opportunity.

30 DAYS' IMPROVEMENT—FEELS LIKE A NEW MAN.

Dr. McLaughlin,—

Dear Sir,—I have worn your Belt for 30 days. I am feeling fine—the best I have for years. My stomach is very much better, and my appetite has improved a great deal. I can now eat a good meal and feel satisfied, which I couldn't do before. I feel like a new man entirely, and if I keep on improving the way I have, in another month or so I shall be in good shape.

I remain, respectfully yours,

FRED J. CUTTERBUCK

FAR AHEAD OF ANY OTHER TREATMENT.

North Bay, Ont., October 8, 1905

Dr. McLaughlin,—

Dear Sir,—It is with pleasure that I write you with regard to the Electric Belt I purchased from you about four months ago. After using the Belt and following the directions for about three months, I felt like a new man, and it is now three weeks since I stopped using it. I am satisfied to say that your Belt is far ahead of medicine or any other electrical treatment I ever tried before, and it is worth its money many times. I can strongly recommend your Belt, and shall always do it. I thank you from my heart for your wonderful remedy.

Yours truly,

O. JOHNSON.

Letters like these mean a great deal to a sufferer. They should inspire every man to try my treatment.

90 DAYS' FREE TRIAL WITHOUT COST.

to any man or woman who will give me reasonable security, shows that I have confidence in my Belt, and am willing to take all chances.

FREE BOOK—If you cannot call write for my beautiful descriptive book, showing how my Belt is used. It explains how my Belt cures weakness in man or woman and gives prices. Send for it to-day.

I have a book especially for women.

CALL TO-DAY

FREE CONSULTATION BOOK TEST

If you can't call send Coupon for Free Book.

Dr. M. D. McLAUGHLIN, 137 Yonge Street, TORONTO, CANADA.

NAME

ADDRESS



If we were at liberty to quote the never ceasing testimony of delight from men who have experienced the true value of our Invisible Toupees, the instances of men remaining bald would be noticeably reduced. Prices, \$15.00 and up. Booklet on the subject mailed free under plain cover.

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Farmers make a great mistake, says a press correspondent, when they lose a horse or cow and bury it skin and all. The hide may be tanned at home and make excellent leather for harness and many other uses. A 6-inch backband with loops on the sides and chains for traces makes the best work harness imaginable, and more comfortable to the horse than the other kinds. To tan the hides, take a barrel or tub, put in half a peck of air-slaked lime; to this add about 20 gallons of water and stir for five minutes, then put in the hide. Every morning and evening lift the hide up and down in the lime water and try the hair by pulling, to see if loose; about the third or fourth day it should begin to loosen. When it does, take a blunt knife and go over it, removing all the hair, then rinse in clean water. Now dissolve 3 pounds of alum, 1/2 pound of saltpeter, and a pint of salt in hot water. Put the now hairless, clean skin in the barrel again, and when the above mixture is all dissolved add cold water enough to just cover the hide nicely. Leave it in this solution two weeks, giving it a stir morning and evening, and the hide will then be tanned and ready to tack up, which should be done

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Lost, Strayed or Impounded

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

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

NOSE CREEK, Alta.—One white-faced brown steer, rising four. One black bob-tailed steer, rising three. Both branded DC on right ribs, (indistinctly), \$10.00 reward, five each will be paid for information leading to recovery of the same. Address Miss Cunningham, Dunlop, Calgary, Alta.

HILLSDOWN, ALTA.—Strayed from the premises of Wm. Storey, Sept. 25th, 1905, N. E. 1-4 23, 27, 26, W 4th meridian, one brown mare, white star on forehead and white hind feet, branded W on left thigh. \$20.00 reward for information leading to recovery. Wm. Storey, y

MAPLE CREEK, SASK.—Dark sorrel mare, scar on near fore fetlock, 7 years old. Bay mare 10 years old, weight about 1250 each, both unbranded. \$10.00 reward for information leading to recovery. E. J. Clifford.

BITTERN LAKE,--Pony, gelding, sorrel and mixed white, both hind legs white, a little white on right fore foot, and white face, branded circle upright bar through center. August Junberg (S. W. 1-4 36-47-21 W4).

INNISFAIR,--Since August 1st 1905, mare, light bay; spot on forehead; one white hind foot; stiff on left hind leg; very breechy; weight about 1,000 pounds; about seven years old; no visible brand. Wm. Malcom, six miles N. E.

OLDS,--Since January 1905, steer, red and white, star on forehead, coming two year old, branded 3 N bar over on left ribs. A. Redden (36-32-28)

WETASKIWIN,--Since November 1st 1905, steer, spotted, red and white, short tail, left ear marked, no brand visible. Thos. Prove (N. E. 1-4 32-46-25)

STRATHCONA,--Since December 1905; steer, three years old, roan; heifer, one year old, roan; cow, three years old, red; calf, 9 or 10 months old, red, with a little white, no visible brand on any of these animals. Robt. Black, Rabbit Hill Settlement.

BEAVER LAKE,--Since June 1905, cow, reddish roan, lower half of tail and belly white, small stunted horns, no visible brand. Jas. B. Steele, (N. W. 1-4 10-55-11 W4).

ASKER,--Since last summer, cow, roan, branded B S on left ribs, calf at foot; steer, roan, one year old, unbranded. E. A. Krefling.

STAR,--Since winter of 1905, steer, red, muley, three years old. Alex McKee (6-56-19 W4)

RAY,--Since January 1st 1906, horse, black, a little white around left hoof, weight about 1,100 pounds, age about 20 years, no visible brand. J. F. McRae (10-55-26 W4).

CALGARY,--Pony, bay, roached mare, aged, branded reversed S on right shoulder; filly, bay, right hind foot white, two years old, no visible brand. H. A. Robinson (5-24-1 W5).

TOFIELD,--Since November last, mare, bay, white face, one white front foot, white hind legs below hock, no visible brand, foal at foot. Augustine Gladue, Hastings Lake.

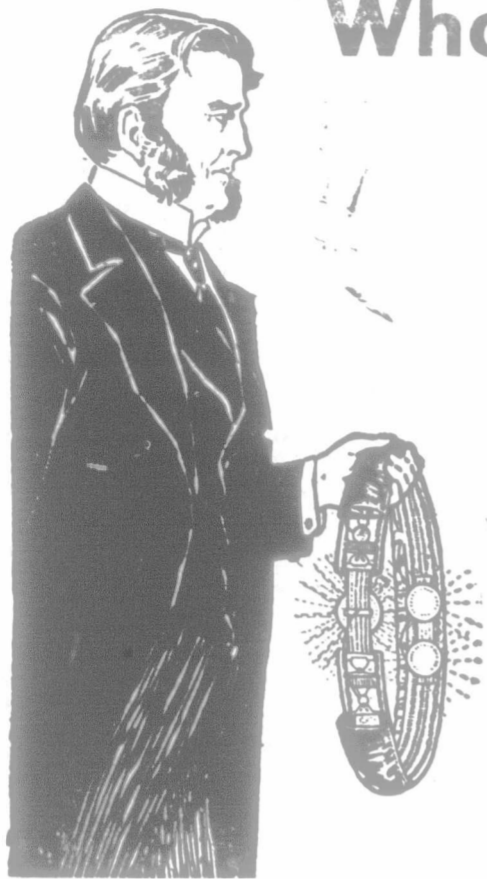
ARTHURVALE, Alta.—Strayed from the premises of Thomas A. MacRae, two bay mares, rising six years old, weight about 1,200, both white star in forehead, one has three white feet, other has two white hind feet, branded thistle on left hip, vented on left shoulder with same. Suitable reward will be given finder or for any information. Been gone for some time.

BLUMENAU, Alta.—Red and white steer branded Y and reversed L on right hip other brand on ribs, now coming four years old, last seen in December, 1904. E. Glasier, Blumenau.

on the inside of the barn, stretching it in every way as it is tacked, so that no wrinkles will remain in it. However, if you want black leather, before tacking up, take a quarter pound nut galls and half a pound of copperas, dissolve the copperas in a mixture of 1 quart of vinegar and one gallon of water, then add the nut galls (this makes good ink for writing or blacking any leather, as an old harness, the edges of shoe soles, etc.) Add water enough to cover the hide only and let stand 24 hours, stirring two or three times; take hide out, stretch and tack up. If the leather is wanted for lace leather do not blacken it. When tacked up rub off with a cloth, let stand for a day, then take luke warm melted tallow and rub all over the skin freely, rubbing it in hard. Take skin down, roll up and put in a warm place, but not in the sun, rather in a warm room. Hides of horses, mules, cows, calves, or dogs may be tanned by this process, and are worth many dollars about the farm, as this is the process for making what is known as lace leather for belting, etc., when not blackened. To make leather tubes for chain traces, take a piece of gaspipe the proper size, cover loosely with leather for 2 1/2 or 3 feet, lapping the leather with driving tacks through onto the pipes so they will clinch, then draw out the pipe and put the trace chain through, adjusting to proper place.

A WORD TO THE SICK

Who are Tired of Drugs



Free use of my Electrical Invention until you are cured. Not one Penny in advance or on deposit. Gives a current instantly felt, or I forfeit \$5,000.

I think I know and appreciate the value of drugs as thoroughly as any living doctor. They fill a great need, and the world could probably not do without them, but during my forty years' practice I have heard the stories of tens of thousands of people who have used drugs, until many of them were absolute wrecks from the terrible habits contracted, so I also knew their danger. What is to be done for these unfortunates? Surely it cannot be that they are stranded on this earth without help in some direction? If this were so, it would indeed be a cold world. But I dispute any such state of affairs. I believe there is a remedy for every ailment, and the sufferer who finds it finds health. Might not the remedy in your case be **ELECTRICITY**? We know now to be a certainty that electricity is the mainspring of every living thing—it is life itself upon this earth. Can anything more natural be offered as a health and strength giver? And I ask you, have you tried it? If you have not, there is a bright star leading you to a happy future. If health is what you want, let me make you a proposition. I do not recommend my Electrical Invention in fevers, pneumonia and the like, but if you suffer from any of the troubles mentioned below, get my famous Dr. Sanden Electric Herculex (latest patent March 7, 1905) upon

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and if you are well satisfied at the end of that time, pay me for it—in many cases only \$5.00. If not satisfied with the results, return it to me, at no cost to you whatever. If you prefer to buy outright for cash, I give a liberal

discount, I have not been curing people for 40 years without knowing what I can do, so I run no risk whatever in giving it on trial to responsible persons.

I especially solicit a call or letter from sufferers from Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Lamé Back, Stomach, Liver and Kidney troubles, Ataxia, Exhaustion from mental or physical excesses, nervousness, atrophy, varicocele and general ill-health. You wear the appliance comfortably during sleep, and it fills you with a soothing, strengthening current, showing a decided benefit from the first night's use, and then a steady building up until well. You may be skeptical about electricity, but if you neglect the opportunity I offer you for a trial of it, you are most likely throwing health and happiness away.

As the originator of the electric Body-Battery system of treatment, my success is the envy of many, and my appliances are of course, imitated (what good thing is not?), but my great knowledge to advise and direct my patients is mine alone, and cannot be imitated. I give it freely with my invention to my patients. My Herculex is guaranteed to give a good current for at least a year.

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Buenos Aires, South America, 15 Artes.
Rio Janeiro, Brazil, Largo el Carioca No. 20.
Montevideo, South America, 15 de Julio, 122.
Sao Paulo, South America, 15 de Nov. No. 62.
Santiago, Chili, Cassilla No. 2.
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BRITAIN'S FLAX SUPPLY.

The following detailed article on the subject of flax appeared in a recent number of the *American Crop Reporter*:—

"The steady increase in the consumption of flaxseed by the seed-crushing industry of the United Kingdom within the past few years has been without precedent in the history of this trade. Over-sea transportation is practically the exclusive source of supply. The 40-odd thousand acres in Ireland and the few hundred acres in England upon which the flax plant is annually cultivated are devoted principally to the production of fibre, and the relatively small quantities of seed obtained as a secondary crop are considered by the crushers a negligible factor in general calculations. Practically the entire annual crush consists of imported seed, and hence the growth of the industry in recent years is indicated by the fact that from 11½ million bushels (56 lbs. each) in 1901 the quantities imported by year until in 1904 they approximate 20,000,000 bushels.

"Flaxseed in its natural state being of no economic utility except for seedling purposes, this heavy and growing trade has for its sole object the production of linseed oil and the by-product, linseed oilcake—the former, because of its peculiar drying properties, having a value above all other oils in the making of paints and varnish and in the manufacture of linoleum, and the latter, because of its richness in pro-

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teids, being in great demand for use exclusively as a cattle food. Of the sixty odd mills which constitute the total seed-crushing industry of the kingdom, the large majority give flaxseed a high rank among other oilseeds in the scope of their industrial activities, and a few crush flaxseed only. Flaxseed and cotton seed constitute the bulk of all oilseed crushed, and in 1904, for the first time in several years, the crush of the former product, as estimated by the weight of the raw material, took first place. The total output of linseed oil during the past three years has averaged about 39,000,000 gallons (7½ lbs. each) annually, and the average annual output of linseed oilcake has been, roundly about 308,000 short tons. The production of oil is in excess of domestic requirements, and from 6,000,000 to 10,000,000 gallons a year are exported—Australia, Canada, Brazil, and Egypt being usually the most important customers. For the valuable cattle food, linseed oilcake, on the other hand, the home mills are unable to fill the heavy orders of the English cattle feeders, and foreign countries—chiefly Germany, the United States, and Russia—are drawn upon annually for a total of almost 200,000 tons a year at an annual cost of from 5,000,000 dols. to 6,000,000 dols.

"As is well known, the commercial flaxseed crop of the world is produced almost entirely by four countries—the United States, Argentina, British India, and Russia. From the three last named the United Kingdom now draws the bulk of her supplies, only half a million bushels in 1904 being purchased from all other sources.

"The flaxseed appearing upon the English markets from the chief sources of supply is classified in commercial transactions into five distinct varieties, each distinguished from the others by differences in the oil content of the seed, in quality of oil yielded, in cash value of seed, &c. Russian seed consists of two varieties, known, respectively, as 'Baltic' and 'Black Sea' seed. Two varieties are likewise imported from British India, one 'Calcutta' seed, the other 'Bombay.' The fifth variety is from Argentina, all shipments from that source being known commercially as 'Plate' seed.

"Argentina, or, as it is commonly called 'Plate' seed, yields on an average about 31.5 per cent. of its weight in oil. In oil-producing properties it therefore outranks Baltic seed, but is deficient as compared with that imported from Calcutta and Bombay. The quality of the oil, however, is generally regarded as somewhat inferior to that made from seed of either Russian or Indian origin. The increase in the imports of flaxseed from Argentina has been the most striking feature of the recent history of the seed-crushing industry, and that country is now the chief source of supply. From less than 2½ million bushels taken from that source in 1901, the imports have increased to upwards of 11½ million bushels in 1904. The trade was quintupled within the five years, and in the latter year over half the flaxseed crushed in the United Kingdom was Argentine seed. The following statement, showing the total imports from the three chief sources of supply separately for the past five years, will serve to illustrate the relative importance of each. The rapid growth of the trade from Argentina is especially notable."

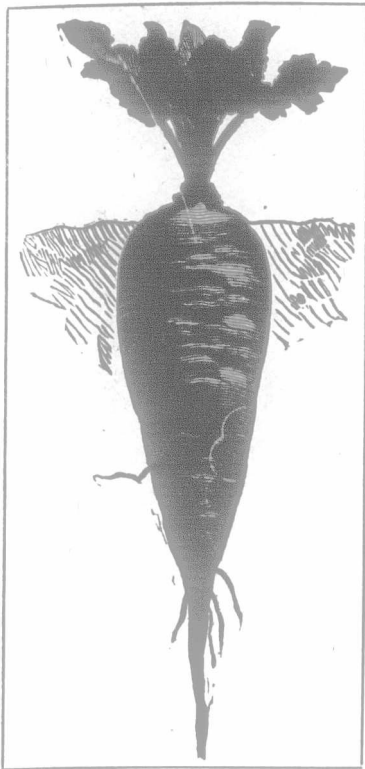
Imports of flaxseed from the three chief sources of supply:

Calendar year	Russia.	British India	Argentina.
1900	Bu. (56lb.) 2,895,216	Bu. (56lb.) 5,755,959	Bu. (56lb.) 2,352,738
1901	2,117,131	5,633,997	5,044,540
1902	2,217,765	5,374,245	5,841,540
1903	1,237,279	5,946,622	7,739,885
1904	1,231,031	7,753,817	11,618,054

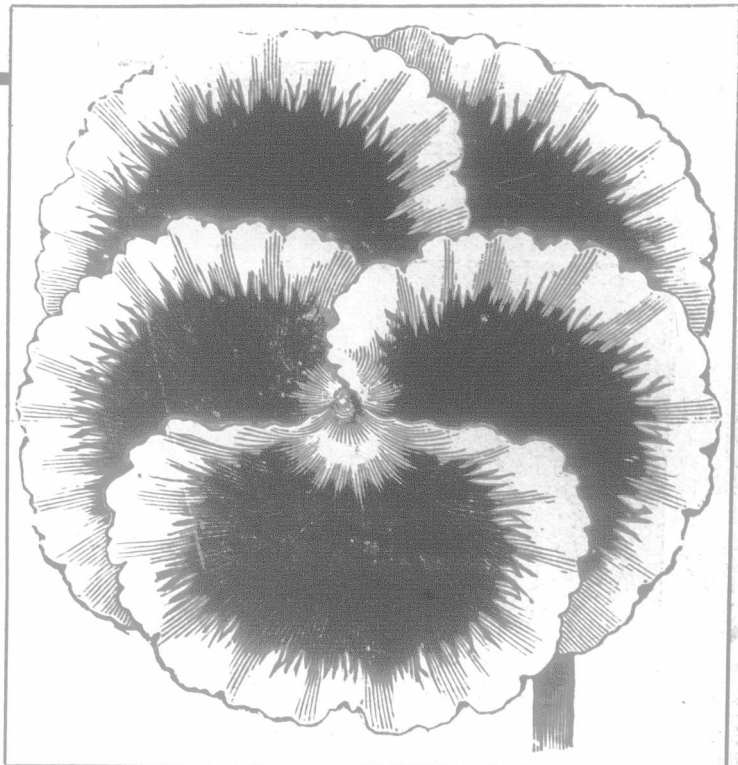
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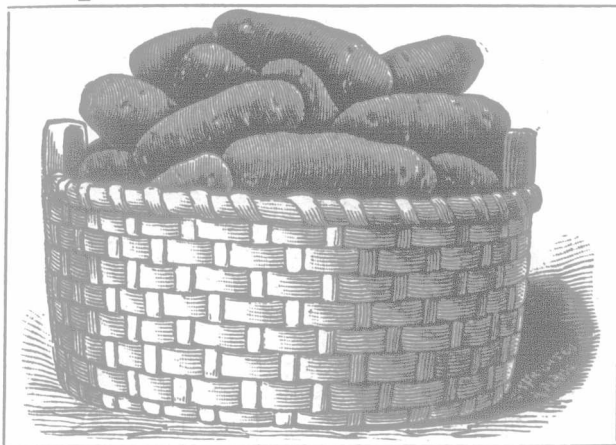
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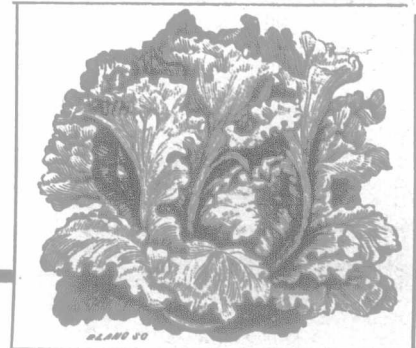
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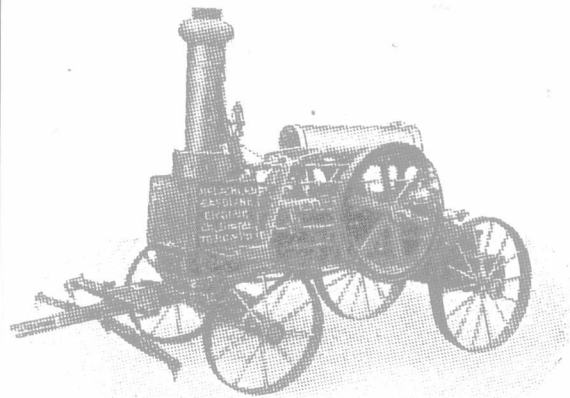
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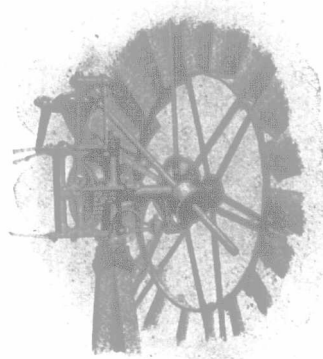
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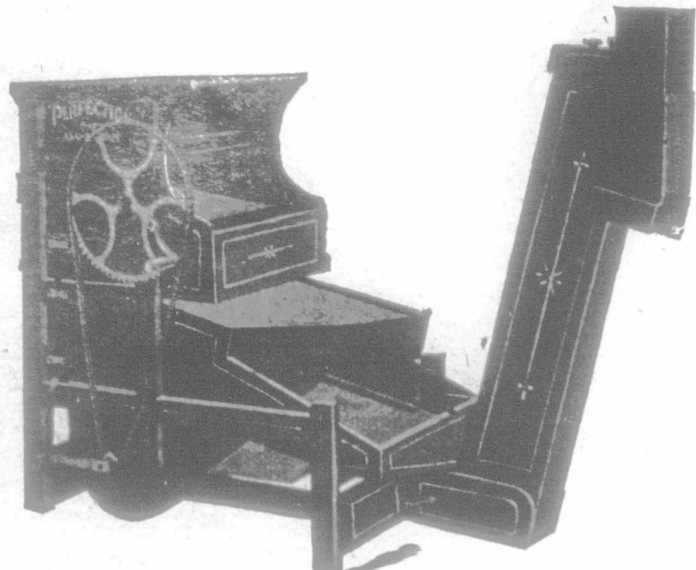
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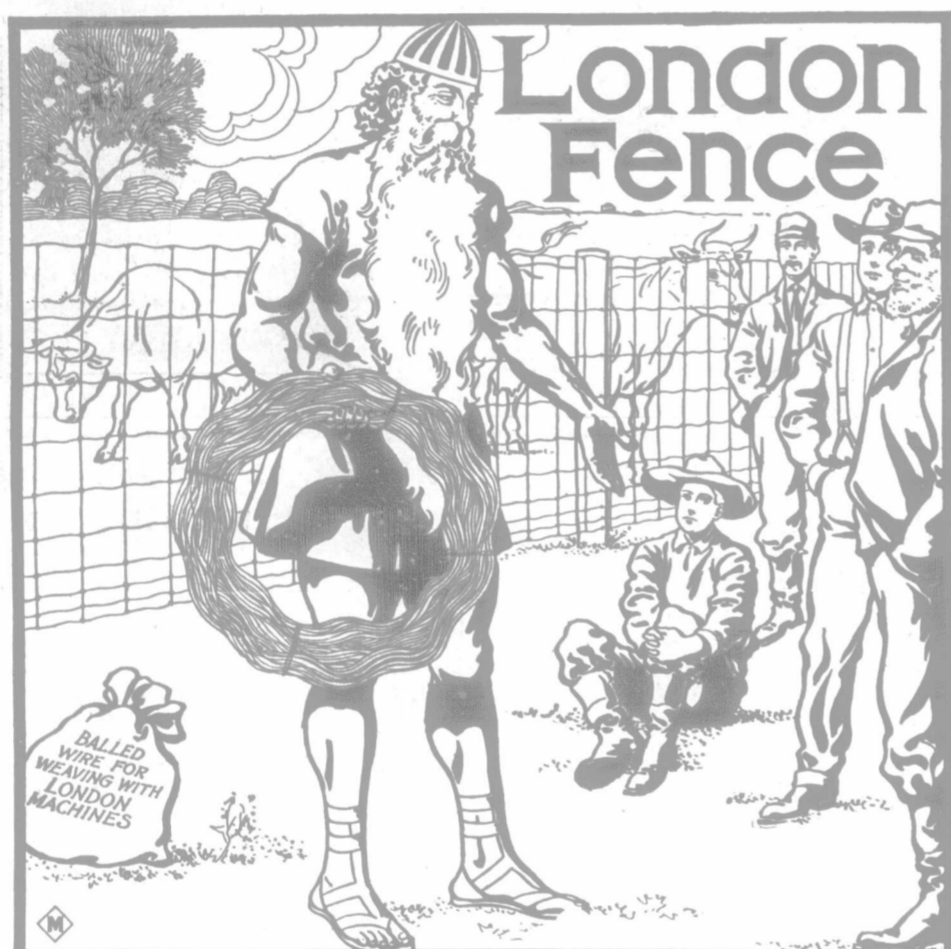
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Alexander, Man. (Signed,) M. SMITH.

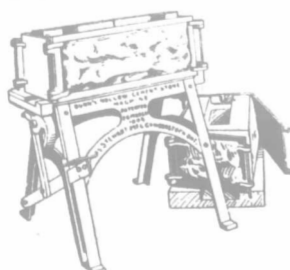
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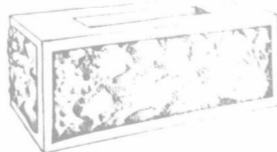


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