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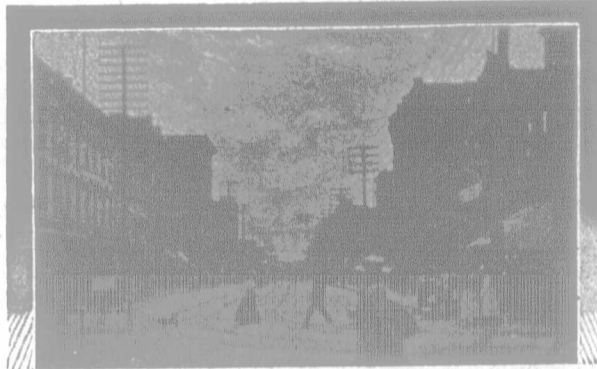
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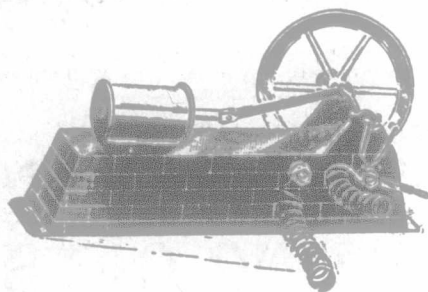
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FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

VOL. XL.

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NO. 642.

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

Editorial.

The Pure-bred Stock Industry and the Railroads.

An uncomfortable feeling arose in the breasts of many breeders of pure-bred stock when the press dispatches were read anent the dictum of the railroads to the Railway Commission re the shipping of pure-bred live stock. While their ruffled feelings are for the moment smoothed over and their fears allayed, it is not well for the stockmen to assume that the question is settled.

The refusal of the roads to continue the half rates would result in a decided hindrance to the exchange and movement of pure-bred stock, on which depends so largely the improvement of the common stock of the country. At the present time the pure-bred live-stock trade is a source of great annoyance to the companies because it is impossible to instruct their agents as to the pedigrees which are to be accepted as bona fide and those which are not. In this matter, the railroads cannot be blamed. They should be supported in all projects which tend to the simplification of business methods by the abolition of red tape or unnecessary duplication. At the present time, it is doubtful whether the Customs Department is fully cognizant as to what are recognized and what not, and if a Government Department is not posted up-to-date, how much less so a railroad company? If, however, we had recognized (by governments here and abroad) national records of the different breeds, in which all newcomers to the country must be registered to get in free of duty, and in which all pure-bred stock must be registered to obtain the advantage of the reduced railroad rates, business would be rendered much easier to transact and less inconvenient to both shipper and the transportation companies.

The past record of the railroads has been more or less satisfactory to the pure-bred stockmen in the way of rates and donations to the big shows, and the granting of further privileges looking to the more rapid spread of the blood of improved stock would be a statesmanlike policy for any large corporation, such as the railroads, to inaugurate. Yet, no reasonable man could expect such corporations, even if they are animated by broad views—such, by the way, being "good business"—to accept all and sundry on the presentation of a mere copy of a pedigree, even if true.

The charge has been made that frauds have been attempted on the companies, an accusation, unfortunately, too well founded. The doctrine seems to obtain in some quarters that it is perfectly legitimate to beat a corporation if you can.

The better the quality of the commercial live-stock of the country, the better for the railroad, and, as a pure matter of business, such institution not being started for philanthropic purposes, the corporations can be relied upon to take the view that what benefits the farmer and stock-raiser benefits the company. Occasionally, friction occurs between individuals and the companies, sometimes the result of unreasonable and vexatious delay of stock trains, etc., due, most likely, to an underling being too small for his job; yet, the big men of the railroad are amenable to reason and open to conviction when the case is properly presented to them, and will, as far as possible, frame regulations to the desired end, yet it is unreasonable to expect the employees of a corporation to fritter away time on stockmen, on account of a concession made by the company, because those stockmen have neglected to do their part in reducing the amount of clerical work to be done by the station agents, such as inspection of certificates, reading of list of author-

ized records, etc. The easier the way is made by which the business is done, the greater the amount of business that will be done, is an axiom that the stockmen cannot afford to overlook when instructing their representatives to the second annual convention of the National Live-stock Association.

The Coming Convention of Manitoba's Grain-growers.

One of the encouraging signs in the agricultural world is the growth of the Grain-growers' Organization in Manitoba and the Territories—bodies of men welded together by a common interest for purposes of protection, education and advancement generally.

The date and place of the third annual convention are February 8th and 9th, in the Wheat City (Brandon), and the programme mapped out is a most attractive one. It is expected, as announced in our last issue, that Chief Inspector David Horn; Wm. Whyte, Vice-president of the C. P. R.; Superintendent S. A. Bedford, of Brandon, and Murray, of the Seed-grain Division, Dept. of Agriculture, will address the convention on subjects connected with inspection of grain, transportation, breeding of new wheats, and seed-grain selection. It is hoped that some educational work in grain judging will be done, as well as the throwing of more light on the many problems of the grain-growers. The M. G.-G.'s might well ask that the Provincial Government institute baking and milking tests of Manitoba wheats, similar to those done by the sister Department of Agriculture at Regina. The Provincial Government has at the University, more or less under its control, a chemist recently appointed at a salary of \$2,500, and if this gentleman were employed on such a piece of investigation work it would redound to the credit of the Government, the chemist, and the University, which latter body needs to remember that "the dignity of a calling is its utility." The M. G.-G.'s have the advantage of the deliberations of the T. G.-G.'s, a lengthy report of which appeared in this paper, and a careful study of which will enable the delegates to come to the Brandon convention well prepared to debate fairly and on its merits each question as it may arise. Local associations should avoid taking to the central organization questions that can be settled at home, but should endeavor to conserve the time for the larger questions which will undoubtedly come up.

We bespeak, therefore, for the gathering at the Wheat City as large an attendance of delegates as possible on February 8th and 9th. Men of solid purpose, thinkers and workers, men who are broad in their views, and who, while looking forward to the time "when the lion and the lamb shall lie down together," will steadfastly oppose any project by which the lamb will take a position inside the king of beasts.

An Opportunity to Fraternize and Broaden Out.

The Dakota Grain-growers' Association will meet in convention at Fargo, N. D., Jan. 17th and 18th, as also will some of the Farmers' Institutes. Here is an opportunity for some of the members of the executives of the Manitoba and Territorial Grain-growers' Associations to get other men's ideas, some perhaps new. At all events, the trip would be beneficial, and would place our leading men in these associations in possession of knowledge gained at first hand. Fargo is not a great distance from Winnipeg, and doubtless reduced rates can be had, if not from our leading city, at least from the boundary.

Do You Know Wheat?

What a question to ask of the wheat-raiser in this country, and yet it is a pertinent one when we consider the dissatisfaction heard regarding the grades.

Cause for that dissatisfaction may exist, and undoubtedly does in the minds of many, yet the memory alone of the wheat of last year or previous years, unbacked by sample and record of weight, is apt to be treacherous. Who has not heard the greybeards of his time lament the inferiority of cattle of the day—yea, even the men—as compared with those of their time, and yet, while we defer to these old-timers, wealthy as they are in experience, yet their memories have played them false. And so it may be with the grain we produced two years ago. It may have been superior to what we are producing to-day, although we may think differently. In any event, it will only cause distrust of the whole system of grading if the farmer attempts to grade his this year's wheat by the memory of previous years.

It is well known that many men who have raised horses and cattle all their lives are not posted as to the desirable and undesirable qualities of such stock, and if this is the case, and the attendance at stock-judging classes say "it is," then, may not the same be true regarding the grain we produce, as well as the live stock? That such a theory is quite reasonable with regard to grain-producers, as well as live-stock breeders, is borne out by the missionary work now being done by the combined efforts of the railroads and agricultural colleges in the corn States of the republic south of us. There, a special train, carrying college professors and their equipment, and cars fitted as lecture-rooms, goes from town to town, staying a few hours in each place, so that the farmers can come into the cars and hear the lectures, see the samples, and have demonstrated to them feasible methods by which they can increase the yield of corn bushels per acre.

During these lectures, they learn that all is not seed corn that comes off the cob, that germination tests should be made by every planter of corn, and that a cob of corn may have too few kernels or be ill-shapen from arrested development or bad breeding, and the doctrine of heredity holds good for grain, poor seed reproduces itself, and so we might run the gamut of corn variations.

The great need, then, is for education as to the grain we produce, particularly wheat, and that education is needed badly, just as much so here as in Iowa, and until we take steps to get it little improvement or amelioration of present conditions can be looked for. Right here is a great field for work by the Grain-growers' Association, in addition to their other duties of a more or less generous nature. "The harvest indeed is great, but the laborers are few."

Between May 1st and October 31st there have been received at the Winnipeg abattoirs (packing-houses) 14,030 cattle, 38,183 hogs, and 15,375 sheep. The average prices in 1904 were all lower for the above-mentioned stock than in 1903, the averages for the respective years being about 3½ and 4½ cents for cattle, and 5 and 6 cents for hogs. In addition a large amount of dressed meats are imported, from such firms as Armour and Swift. In 1903, 2,778,245 pounds of bacon and hams were brought in. These amounts do not include that brought in from Ontario.

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

WALTER E. GUNN, BUSINESS MANAGER,
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2. It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical, reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, and stockmen, of any publication in Western Canada.
3. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, United States, England, Ireland and Scotland, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 when not paid in advance. All other countries, 12s.
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12. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve the Advocate, Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
13. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

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

Publisher's Announcement.

Mr. W. J. Black, B. S. A., for the past two years editor of the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," has accepted the position of Deputy Minister of Agriculture in the Manitoba Department of Agriculture, rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. H. McKellar, former Deputy, and will shortly enter upon the duties of that office. We congratulate Hon. Mr. Roblin, the Premier, upon his choice, though we must confess that the habit into which our statesmen have fallen of picking out their leading officials from the "Farmer's Advocate" staff is becoming rather monotonous. A native of Dufferin Co., Ont., and a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, Mr. Black will bring to his new work knowledge of its needs, energy, enthusiasm, executive ability, and gifts as a speaker, as demonstrated in Farmers' Institute and judging-school work, that will lend great strength to the administration of the Department. Dr. A. G. Hopkins, whose prominent position and work as associate editor for several years past, have made a very marked impress on the West, succeeds Mr. Black, and he will have a strong ally as associate editor in Mr. F. S. Jacobs, B. S. A., a thoroughly informed and capable agricultural journalist of several years' experience. In addition to his practical knowledge of farming, he is also a graduate of the O. A. C., taking his degree at the same time with Mr. Black. Subsequent to graduation, he spent considerable time in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, becoming acquainted with the system of farming, conditions and needs of this country.

Should be in Every Farmer's Home.

Enclosed find \$1.50 for one year's subscription to your valuable paper. I think it is an ideal paper, and should be in every farmer's home.
Russell, Man. W. G. ROBB.

Horses.

An Authority on Glanders.

Prof. John McFadyean, the great veterinary authority of the English-speaking world, speaks as follows re this serious disease of horse, ass, and man:

Glanders was traceable back to the earliest days of medical literature. Aristotle, Hippocrates, Apsyrus and Vegetius, all described the symptoms of glanders. The earliest English writer to mention glanders was Herbert, who wrote on Husbandry in 1523. He mentioned farcy as well as glanders, but did not recognize their relation to each other. He described glanders as contagious, and incurable when it reached the stage of "mourning at the chine." Markham in 1662 described glanders and farcy, but did not seem to be aware that they were interchangeable. A translation of Solleysell by Hope in 1717 referred to glanders as a most dangerous and malignant disease. About the close of the 18th century a number of writers devoted some attention to the disease, but it was to a Danish veterinarian, Viborg, that credit must be given for first arriving at the truth that glanders and farcy were one and the same disease; that they spread by contagion, and were due to a fixed virus which was destroyed by heat and desiccation.

In England St. Bel, the first Professor of the Royal Veterinary College, recognized the dangerous and contagious nature of glanders, as did his successor—Professor Coleman. Ventilation was Coleman's special hobby, and not unnaturally he taught that although the disease was contagious it might be generated in dirty stables by impure air. Many writers in the first half of the



W. J. Black, B. S. A.

The newly-appointed Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba.

19th century arrived at the conclusion that farcy and glanders were interchangeable, and that both were contagious, but very few believed that they arose and spread only as the result of contagion. Not until Loeffler and Schutz in 1882 discovered the causal organism was it definitely settled that glanders could not arise de novo. Probably only during the last twenty years has this belief been generally accepted.

Glanders is specially an equine disease, and if all glandered horses could be destroyed the disease would be exterminated. It is due to a micro-organism—the bacillus mallei, a tissue parasite seldom found in the blood, even in acute cases. It presents the appearance of a non-motile rod, but in some cultures gives rise to a thread-like formation. It is easily cultivated on sterilized potato, grows readily at a temperature of from 97 to 100 degrees F., causing on the third or fourth day a yellow discoloration, which becomes darker in time, occasionally reaching a chocolate brown, which is very characteristic. In bouillon it causes turbidity, with a surface growth and a tenacious ropy sediment. Staining the bacillus in tissue sections is difficult, especially in old lesions when the organisms are few.

Thorough disinfection of infected articles or premises is not difficult. The vitality of the bacillus is not great, being destroyed in a short time by exposure to sunlight, and by such substances as carbolic acid and corrosive sublimate. The bacillus retains its vitality in ordinary clean water for some 10 or 15 days, and silk threads, which had been saturated with pure cultures and then dried, were found infective as long after as 80 days. In ordinary positions, such as are afforded in stables, the bacillus has to contend with other organisms which impair its vitality. The

old notions of the necessity for destroying old infected buildings to get rid of infection, are entirely wrong. The cases in which glanders has broken out in horses that were put into old stables which had been badly infected months or years previously are explained by the simple fact that some of the animals suffered from latent glanders when placed in the stable.

In Canada good work has been done by the Veterinary Branch at Ottawa; the methods adopted for stamping out this disease being up-to-date and reasonable.

Swamp Fever, the Equine Scourge of the Canadian Middle West.

A correspondent asks for information on what is, undoubtedly, the scourge of horseflesh in the prairie country, namely, swamp fever. This disease has been diagnosed in many different sections of the country, being first seen in the Red River Valley, and as far west as Portage la Prairie. It is incurable, and up to date the cause cannot be said to have been found. Unfortunately, some laymen, and professional men, too, for that matter, confuse this disease with typhoid influenza, which disease is, in the majority of cases, amenable to treatment with satisfactory results.

Swamp fever symptoms may be enumerated as follows: The pulse is often out of proportion to the temperature, e.g., a pulse of fifty per minute, and a temperature of 105° F. In addition, there is a peculiar thrill felt just after the regular pulse-beat has been felt and the wall of the artery relaxing. The temperature is variable, high for a time, then down, later rising again, and towards the end it remains high, and when the temperature is low one is apt to be deceived as to the disease. The appetite may be described as voracious, and yet, in spite of good feeding, the horse gets thinner and thinner. The mucous membranes of the mouth and eyes are extremely pale, an evidence of what we may, to make our meaning plain, term bloodlessness. The blood in this disease has changed. There is extensive destruction of the red blood corpuscles (blood consists of a fluid and a solid, the latter being made up of red corpuscles and white corpuscles, about eight million of the former per cubic centimetre, the white running into the hundred thousands per c. c.), from what cause is not known, but this blood-cell destruction is revealed by the paleness of the mucous membranes above mentioned. Occasionally, an increase in the urine passed daily is noticed, which is an unfavorable symptom, indicative of a breaking up. The sick animal also has a dragging gait. So far as the evidence goes, it does not seem to be a contagious disease, and it usually appears about June, cases increasing in number until October. It is held by some that the sloughs are the source of infection, and that hay from such sloughs is dangerous to use. Some veterinarians advise their clients to feed timothy hay or oat sheaves in place of the slough fodder, and with beneficial effects where their advice was followed.

The chances of recovery of affected horses are practically nil. Recoveries, when occurring, are in horses in which the disease was noticed early, and treatment given. For all practical purposes, at the present time, we may consider this disease as incurable. In any event, eighty to ninety per cent. die, and if a veterinarian claims great success from his mode of treatment, with recoveries of more than fifteen per cent., we can be reasonably sure that he has made a mistake as to the disease he is treating. The post-mortem appearances are typical of a blood-losing disease: The body is very deficient in flesh; the natural fat has largely disappeared; the blood is coagulated in a yellow jellylike clot, with a small amount of red sediment, as it were, formed by red blood cells; occasionally, the blood is found more or less fluid, and divided into distinct layers, the larger portion at the top being a thin, syrupy yellow fluid, the other portion of a dirty red fluid, which contains the red cells. The mill or spleen is much enlarged, the liver unchanged. The kidneys, in some cases, show signs of a chronic inflammation. The lungs are usually healthy in appearance, but the heart is generally enlarged, and the cavities filled with clotted material. No ulcers are found in the intestines, although the probable entrance of the infection is there, if the theory of infected hay is tenable. Many drugs have been used in this disease, quinine and arsenic (Fowler's solution) giving the best results, the latter drug during the chronic stages, the former during the high- fever periods.

This disease is seen in the Dakotas and Minnesota, and is a severe financial drain on the farmer among whose horses it gets a foothold. As many are apt to confuse the two diseases, typhoid influenza and swamp fever, we submit the following differences:

SWAMP FEVER.

Variation in temperature during the disease; pulse out of proportion to the temperature. Appetite good, often ravenous; no cough. Mucous membrane very pale; general appearance of bloodlessness.

Swelling of limbs and under abdomen occurs in later stages.
 Non-contagious, as far as is yet known.
 Recoveries very rare; ninety per cent. die.
 Is worst in districts of low altitude, and seen at the worst in wet seasons.

TYPHOID INFLUENZA.

Temperature seldom varies, is usually high, falling as recovery occurs.
 Pulse has not peculiar thrill, and is in proportion to the temperature.
 Appetite very poor, especially in early stages; cough in some cases.

Mucous membranes not pallid, but high colored, purplish or yellowish (if abdominal form).
 Swelling of limbs early in this disease.
 Contagious in its nature.

Recovery in ten to fourteen days, under appropriate and careful treatment. Ninety per cent recover, barring complications.

Not confined to any part of Canada or U. S.; frequently seen in Chicago in dealers' stables as stock-yards fever. Appears at any season, and in any locality.

Some Famous Thoroughbreds.

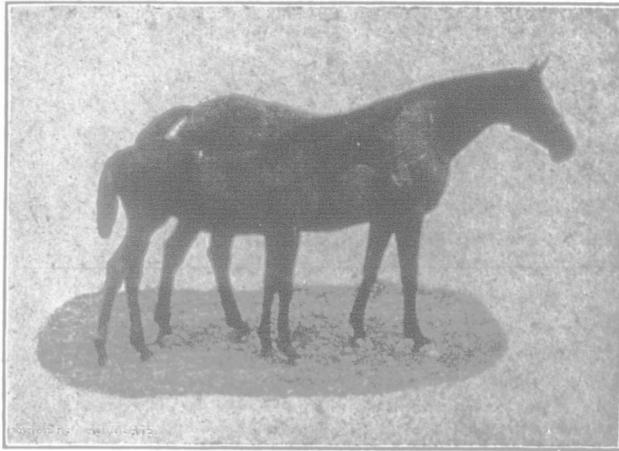
(Written for the "Farmer's Advocate" and illustrated with photos, by G. H. Parsons.)

Continued from Jan. 4th issue, page 6.

By Musket, out of Mersy (by Knowsley, out of Clemence), thus runs the pedigree of Carbine, the champion of the Australian turf, who now finds a home in England. A bright bay, and the first produce of his dam, Carbine was bred in 1885 by the New Zealand Stud Company. After being sold for 620 gs. as a yearling, this remarkable horse, who won no less than thirty-three of his forty-three races, value £29,476, began life on the race-course by winning the Hopeful stakes at Christchurch, and after gaining the Middle Park stakes, did not face the starter again as a two-year-old. In 1888 success still attended his efforts, for he won the Champagne stakes at Dunedin, N. Z., the Challenge stakes at Canterbury, N. Z., and another race at the same meeting.

As a four-year-old, Carbine carried silk victoriously on nine occasions out of thirteen attempts, amongst the races which he secured being: At the V. R. C. spring meeting, the Flying stakes and Foal stakes; at the V. R. C. autumn meeting, the Champion stakes (3 m.) All Aged stakes and Loch plate on successive

Bred by his present owner, the Duke of Portland, Donovan is a bloodlike bay, with black points, and was foaled in 1888. As a two-year-old his career was a blaze of triumph, and he only tasted defeat upon two occasions, these being in the Whitsuntide Plate at Manchester, won by Chitabob, and the Prince of Wales stakes at Goodwood, won by El Dorado. His eleven victories in the same season embrace the Brocklesby stakes at Lincoln, Portland Plate of £6,600 at Leicester, the Bebury Club and Hurstbourne stakes at Stockbridge, the new stakes at Ascot, the July stakes at Newmarket, the Ham stakes at Goodwood, the Buckingham and Hopeful stakes at Newmarket first October



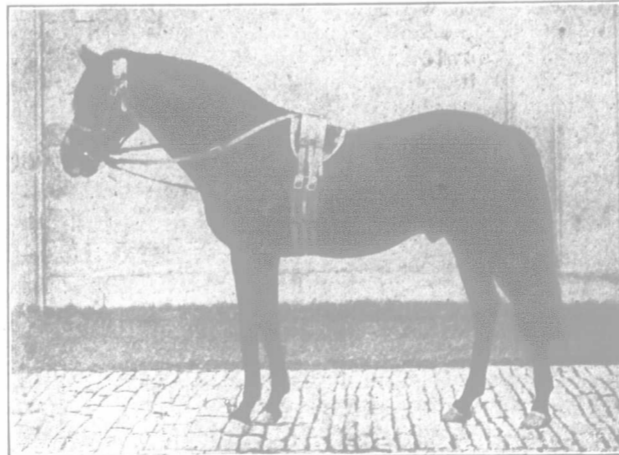
Vampire.

Foal by Orme.

meeting, the Middle Park and Dewhurst plates, also at Newmarket. Next year Donovan, unlike so many promising two-year-olds, trained on into a high-class race-horse. He was unlucky to be beaten a short head for the Two Thousand by Enthusiast, it is true, but he amply avenged this defeat by winning the Derby, St. Ledger; Prince of Wales stakes of £11,000, Leicester; Newmarket stakes; Prince of Wales stakes, Ascot; Lancashire plate, Manchester; and the Royal stakes at Newmarket, with the greatest ease. After such a splendid turf career, it is a great source of regret that an equally famous one at the stud has not followed, but there is no getting away from the fact that Donovan has been a disappointment as a sire. Valesquez is, perhaps, his best representative, and he was most unfortunate to be foaled in the same year as Galtee More, to whom he ran second in more than one big race. Donovan now holds court at the Worksop Manor Stud, where the photo of him was taken not very long ago, and mated with suitably bred mares he may yet become the sire of an animal as good as himself, which is the wish of all sportsmen.

Our series concludes with two very famous brood mares, Vampire and Ornament, to wit. Both these gems find a home in the world-famous Eaton paddocks, and, strange to say, they were neither of much account as race-horses. Vampire certainly did win one small race, but the sister to Ormonde failed to catch the judge's eye on her only appearance in public. Vampire is an exceptionally handsome dark-brown daughter of Galopin and Irony, that one time belonged to Mr. Noel Fenwick, who sold her to the late Duke of Westminster. She has been a pronounced success as a brood mare, for she has bred to Orme-Batt, second in the Derby; Vane, a very valuable young mare in the King's stud at Sandringham; Flying Lemon; and last, but not least, the renowned Flying Fox, of whom we have already written. Her yearling, named Pipestrello, is a very powerful, well-built colt, that will some day make a worthy bearer of the time-honored "all yellow black cap." Vampire, who like so many of Galopin's stock, has rather a queer temper, is accompanied by a promising colt, also by Orme, which is shown in the photo.

Ornament comes of distinguished lineage, being by Bend-Or (winner of the Derby, 1880), from Lily Agnes, by Macaroni (winner of the Derby, 1863), and thus own sister to Ormonde. She is a magnificent bay mare, with plenty of size, standing on beautiful limbs, and full of quality. It would be very hard to find a more valuable brood mare in the whole of the land. To St. Simon she has thrown Collar, a young sire that bids

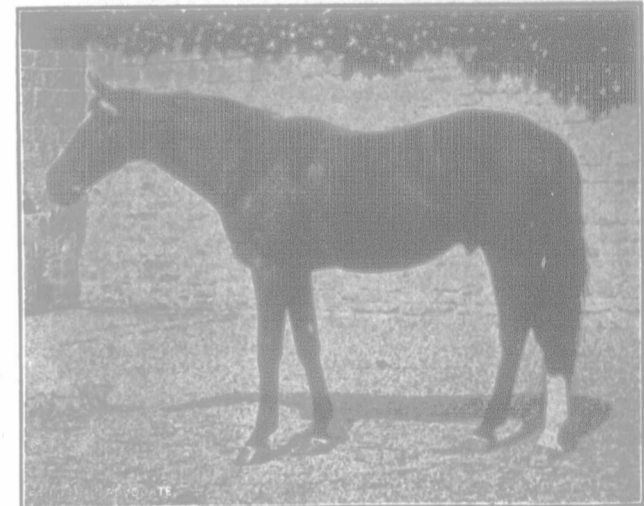


Donovan.

fair to make a name for himself, and Star Ruby, a very successful stallion in the States. Her bright star, however, is Sceptre, by Persimmon—"the mare of records"—probably the best of her sex ever foaled. After being purchased for 10,000 gs. at the sale of the Eaton yearlings in 1900—a hitherto unheard-of price for an untried animal—she carried the colors of her owner, Mr. "Bob" Sjevler, to the front in many big races, and a full account of her doings on the turf would fill a volume, but as we have not the space at our disposal, a very brief account must suffice. At two years old Sceptre won two of her three engagements in very taking style, and the following year, after being defeated by a short head in the Lincoln Handicap, she won the Two Thousand, One Thousand, Oaks, and St. Ledger; and valuable races at Ascot and Goodwood. Sceptre was a mare whose success was always received with wild delight by the racing public, who simply idolized her. She set the seal on her fame by giving the Derby winner, Rock Sand, over a stone and a four-lengths beating in the Jockey Club stakes, 1903, and a few days later, she (carrying top weight) won the Duke of York stakes at Kempton. What a gold-mine she has been may be gathered from the fact that her winnings amount to £88,288. Ornament is, unfortunately, barren this year, but her yearling, Crown Gem, who has just gone into training, is a smasher, and, judging by her looks, should prove the equal of her peerless sister.

British Horse Supply.

In proposing a vote of thanks to Major Moore, who read a paper recently at the Royal United Service Institute of Britain, on the supply of horses in war time, Major-General Plumer, Quartermaster-General, said the amount of money spent for horses in foreign countries was instructive as compared with the amount of money voted by Parliament for purchase at home. In war time our Colonies must be our first line of supply, and we must organize our colonial resources so that the Colonies might be able to meet our requirements when the pinch came. The subject of encouraging Canada and the other Colonies was receiving the serious consideration of himself and Major-General Benson, and they were approaching it in the most sympathetic spirit. The difficulties with which they had to contend were the variety of duties in war for which the army must be prepared. One of the sources of the great wastage in South Africa was the use of horses before they could be acclimatized, and the Remount Department was now



Carbine.

studying the question as to the class of horses that could be best acclimatized for service in the different countries and under their varied conditions. South Africa might become one of the finest horse markets in the world, and he knew that the authorities there were seriously considering the subject of breeding for army purposes.

Stable Talk.

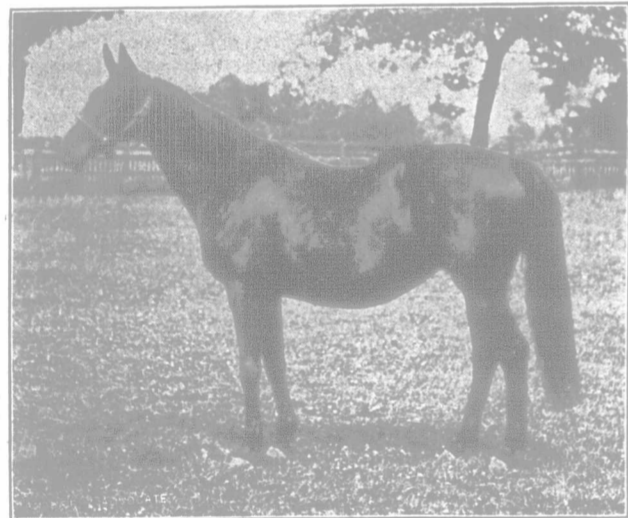
The colt's feet require occasional treatment to make them grow wide and true.

It is a waste of fodder to keep hay constantly before idle horses. It is much better to feed cut straw and hay mixed, along with the grain.

Horses that remain day after day in a warm stable suffer more from the cold than do those that spend a few hours each day in an open yard.

Breeding stallions especially should receive plenty of exercise and outdoor air. It is just a debatable point whether our stallions should not all be put at draft or road work during the greater part of the year.

Whether the horse is a hard-muscled, strong, good worker, will depend much on the treatment given the colt the first and second winters. There should be a determined effort made to keep the "colt fat" on young horses, as this is good muscle. The flesh that is fed upon an old horse is largely composed of fat, and soon wears off.



"Ornament."

By Bend Or—Lily Agnes.

days, and at the Australian J. C. autumn reunion, the Sidney cup, £1,500, the Cumberland stakes, and Australian Jockey Plate.

The next season the son of Musket was first past the post in the following races: Flying stakes, V. R. C. spring meeting; the Essendon stakes and All Aged stakes at the autumn meeting of the same club; the Autumn stakes, Sidney cup, and All Aged stakes; the Cumberland plate and A. J. C. plate at the A. J. C. autumn meeting.

Carbine ran eleven races as a seven-year-old, winning ten, including the Melbourne cup of £10,000 (2 m.), carrying 10 st. 5 lbs., from 38 opponents. This was his last season in training, and he retired to the stud with a great future before him. In his first season three mares were covered by him, one of whom threw Wallace, the best two-year-old of his year, and holder of the time record. About nine years ago English breeders were very gratified to hear that the Duke of Portland had purchased Carbine, and that he was to stand in this country. Though perhaps not quite so successful as expected, he has sired Wargrave (this year's Casarewitch winner) and Carabine, both good stayers, besides some other very useful animals.

When Galopin, the Derby winner of 1875, passed away at a ripe old age, the English stud suffered a severe loss; happily, however, the old horse left some worthy descendants to keep his memory green. Donovan is quite one of the most notable of these, for this son of Mowerina, by Scottish Chief, accumulated no less than £53,153 in stakes during his two years on the turf.

Stock.

The Operation of Dehorning.

The results of experiments in the feeding of beef cattle loose in moderate-sized box stalls or pens brings up again the question of dehorning.

The operation can be performed soon after the birth of a calf, by the use of a chemical, caustic potash, or left until the animal is a yearling or two-year-old, when the dehorner or saw will be needed.

The operation of dehorning by a chemical is bloodless, and, therefore, in favor with some, but unless thoroughly and carefully done, stubs may grow. The hair should be clipped from the site of the horn growth, the site slightly dampened, and the chemical applied at frequent intervals for a few times, or until the effect desired is noted. With the other method, by saw or dehorning clippers, the work is done quickly and at the one time. Where the saw is used a dehorning chute or stanchion or some other method of keeping the head fixed and solid is essential.

When either saw or clipper is used, it is advisable to smear the hair at the horn base with a cheap carbolized vaseline, turning the hair backwards, and along with the horn is removed a $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch circle of skin, often termed the matrix, and from which the horn grows, and which if left is responsible for unsightly stubs growing after the operation.

Since early maturity is the whole thing in beef-raising, the operation of dehorning had better be done before the animal has passed the eighteen month mark; the further any constitutional disturbance is caused from the finishing period in beef cattle the better—less feed will be wasted.

Dehorning by clippers, if done by a careful operator (with clipper knives sharp) and properly, is a quick (not nearly as painful as a tooth extraction, we should say) and comparatively bloodless operation, as a rule. The writer has dehorned many cattle with the clippers, of ages varying from six months to an age difficult to authenticate, and can recommend the dehorning clippers for the purpose. The clippers allow of more speed than the saw, and, therefore, less pain, and as the same methods of restraint are not needed in the clipper method as by the saw, more cattle can be dehorned in a given time that way. It takes time to get a head fixed in the dehorning chute, whereas in the clipper operation no chute is needed; the animal being simply chained by the neck (a strong cow chain being used) to a post or some solid object, a bulldog (adjustable ring) placed in the nose, and the head drawn round to one side; the exposed horn is then removed, care being taken to remove a $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch of skin with the horn. The one horn off, the head is pulled round to the other side, and remaining horn removed; the animal is then loosed, no application being made to the wounds. The operation can be done during mild periods in winter, and in the late fall and early spring, but must not be attempted after the end of May or before the first of October, or a lot of trouble will result from infestation of the wounds by flies.

Dehorning can be done naturally by the use of males of the polled breeds—Aberdeen-Angus, Galloways and Red Polls. Where cattle are to be fed loose for the beef trade, the horns must be off.

The Work of a Breed Society and Its Secretary.

"Proposals that the headquarters of a breed society should become a trading propaganda will not do. The secretary of a breed society should be in a position to give all desired information to foreign inquirers when the questions are of a general nature. But he runs risk of getting into trouble when men expect him to act as pioneer to those who come here to purchase. A breed society's headquarters are not necessarily unsuitable because a little apart from the center of trade. When a breed society's headquarters are too accessible members are apt to expect the officials to do work for them which they ought to see to themselves. The duty of a breed society and its officials is to keep the record clean. The less accessible it is, and the greater the need for doing business by correspondence, the more hope is there that the breeders will give careful heed to their own share of the duty."

The above, from the pen of A. McNeillage, Secretary of the British Clydesdale Studbook, and editor of the Scottish Farmer, are plain and to the point, and may well be pondered over when the Canadian Live-stock Breeders' Association convenes at this city.

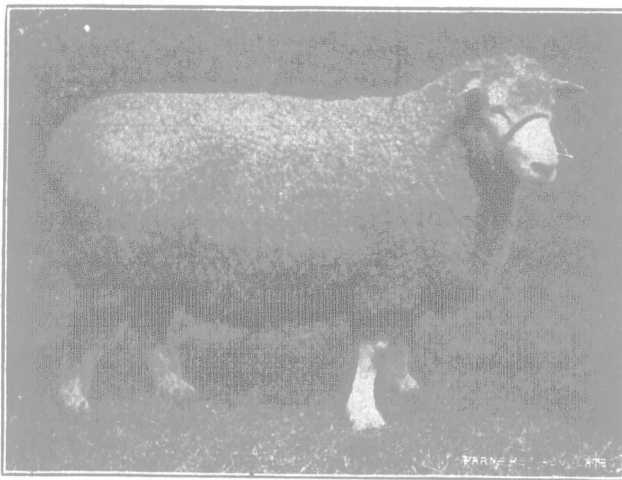
Cannot Afford to be Without It—Neither Can Other Farmers.

I have read your valuable farmers' paper for a number of years, and since I have started for myself cannot afford to be without it. You will find enclosed order for \$1.50, for one year's subscription. Kindly send Xmas number.

Regina, Assa. JOHN A. DAVIDSON.

Romney Marsh Sheep.

The Kent or Romney Marsh sheep belongs to one of the old breeds which grazed on the marsh lands of the coast of Kent County, England, taking their name from the locality called Romney Marsh, a low-lying strip of land not exceeding fourteen miles in length by ten miles in breadth. The soil, being a heavy rich clay, was adapted to the growth of a large breed of sheep, and we find the Romney Marsh competing with the Lincoln for weight of carcass, a breed to which, in its improved type, it bears a strong resemblance. Some of the flocks registered in the Kent or Romney Marsh flockbook of England, ten volumes of which have been issued, show that they were established as long ago as 1833, when these sheep were of a much less compact and early-maturing class than at present. Improvement in this respect was brought about by the use of the blood of rams of the new Leicester breed, and the breed has long been accorded a class in the prize list of the Royal Agricultural Society and of the Smithfield Club. At the show of the latter society last month, pens of wether lambs of this breed were shown weighing, on an average, from 150 lbs. to 177 lbs. each, and showing a daily gain from birth of .70 lbs., and yearling wethers averaging in weight up to 280 lbs., with a daily gain of up to .45 lbs. In general appearance, they resemble the Lincoln, being white-faced and hornless; the wool is long, staple heavy and moderately fine, the bone strong and of good texture; the legs well placed; the body compact; the constitution strong and vigorous, and the flesh of good quality and flavor. There have not been many imported to America, a fact that is somewhat surprising, as the breed is held in high esteem in



Romney Marsh Ram.

Great Britain, and has proved well suited to the conditions prevailing in many counties. There would appear to be a field of usefulness for the breed in Canada, and of profit to the importer having the enterprise to import and give them a fair trial here. The secretary of the English Society is Mr. W. W. Chapman, Fitzalan House, Arundel Street, Strand, London, who will gladly supply information regarding the breed, and would probably execute commissions for the purchase and shipment of representative specimens.

The Awful Fate of a Steer.

We learn that the winning yearling steer, Trout Creek Wanderer, at the last International, Chicago, owned by W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, has been sold at a good price to the Indiana Agricultural College, for purposes of instruction. The Hoosiers will thus have a chance to see a good specimen of the beef type—made in Canada—and will doubtless profit by the chance of handling such an animal, but we shudder to think of the steer's ordeal!—that will be punched and pinched, patted and stroked, according as each student's frame of mind or knowledge determines. Clear Lake Jute 2nd stood it from the Gopher students for two sessions, and sold on the block in New York at 50 cents, so we have hopes for the steer from the Ambitious City, ye!pt Hamilton, a town well advertised in the U. S. by the Flatts.

Interest in Fat-stock Shows is Growing.

A communication in the Edmonton Bulletin recently from T. Daly, Clover Bar, Alta., urging the establishment of a fat-stock show at that point, as well as at Calgary and Regina, is evidence that the fat-stock show idea is taking hold. Edmonton was one of the best points, considering attendance and interest evinced, when the writer visited that town as one of the department's instructors on live-stock judging.

Our Scottish Letter.

The Smithfield Club Show is over for another year, and the results alike in the fat stock and carcass classes are of interest. The champion of the live classes was Lord Rosebery's Shorthorn heifer Jewel, bred at Meikle Tarrel, Ross-shire, by Mr. John Ross, who has been judging at the Chicago show. Mr. Ross is a distinguished breeder. He won high distinction with the produce of the Duthie bull, Ringleader. When he died it was supposed that Mr. Ross might have difficulty in maintaining his lead, but he has done so, and to excellent purpose. A finer batch of cattle have seldom been exhibited than those seen this year from Meikle Tarrel. Mr. Ross won the cup for the best animal under two years old, with a heifer bred by himself, and bred quite a number of other prizewinners in the show. His cattle were all well brought out, and had about them the indefinable something called quality. He has quite a number of cross-bred cows by Ringleader, and these he breeds to an A.-A. bull named Krook. Some of his best successes have been secured in this way. Jewel, the champion heifer, was a marvel of symmetry and levelness. For a Shorthorn, she was singularly free of patchiness. Her record is: Age, 2 yrs. 8 mos. 3 wks. 6 days, and weight, 15 c. 2 qr. 18 lbs. This is a good record, and shows early maturity of a high order. The reserve champion of the show was an A.-A. heifer, bred at Glamis, and shown by the Earl of Strathmore. Her name was Vintage of Glamis 34705, her age 2 yrs. 10 mos. 3 wks. 1 day, and her weight 15 c. 3 qr. 26 lbs. She was thus very much of a match for the Shorthorn, and it was generally felt that there was not very much to choose between them. A curious feature of the show was the defeat of the champions at the four great shows preceding the Smithfield event. These were all cross-breeds, and it was an interesting coincidence that all three appeared in the same cross-bred class at Smithfield. The Birmingham champion was an A.-A. Shorthorn cross; the Inverness and Edinburgh champion the same. These were great examples of the advantage to be gained by crossing the two breeds. By far the most notable animal was the Edinburgh and Inverness champion, Constance of Arndilly. She was the favorite, and had she gone before the champion judges she might have crowned her victorious record by securing the highest honors at Smithfield as well. As it was, she was placed second to the Birmingham champion in their class, and this completely spoiled her chances for a place in the final.

The championship for the best steer went to a pure-bred Devon, from the Royal herd at Windsor. He was a beauty, being perhaps unequalled for levelness of flesh and symmetry. At 2 yrs. 11 mos. he weighed 13 c. 2 qr. 5 lbs. More remarkable, and in one particular the event of the show, was the victory of Mr. Biggar's Galloway steer Shamrock, which stood reserve to the King's Devon. This is the most notable victory won by a Galloway for many a day. He had made better use of his time than the Devon. At 2 yrs. 10 mos. 1 wk. 6 days his recorded weight was 14 c. 2 qr. 26 lbs. (I ought to have said that a cwt. here means 112 lbs.) This is a phenomenally level Galloway. He sold for about 70s. per 112 lbs., and was, on the whole, the favorite animal among the butchers and experts generally. There can be no doubt of his merits and symmetry.

The heaviest animals were not in favor, and the slowest to sell were some of the prizewinners. The champion cross-bred heifers, in spite of their symmetry and finish, had not found customers until the show was well advanced. The champion herself was not coveted by the London butchers, and, indeed, except the Highlanders and Galloways, none of the prize animals appeared to be in much favor in the trade. In days past other opinions prevailed. There was a rush on the cattle shown at Smithfield; various causes have operated to effect a change. The chief is the complete reversal of the public taste, so far as the finish of cattle is concerned. The cry is for lean, well-marbled beef. This cannot be obtained from animals overloaded with fat, as many of the show cattle are. Another influence which operates to the disadvantage of the show feeder is undoubtedly the improved quality of the cattle on sale at Deptford Foreign Animals wharf. Very fine specimens of black-poll crosses are now being sent there for the London Christmas market. Such beefs are much in favor with the London butchers, who find them fed about right for their customers.

Increasing interest attaches to the carcass competitions at Smithfield. In these the animals are shown on hoof on the Monday, slaughtered that night, and judged as carcasses on the Wednesday. This year the champion carcass was that of an Aberdeen-Angus-Shorthorn-cross steer, bred and owned by Mr. Young, Cadboll, Fearn, Ross-shire, a neighbor of Mr. John Ross, Meikle Tarrel, the breeder of the champion on hoof. The record of this champion carcass may be of interest in Canada, where you do these things so much better than they are done by us here. He was unplaced by the judges when alive; while the animal placed by them first when alive was placed second as a carcass. The champion carcass was that of a steer 2 yrs. 9 mos. 2 wks. old. His live weight record at that age was 1,566 lbs. His carcass weight was 1,067 lbs. Suet, cane and reed fat weighed 17 lbs.; fat, gut fat and trimmings, 26 lbs.; tongue and tail, 11 lbs.; head and feet, 57 lbs.; heart, liver and lights, 44 lbs.; tripe, feck and reed, 114 lbs.; hide, 86 lbs.; intestines, 27 lbs. The best beef in the carcass competition, in the opinion of many, was that of the first-prize heifer,

a pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus, bred and owned by Lord Rosebery, and awarded the reserve championship. This heifer was only placed reserve, or fifth on hoof, but she came out first as a carcass. Her record is as follows: Weight alive, 1,160 lbs.; carcass weight, 741 lbs.; suet, cane and reed fat, 23 lbs.; fat, gut fat and trimmings, 30 lbs.; tongue and tail, 9 lbs.; head and feet, 41 lbs.; heart, liver and lights, 31 lbs.; tripe, feck and reed, 107 lbs.; hide, 59 lbs.; intestines, 18 lbs. One of the favorite carcasses was that of a Galloway, placed fourth in the class of the champion carcass. He was placed second on hoof, and but for a slight darkness in color of flesh was undoubtedly a fine piece of beef. The darkness was considered due to his being a bit wild. He was one of the lightest animals alive, his record being 1,340 lbs. alive, and 886 lbs. carcass weight.

In the sheep section it was simply a case of the Suffolk and his crosses first, with the rest nowhere. It is seldom such a clean sweep is made of prizes in an inter-breed competition as was made by the Suffolk ram at the recent show. A Suffolk carcass was champion, and a Suffolk lamb made the best piece of mutton on exhibition. A favorite combination is that of the Suffolk ram with the Cheviot or Grayface ewe. The latter is the produce of a Border-Leicester ram and a Blackface ewe. The lesson of the recent Smithfield is that we are learning more and more how to make our shows educational.

Farm.

Heating and Ventilation of Farmhouses.

By J. B. Reynolds.

Most farmhouses in Ontario are still heated by stoves. In the matter of up-keep, whatever advantages other methods of heating may have, heating with stoves costs less than any other method known to the writer. The reasons for this are obvious: with the furnace in the cellar, a certain amount of heat is radiated there, and fails to reach the rooms above. Besides this, furnace heating is usually contrived to serve the whole house, more or less, and, on the whole, the furnace does heat a much larger proportion of the house than stoves do. So that the advantages of more modern systems of heating must be sought in other particulars than in economy.

These advantages, however, are not far to seek, and consist chiefly in a more uniform distribution of the heat, and a more comfortable atmosphere through the house, the disappearance of somewhat unsightly stoves and pipes, an economy of space in the habitable parts of the house, and less labor and trouble. Among the systems of heating by furnace, the

HOT-AIR SYSTEM is the least expensive in first cost, and is equally economical with others in the consumption of fuel. By this method a house can be heated quickly, but it also cools quickly when the fire goes down. Hot-air circulation necessarily involves a constant change of air in the rooms, and besides this circulation, a means is afforded for ventilation. With a suitable system of inlets for fresh air from the outside into the furnace, and of foul-air outlets in flues, a thorough ventilation may be provided with very little extra cost.

But here the advantages cease, and against these there are two rather serious objections. It too often happens that the furnace supplied for a house is largely large enough to perform the maximum amount of work required of it. Consequently, in extreme weather, the furnace is forced, the metal becomes highly heated, and the air passing over the hot metal is vitiated. Air that has thus been intensely heated has a characteristic odor that is easily detected. The second objection lies in the failure of the furnace to force the warm air along horizontal pipes to distant parts of the house, or against the wind. It thus happens that the windward side of a house, the part that needs heat most, is robbed, and the excess heat is driven to the sheltered side.

There is a remedy for the first of these defects. The owner in purchasing a furnace should select one a size larger than is considered by the agent or manufacturer sufficient for the purpose. With a large furnace it will be unnecessary to force it, and the air rising from the furnace will always be of a mild and temperate heat. For the second defect there is no remedy, unless it be an air-tight house. [Note.—It is recommended by some authorities that the furnace be situated and that the pipes enter the rooms on the side from which the most prevailing winds come, and we think this should modify the disadvantages mentioned.—Ed.]

The requisite appointments for hot-air heating are: First, a double casing about the furnace, to lessen radiation of heat into the cellar; the space between the two casings will furnish a considerable volume of slightly-warmed air to mix with the hotter air from the interior of the furnace, and will thus temper the whole supply. Secondly, besides hot-air pipes from the top of the furnace to the various rooms, there should be from the ground floor return pipes, carrying the cold air from the floors back to the bottom of the furnace. The neglect to provide this return is a frequent cause of unsatisfactory heating, the warm air in the furnace being unable to rise freely.

STEAM HEATING is not extensively used in private houses operating their own plant, but is, nevertheless,

quite practicable. The heat is supplied by radiators, situated in the rooms to be heated. The steam is forced under a low pressure from the boiler through pipes to the radiators, there condenses, and returns as water to the boiler to be used over again. Steam heating has the advantage over hot-air in furnishing a milder and more pleasant heat, since, no matter how hot the furnace, the temperature of the steam depends only on the pressure at which it works, and if this is constant, the steam temperature is constant. Like hot-air, steam requires a constant fire to maintain it in circulation, and the instant the water in the boiler cools below the boiling point, then the steam ceases to circulate, and the radiators quickly cool. Steam is not to any extent subject to the wind, since it is distributed in pipes to which the air of the room has but slight access. The cost of the outfit in steam heating

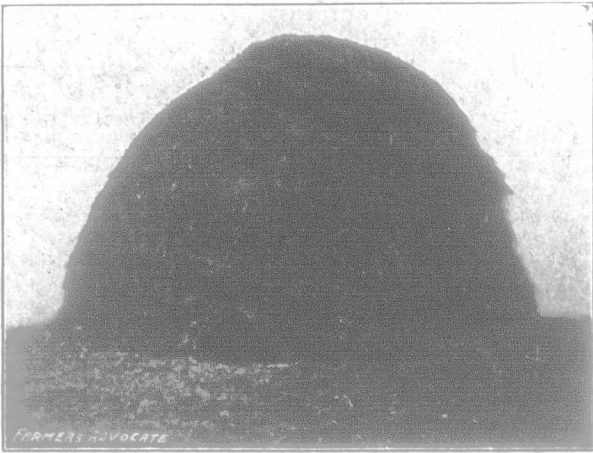
water heating, as well as in air heating, a low fire in mild weather will maintain a slow circulation, sufficient for the purpose, while in steam heating, to accomplish anything, the fire must be sufficient to boil the water and to keep it boiling.

With the pipes full of water, in severe weather some circulation must be maintained through all the pipes and radiators, whether in rooms used or not, to prevent freezing. This in point of economy is a disadvantage in the water system, but in other respects it is really an advantage, since it compels the maintenance of heat in all parts of the house, and thereby increases the comfort.

It is sometimes claimed that steam and hot water keep the air moist, while the hot-air system dries the air excessively. There is little, if any, truth in this claim. In this climate, the air in our houses is bound to be dry in winter time. The necessary consequences of heating air is to increase its capacity for moisture, and hence seemingly to dry it. Any system of heating will do that, and all systems will do it equally at equal temperatures. The only way by which hot water or steam heating can keep the air moist, is by actually supplying moisture to the air. Steam heating is more likely to do it than water, since a small continual escape of steam from the radiators is quite probable. But in the water system, the mere presence of the water inside the radiator cannot affect the humidity of the air outside, and it may be assumed that very little water escapes from the system. This impression of greater moisture is due to the greater mildness of the heat from these two systems. Of course, to any one standing immediately over a hot-air register, the air must seem drier, as it really is, since it is hotter. But when this hot air becomes mixed with the cooler air of the room, say to a temperature of 65°, the humidity is the same as though the room had been heated to a temperature of 65° by either of the other systems.

To sum up: It is the fashion to decry hot-air heating, and yet a great many good houses are being heated by this method. With a large furnace, well and tightly constructed, the air supplied will be of a moderate temperature, and pure. If the cellar ceiling is low, the furnace should be sunk below the floor, so as to give plenty of rise to the pipes. Long pipes, or pipes that require to run horizontally, should be larger, proportionately to the space to be heated, than short or vertical pipes. Returns for cold air, leading from each room on the ground floor to the bottom of the furnace, will complete a set of arrangements that, with good draft in the chimney, and a fresh-air inlet for ventilation, will make a satisfactory system of heating at moderate cost. The intending builder, if he chooses to pay the price, may have systems somewhat superior by adopting steam or hot-water heating.

VENTILATION.—The problems of ventilation for the dwelling house, unlike those for schools, halls, and other crowded places, are comparatively simple. In summer time houses can be sufficiently ventilated without special means—by doors and windows. The important thing here is to realize the necessity of ventilation, and to take the trouble to open windows for the purpose. To lower the top sash and to raise the lower sash an inch or two will generally give a change of air sufficiently rapid. With two windows in a room, on opposite sides, the lower sash on the windward side, and the upper sash on the other side, may be opened. If the wind is strong, a direct draft may be broken by inserting under the lower sash a board



A Winter Pigpen in Manitoba.

is considerably greater than for air heating. Besides the furnace and boiler there are required iron pipes leading to and from the radiators, each of which items costs more than the corresponding item for hot-air; in addition, there is the cost of the radiators. For an eight-roomed house, a hot-air system would cost from \$110 to \$150, while a steam or hot-water system would cost \$300 or more.

HOT-WATER HEATING is generally pronounced a very satisfactory system for private houses. It is steady and uniform, and gives a mild and agreeable heat, never in any case heating the air to that excessive temperature sometimes reached in hot-air systems. The appointments for hot water and the cost of installing are approximately the same as for steam. A hot-water system of heating is distinguished by the mildness and steadiness of its heat. With steam, the radiators cannot be lower in temperature than 212° F., and hot-air registers are often hotter than this; in water-heating the water in the boiler never exceeds 212°, while that in the pipes and radiators usually stands between 150° and 200°. Besides, the temperature of the water in the radiators is under control, and may be increased and diminished within certain limits, by opening or closing the valve that governs the circulation. In steadiness of heating, the temperature in water pipes is maintained six or eight times longer than steam pipes after the fire is extinguished; and in



S. allumcheen Valley, B. C.

about three inches wide and the full length of the sash. The latter device is an excellent one for a sitting-room or a sleeping room in summer or in winter.

Special aids to ventilation are more necessary in the winter time, when it is frequently undesirable to admit directly into the room a draft of cold air. Chief among these aids is the chimney flue for withdrawing foul air. In the building of a chimney, it adds but little to the cost to build two or three flues instead of one. The one may be used for smoke, the others for ventilation. For this purpose, an opening at the side of the flue and in the wall of a room through which it passes, the opening to be faced by a grating or a register, will draw off the air from the room. This foul-air opening should be situated at the floor line or the ceiling line. It is quite possible to ventilate a room distant from the flue, if the joists run the right way, by making use of a pair of joists as a duct, connected at the one end to a register in the floor of the room, and at the other end to the flue.

The hot-air furnace, as was stated above, provides a ready-made means for introducing fresh air, properly warmed. A duct leading from the outside to the base of the furnace is all that is necessary.

Ventilation with steam or hot-water heating can be readily done by cutting in the wall adjacent to a radiator an opening below the floor line, and connecting this opening by a duct with another one in the floor below the radiator. Thus will be supplied a gentle current of fresh, warm air.

With respect to ventilation, these facts should be borne in mind: Hot air is not necessarily foul air, nor, conversely, is cold air necessarily pure. Therefore, the temperature of a room is no sure guide in determining the need for ventilation. Secondly, the best ventilation in the winter time provides for warming the fresh air, and does not allow cold drafts to pour into the room. And then, ventilation in winter is obtained at the expense of heat, and therefore costs money, not only in the original capital outlay, but in providing fuel to warm the incoming fresh air. It is the part of wisdom to plan these arrangements beforehand, not to depend upon haphazard contrivances. In the building of a house, ventilating arrangements may be very simple and yet effective, but they should be definitely planned.

Summer-fallow, or a Substitute.

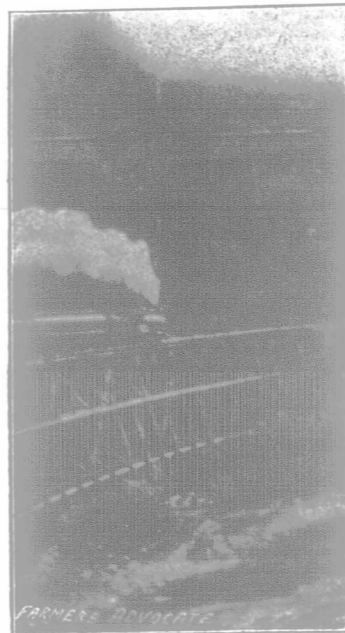
At this season of the year, more than any other, farmers have time to debate topics affecting the production of grain, live stock or dairy products. Systems of cultivation need to be studied with a view to maximum production at a minimum cost for labor and minimum loss of soil fertility. The summer-fallow is one of the oldest institutions of agriculture, growing out of the idea that there is such a thing as soil exhaustion, and the resultant idea that "nature demands a rest." Grafted on to the two ideas mentioned are two others practiced, namely, weed suppression and conservation of moisture, the latter especially being held to in the more arid districts. Summer-fallowing has been attacked by the practical man, because he sees the loss of one year's service from land on which he has still to pay taxes, even though it may be unproductive; by the scientist, who says that his experiments show the bare summer-fallow is more wasteful of the soil's original store of fertility than is a crop of some useful grain or forage plant; and by the scientific, practical farmer, who has studied the question broadly, and combines the two objections above, and seeks a substitute. One substitute we have seen in successful operation, which we have dubbed "the Benson plan," after the farmer who first drew our attention to it, and regarding the usefulness of which we have had testimony recently from a prominent farmer in the Carman district. We describe as follows, for the benefit of our readers, from whom we shall be pleased to hear on the subject, even if their ideas are at variance with those we express. Under the system referred to, land which is otherwise intended to be summer-fallowed the following year is plowed, not deeply, as soon after cutting of the grain as possible, and cultivated, so as to get started weed crop No. 1, whose destiny will be cut short by winter. On this land, during the winter, is drawn the manure from the stables, and spread directly on the land, and as soon as the frost is out sufficient to allow the disks to work, a thorough cultivation is given, thus incorporating the manure into the top few inches of soil, and, as a result, warming up that soil, so that crop No. 2 of weeds gets a good start. After the other grains or the oats are sown, this land is again thoroughly disked and harrowed, thus leaving the plot clear of growing weeds (crop No. 2), and in shape to be seeded to barley. The growing period of barley is short, and by cutting the crop as soon as matured, crop No. 3 of weeds, which may have been growing along with the barley, is taken off before the weeds can properly mature seed. The barley is then removed from the land, which is again plowed as before, and cultivated, thus starting crop No. 4 of weeds, and barley grains that may have fallen, both weeds and barley dying as winter sets in. The land is then ready to receive the wheat seed the following spring. Under this system, in addition to the advantages shown or hinted, the

strength of the manure has been so reduced by the barley crop, that its presence will not injure the succeeding wheat crop, an objection which is frequently heard to manure right on wheat land, it being held that in such cases the straw grows too rank, or that the crop goes down before cutting.

Clover Seed Should be Secured in Good Time.

We are pleased to note the lively interest being taken in our clover-growing competitions, many letters coming to hand notifying us of the intention to sow clover seed next spring, in order to compete for the "Farmer's Advocate" silver medals.

It will be found profitable to secure the very best grade of seed obtainable, in order to ensure a successful catch, free from weeds. Clover seed is often found to be infested with dodder, a parasite of this legume, and if permitted to grow chokes the clover and kills it. Some seedsmen make a specialty of clover seed. Our advertising columns should be looked over and correspondence opened with seedsmen whose advertisements are found there, and whatever else may decide you, on no account take inferior seed because of its low price. The higher grades of clover are freer from seeds, and will show a higher percentage in a germination test, as a rule, than will the cheaper grades. We are confident that clover can be grown successfully in Manitoba, but, as was so well put by Prof. Hoverstadt recently, "To grow clover, you must sow clover."



C. P. R. Train on the Loop in the Rockies.
Photo taken by Advocate camera on the same train,
5 cars back.

Investigation of Elevator Samples of Wheat.

The following results, obtained from Prof. Waldron, of the N. D. Agricultural College, from a study of elevator samples of wheat, which appears in the Station's annual report, will be of interest to grain-growers:

As there is a general complaint in regard to elevator grades and dockage, it was thought a good plan to obtain a number of elevator samples of grain, and make a study of them. It was also desired to learn something further in regard to the distribution of weeds, as determined by the weed seeds found to be present in the samples obtained from widely separate points in the State. To this end some fifty samples of wheat were obtained from different elevators. The purchasing grade and dockage was furnished in each case by the elevator agent.

In our studies the following points were determined as accurately as possible: The amount and percentage of foreign matter (dockage), the kinds and relative abundance of weed seeds, and the presence of smut balls. A certain amount of wheat was weighed out from the samples—about seven ounces—and by screening and picking the weed seed was entirely sorted out. This was weighed, and by this means the real dockage was easily estimated. Forty-seven samples were studied, of which twenty-nine graded "one northern," thirteen "two northern," four "three northern," and one "rejected." The elevator dockages ran from one-half pound in a single instance, up to two and one-half pounds in one case. There were more dockages at one pound than at any other figure. There were but two samples that were docked less than one pound. When the real dockages are compared with the elevator dockages, a marked difference is at once apparent.

In only four cases is the elevator dockage less than the real dockage. In the remaining samples the elevator dockage was always too much, and in many cases the difference was very marked. In one sample which the elevator docked one pound the real dockage was found to be only .06 of a pound. This would be a loss of about eighty bushels on 5,000 bushels. The elevator dockage on all the samples averaged 1.26 pounds. The real dockage averaged .64 pounds, leaving a difference against the farmer of .62 pounds per bushel. Considering these figures as an average for the State, such dockage would entail a loss to the farmers of about 400,000 bushels of grain in one season. One sample which was docked two and one-half pounds contained more than eight pounds of foreign matter per bushel. In all cases in which the elevator dockage was too low the wheat was very dirty. According to samples examined, the elevators not only dock too heavily, but they dock unjustly. The cleanest wheat received, proportionately, the greatest dockage, while the dirtiest wheat received, proportionately, the least dockage.

In regard to weeds, among the many kinds found, there were two kinds invariably present, wild buckwheat and pigweed or lamb's-quarters. Russian pigweed seed (see bulletin No. 56, page 218) was found in wheat from Benson and Ramsey counties. Before this, this very bad species of weed had been found only in Pembina and Cavalier counties.

Sixty-six per cent. of the wheat samples contained smut balls. This would seem to indicate a certain amount of carelessness in treating seed grain, for it is well known that wheat treated with one pound of standard formaldehyde to forty-five gallons of water will prevent smut from appearing in the crop. The seed grain should be thus treated every year. If the wheat over the State was as much smutted as these samples seem to indicate, it means a greater loss to the farmer than unfair dockage.

Our English Letter.

The one hundred and sixth show held under the auspices of the Smithfield Club, was the event in London last week. There was nothing in the weather to suggest a Christmas show, for it was unusually mild, and though probably good for the gate, was not encouraging to trade. The show quite maintained the high standard of the Islington fixture, for though there was little of outstanding excellence, there were many first-class animals, probably a bigger proportion than usual of those worthy to take the highest class and breed honors. The show was above the average in entries, for the total of 676 was bigger than any since the Centenary Show of 1898, and six in excess of last year. The King, who was a most successful exhibitor, paid what has become his customary visit to the show on the opening day, when the Prince of Wales was also present.

The victory of the Earl of Rosebery with his Short-horn heifer, Jewel, was very popular, and is noteworthy, because it is the first time His Lordship has carried off the premier honors. A remarkable feature of this year's show has been the success of the King's exhibits, both from Windsor and Sandringham. Not only did his Majesty for the second year in succession win his own challenge cup for the best animal in the cattle class, bred by the exhibitor, but he also secured the Shortwool championship and the Prince of Wales' cup for sheep, and the champion prize for the best single pig in the show, besides about a score of other prizes.

There has been very little change in the wheat market during the past week, nor has there been much business done. Buyers will probably be slow to move in presence of the liberal stocks and the large quantity afloat, until shipments to Europe show more certain signs of the large reduction which is anticipated for the next few months. The recent shipments, both from India and Argentina, have shown a considerable decrease, but it will need a continuance of small shipments to relieve the pressure of the big supplies we had up to the end of November. The decline in price at New York, Chicago and Minneapolis also tends to check any disposition to buy; factors, however, are asking late rates, and obtain them for Canadian springs, which are very scarce. No. 1 N., Manitoba, ex ship, \$8.88 per 496 lbs., paid; No. 1 afloat, \$8.86 per 480 lbs., c. i. f., has been paid this week; No. 3, prompt \$8 c. i. f. asked.

The flour trade for the time of the year is extremely quiet; prices, however, are generally held with firmness, with a tendency to ask some advance, owing to the higher price of wheat. English country flour is slow to sell, partly because of the absence of strong American spring wheat flour, which buyers were wont to mix with the English country makes. American spring patent flour in London is almost exhausted; high prices are paid for occasional small lots, whilst for shipment those Minneapolis millers who are grinding duty-free Manitoba wheat in bond are offering first patents for December and January shipments at \$7.40 c. i. f., which is much too high compared with town-made.

At Deptford on Wednesday the live-stock trade was brisker than for many weeks, and a complete clearance of the yards was easily effected. Supplies consisted of 528 States and 430 Canadian cattle, together with

1,149 sheep and 200 lambs from the Dominion. The quality of the cattle was very much in advance of the usual consignments, especially the Yankee bullocks, and prices ruled high. Canadians sold at 11¢. to 12¢., with States from 13¢. to 14¢., and some few extra choice beasts up to 14¢. per pound. The sheep made 13¢., and the lambs 17¢. per pound. To-day's market (Saturday, 17th): 1,264 States cattle, 12¢. to 14¢.; 620 Canadian ewes, 12¢.; 450 Canadian lambs, 16¢.

In the dead meat market at Smithfield the demand this week has improved considerably, especially for beef. Deptford and Birkenhead killed are in fair supply, selling at 10¢. to 11¢. per pound. The strike in Argentina has had an improving effect on the enquiry for the cheaper classes of beef, and there has been a substantial advance in values. South American chilled beef now commands 8¢. to 10¢. per pound for hind quarters, and 6¢. to 7¢. for fores, against 12¢. to 13¢. for the best quality North American hinds, and 7¢. to 8¢. for fores, but the latter article is somewhat scarce. Canadian ranchers make up to 9¢. per pound; New Zealand frozen beef is worth 8¢. for hinds and 6¢. for fores; River Plate frozen beef is worth 7¢. for hinds and 6¢. for fores; Australian frozen beef is worth 6¢. for hinds and 6¢. for fores.

Some Suggestions re Grain Inspection and Judging.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of November 23rd, appears an article headed, "Opinions on grading wheat," which I consider timely and very much to the point. There is certainly considerable dissatisfaction over the grading of wheat, and the Chief Grain Inspector has a very responsible and unenviable position. I say Chief Inspector, because he alone is responsible to shippers and buyers, whereas the great bulk of the work is done, I believe, by the deputies down in the yard office, and although these deputies may be quite capable men, when put to the test, there is no very great responsibility resting on their heads, for different reasons. They know nothing and care less about who owns the car. [Is not this the correct attitude for a public official to take?—Ed.] If there is any kick put in after car is inspected, they have several ways out of the difficulty. The sticker (as they call the man who works the testing tube) may be entirely to blame, for not having stuck the car carefully in every corner, to provide a fair sample. The sample, which is only about five pounds out of a carload, may easily be either better or worse than the car would prove to be when emptied, and the deputy be entirely ignorant of the fact. I think the sticker is the man who holds the most responsible position, or the deputy who watches him do the work, for if this part of the work is not properly done, we cannot expect to get a fair sample, and when the rush is on and the men all working hard, it would require a great deal of time, or else a great many men, to attend to the matter right, and either the usual staff must work overtime or else employ extra help, and when the latter course is resorted to there is the more danger of getting careless or irresponsible men to do the sticking. I think, as you suggest, it would be a good idea for the Grain-growers to send in a requisition, asking that all line wheat which the yard deputies are undecided about should be submitted to the chief, or, at least, the second in rank, for his opinion, being sure a fair sample has been obtained. There is no doubt the elevator companies are anxious to persuade shippers that their wheat is a grade higher than it really is, in order that the shipper may be dissatisfied with the grade he gets on his car. I have seen several cases of that worked successfully this season. Your suggestion to get a true sample of the car in question, and submit it to the Executive of the G.-G. A., would be a good one, if we were sure of getting a reliable average sample, but failing that it would be of little use.

I would certainly highly favor your suggestion re grain-judging schools, or contests for prizes, which would, or should, be both interesting and instructive, and following this line, allow me to suggest through the medium of your valuable paper, that the Executive of the Provincial G.-G. A. procure a sample of all the different grades of this year from Mr. Horn; have them marked in a way that their identity could easily be kept track of, and submit them to the Provincial Association, offering three or four prizes for the man who came nearest the right grade. No doubt some of the members who have had considerable experience in buying wheat would have a better chance than others, but I believe it would be an inducement for greater numbers to attend the Provincial Association, and also for those who are there to take more notice of and interest in the different grades of wheat, and thereby be a benefit to the individual members and to the association. I would, therefore, beg to second your motion, that we hear from the members of the associations on this subject before the annual meeting. H. A. FRASER.

Secretary Hamiota G.-G. A.
[Note.—Our correspondent has made some valuable suggestions, especially in view of the fact that this year there is a considerable dissatisfaction regarding grading, chiefly, we understand, from districts hit with rust or blight. Mr. Horn's position is a very difficult one, and it is hard to see how human ingenuity would devise a better or fairer system of grading. We believe there is need for educational work with our cereals, similar to that so popular now being done with corn in Iowa and other corn States. It would be well for

those who think the grading is at fault to study the daily and weekly returns of the cars inspected, and we believe they will change their opinion. In any event, individual kicks have no effect; the moral, therefore, is, "Join your local Grain-growers' Association."—Ed.]

New Grades for Dakota Wheat.

In wheat, the Nos. 1 hard, No. 1 northern, Nos. 2 and 3 are unchanged. A new grade, No. 4 spring, has been added, described as follows:

No. 4 Spring Wheat.—No. 4 spring wheat shall include all inferior spring wheat that is badly shrunken or damaged, and must weigh not less than forty-nine pounds to the measured bushel.

Note.—Hard, flinty wheat, of good color, con-

An Old and Still Unsolved Dairy Problem.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—Bulletin No. 222, issued in September of this year by the Dairy Department of the College of Agriculture, Cornell University, revives, but in our opinion does not settle, a question that has long been a subject of controversy amongst dairy-men in both this and the Old World. This bulletin, which deals with the effect of feeding upon the per cent. of fat in milk, is entitled, "Record of an attempt to increase the fat in milk by means of liberal feeding."

The same station had previously issued a bulletin, summarizing the results of experiments at many different stations, and drawing the conclusion that it was not possible to materially and permanently increase or decrease the per cent. of fat in the milk of a cow through changes in the food. This conclusion brought out considerable adverse criticism, the critics claiming that in most of the instances referred to the cows had been previously well fed, and that the results would be quite different were underfed cows—cows from the average farm—taken and well fed and cared for. It was felt that this point was possibly well taken, and the object of the experiments related in Bulletin 222 was to solve the problem raised by the critics.

A herd near the college, which contained a large proportion of comparatively young animals, which would drop their calves at as nearly the same time as possible, and which had the reputation of being insufficiently fed, was selected for the experiment.

The experiment extended over four years, and was conducted as follows:

First Year.—The cows were left with the owner, and their conditions in nowise altered. Composite samples of the milk were taken and tested.

Second and Third Years.—The cows were kept at the college farm, and well fed and cared for.

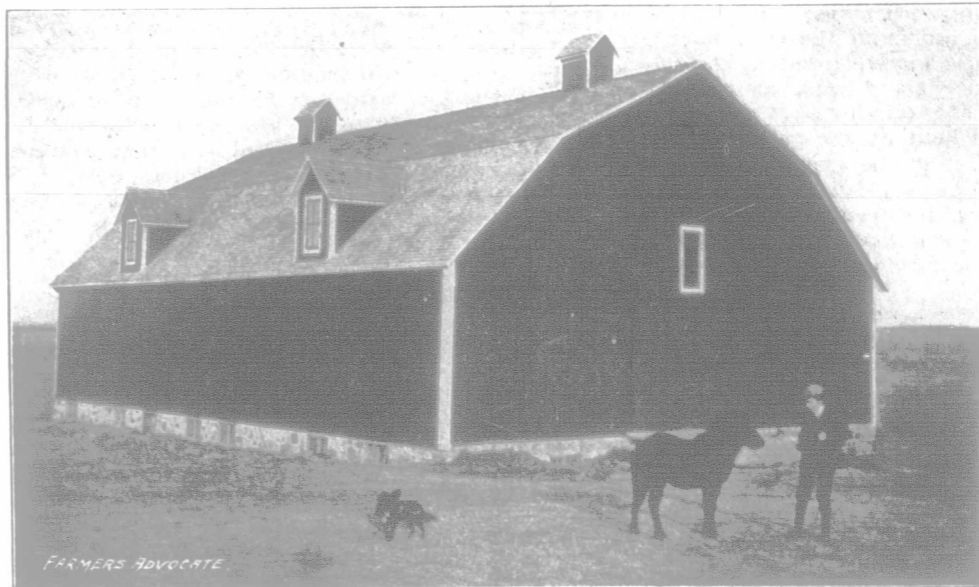
Fourth Year.—The cows were returned to the owner, and subjected to old-time conditions.

The following table, which we have compiled from the bulletin, briefly indicates the results of the experiment:

Name of cow.	Av. per cent. of fat for		Increase or decrease in per cent. of fat as compared with previous yr.			
	First year.	Second year.	Third year.	Fourth year.		
Dena	4.82	+ .57	— .31	— .08		
Patty	4.27	+ .52	— .25	— .20		
Polly	5.64	+ .62	— .37	+ .35		
Rena	3.66	+ .16	— .13	— .25		
Rita	3.92	+ .42	— .19	— .25		
Stella	5.22	+ .09	— .41	— .11		
Tilda	3.71	+ .05	+ .65	— .40		

Note.—An increase is represented by the sign +, and a decrease by the sign —.

A perusal of the foregoing table hardly warrants the conclusion arrived at by the authors of the bulletin, viz: "It would seem, therefore,



A Stockmen's Barn in Assinibola.
On the farm of Neil Martin, Wascana.

taining no appreciable admixture of soft wheats, may be admitted into the grades of No. 2 northern spring, No. 3 spring wheat, and No. 4 spring wheat, provided that the test weight of the same is not more than one pound less than the minimum test weight required by the existing rules for said grades, and provided further that such wheat is in all other respects qualified for admission into such grades.

Rejected Spring Wheat.—Rejected spring wheat shall include all spring wheat grown badly, bleached or for any other cause unfit for No. 4 wheat.

Dairying.

A Victim to Preservatives in Milk.

The Dakota Farmer states that the Rev. Jesse Burk, 22 years Secretary of the University of Pennsylvania, died, aged 64; his death being hastened by the use of formaldehyde, used to keep milk sweet. He had been put on a milk diet, and before the addition of formaldehyde to the milk was discovered, he had been poisoned and his digestion impaired.

And yet right here in North Dakota milk and cream have been sold containing formaldehyde. A man who adds formaldehyde to milk should be sent to the penitentiary for one to five years. There are also large manufacturing firms who insist on the right to use these chemical preservatives in such foods as they may choose to put them in. Will the public tolerate such a course?

A Medicine Hat butcher sent away from his town \$800.00 for turkeys—no home-raised birds available, and this is a turkey country.



A Typical Western Farmstead.
The home of R. B. Preston, Pilot Mound, Man. (Note the young trees.)

that in the case of these seven cows the percentage of fat was materially and permanently increased by the influence of more and better food, and that our thesis is answered in the affirmative, so far as it can be answered in an experiment using only a small number of individuals."

While it is true that there was a material increase, in every case, the first year that the cows were at the college farm, this increase was not demonstrated to be permanent. On the contrary, the decrease in the per cent. of fat in the milk the second year that the cows were on the college farm, was quite as marked as that of the final year of the experiment when the cows were returned to the owner and placed under original conditions. There is nothing in the experiment to prove that the milk would not have eventually fallen to its original test, even had the cows been continued under favorable conditions. In fact, if we can draw any conclusion from the experiment, it is to the effect that the increase was only temporary in character, since there was, as already indicated, a decided falling off during the second year that the cows were kept at the college farm.

It is to be regretted that the experimentalists when they noted this decrease, did not keep the cows at the college farm long enough to enable them to reach definite conclusions as to what the ultimate effects of the bettered conditions would be.

We have no prejudices or preconceived notions that we do not like to have exploded, but we feel that the results of the experiment are inconclusive.

J. W. MITCHELL.

Eastern Dairy School, Kingston, Ont.

Dairymen's Discussion.

During the first week in December, the dairymen assembled at Guelph took advantage of their meeting there to discuss questions relating to buttermaking. Supt. Barr, of the Western Ontario district, gave as the chief defects of Ontario butter poor flavor and poor keeping quality, largely due to the delivery of thin and overripe cream at the creameries. The method of testing by the oil test, he believed, tended to encourage rather than disapprove the supplying of ripe cream, consequently, a greater effort should be made to introduce the system of buying by the Babcock test. Already in the Western district there are nine or ten creameries which buy by this more approved plan, and it is believed that it will be more generally adopted. During the past season over one thousand farms were visited by the two instructors, and it is hoped that for next season another instructor will be put on. So far, the funds for the prosecution of instruction work have been very limited, and the co-operation of patrons and maker is earnestly solicited toward the production of a greater percentage of first-class butter.

Prof. Harcourt asked if Prof. McKay's method of treating overripe cream had met with success here, namely, to treat with sodium carbonate to neutralize acid, then pasteurized starter added, and the cream churned. Mr. Barr was not aware of the method having been tried.

Prof. Harcourt then took up the discussion of the points affecting the keeping quality of butter. In butter there is present delicate unstable fats and nitrogenous matter, and the causes of deterioration in the quality of these substances is due to light and air, and to the work of micro-organisms. There are no micro-organisms in pure fat, but they flourish in nitrogenous compounds. Rancid flavor is due to bacterial secretions, decomposition of nitrogenous compounds, and enzymes of bacteriological origin, which split up fats, liberating glycerine and fatty acids. These causes may give rise to taints soon after butter is churned, or taints may develop later from absorption of bad odors. Taints are most difficult to remove, but may be retarded by the use of preservatives, pasteurization and cold storage. In answer to a question, Prof. Harcourt recommended as preservatives compounds of borax, but not boracic acid.

Prof. Dean showed the audience a box of butter containing no salt, but treated with preservatives, that was badly moulded, and the same result had accrued from the use of all preservatives. At present, neither Prof. Harcourt nor Prof. Dean were prepared to make any definite statements regarding preservatives.

Mr. Widmeyer, of Fergus, gave his experience with pasteurizing cream during the past season. Usually, he maintained a temperature of 175° F., but to drive off such insidious flavors as that of turnips, a higher temperature was employed. Butter made from pasteurized cream was in every respect superior to that made without pasteurizing, but the buttermilk is hardly as good. Messrs. Parkinson, of Jarvis, and Robertson, of St. Mary's, both expressed satisfaction with results obtained by pasteurizing. Mr. McFeeters, of Owen Sound, explained the installation of a cooler, and highly commended its services. Prof. Harrison delivered a very interesting technical lecture on bacteria with which the dairyman had to do.

Qualifications of the Dairyman.

In an address recently delivered to the dairymen of a certain State, the speaker said:

"A consideration of the qualifications of the dairymen brings us to another aspect of the question, What will the dairy cow do for the State, asking, What will the dairymen do for the dairy cow?"

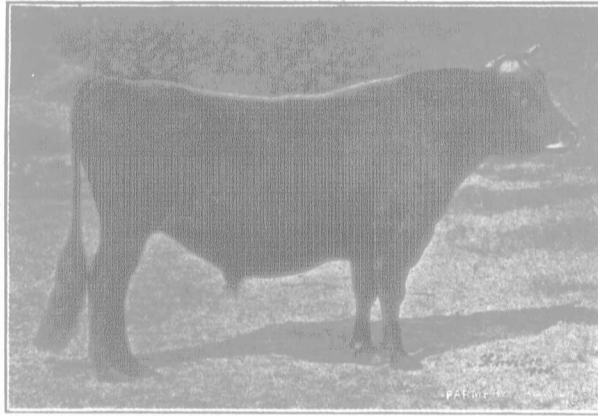
"I think I will find myself discussing the cow and the man together, for if they are going to be successful they must keep very much together. There must be confidence, sympathy and contact—contact covering every essential point of the cow's life, and as much of the man's life as is needed to complete the connection."

"There are some men too mean to own good dairy cows. I refer to the men who refuse their cows enough good feed, pure water, kind care and decent shelter."

"From some observations I have been able to make, I am inclined to think that at this time the dairy cow is doing more for the man than the man is doing for the cow; so that to amplify the good offices of the cow and put and keep her in a position of greatest usefulness and profit to the State, we must do a lot of evangelizing of the dairymen—dairy evangelizing, I mean—instilling into them the good old orthodox gospel of better cows, better feeds, better products, better results; not necessarily the higher spiritualizing of the dairyman."

"The good dairymen, first, must be a good farmer, for general dairying can only be properly conducted when a large part of the food of the cows is produced on the home acres. The necessity of doing this is an incentive to the farmer's studying crops in their habits of growth, their nutritive value, and in their relations to the exhaustion of soil fertility. Then from this he will graduate into a study and an understanding of the combination, values of home-grown feeds in relation to their most productive uses for his animals."

"Second, he will become a breeder, for he will learn early that cows are different from poets. Someone has said that poets are born, not made. The cow is both born and made. To continue the poet figure a little further, when I am at home and am inspired to 'drop into poetry,' my wife reminds me that poets are like hens—both sing their lays, and both have to scratch for a living."



Merry Maiden's Third Son.

Grand champion Jersey bull at the World's Fair, St. Louis. Exhibited by H. C. Taylor, Wisconsin.

"But this new dairyman, as I said, learns that cows are born and made both, and that they must emphatically not be required to scratch for their living. Consequently, in the breeding of his cows, he will fix his mind on his ideal dairy cow, and keeps it fixed there."

When the breeding dairyman has his type well fixed he will study heredity, tendency and performance, as exemplified and recorded in the pedigree; and find himself in an atmosphere, as yet, I will admit, somewhat hazy, but the most intellectually rarified of any that at this time surrounds any human endeavor and achievement, so that even if he should have the mind of a Darwin or a Huxley, he can employ it fully without any immediate anxiety about reaching the limitations of his subject."

"Then he will have his future dairy animal born, and will be up to the more material but just as important consideration of helping it to be made. In this branch of his work his knowledge of feeding and the rational care of his animals will be made operative."

"Third, in his solicitude for his good animals he will become a student of sanitation and hygiene, and of the processes by which the cow, properly fed, stabled and cared for, turns the crops of his fields into the most perfect human food. He will further study this expression of the work of the life of his cow, this milk, in its composition, its preservation and its bountiful possibilities of being converted into other foods for man's sustenance and enjoyment. Therefore, from this short recapitulation of what the good, well-informed dairymen means to himself, will anyone now claim that I spoke unadvisedly when I gave him the past-master rank in American agriculture?"

"Fourth, the man who has learned all these things, or such of them as he honestly may learn and put into practice, will have become a better and broader man. He will have enlarged and developed himself in the development of his cow, and it is no reflection upon good men of this country to say that certainly the

intellectualization of the dairyman and his household, and his neighbor and his household, into the most advanced type of citizenship is the profoundest thing the dairy cow can do."

Poultry.

Winter Feeding.

H. De Courcy, writing in the Journal of Agriculture of the Board of Agriculture (British), says:

No matter how strong the inherent instinct to lay may be, and it is not very strong in the depth of winter, the hen cannot produce eggs if she is not supplied with suitable food, and the question is what foods or combination of foods can be advantageously and economically fed to promote winter laying? It is certain that the profits will be light if the feeding for winter eggs consists of grain or meals made from grain alone, for these are not sufficiently nitrogenous, and do not supply the proper materials for egg-making, unless they are used in combination with foods such as milk, ground bone, clover, and other vegetables. It is believed that the reason why hens lay so well in spring and summer is not because the weather is mild, but because they generally have a free run and access to such foods as grass, clover, weeds, worms and insects.

For many years past I have been engaged in making experiments with various combinations of food stuffs calculated to promote winter laying, and the method of feeding which has given the best results is as follows: In the morning about nine o'clock, when the fowls have come from the roosting-house to the adjoining scratching-shed, they are fed with a few handfuls of cracked Indian corn scattered in the litter, and they busy themselves seeking for this until about eleven o'clock, when they are fed a full feed of mash—as much as they will eat up from troughs in half an hour. The mash is made in this way: 30 lbs. of finely-cut clover hay is steamed and mixed with 20 lbs. of barley meal, 20 lbs. of corn meal, 20 lbs. of bran, 10 lbs. of cut green bone, and enough skim milk to form the whole into a stiff mash. This is mixed a few hours before it is required for use, and is fed warm at the time mentioned. At midday a small quantity of wheat is fed in the litter of the scratching-shed—not enough to make a meal, but sufficient to keep the birds busily employed until evening, when they are fed with whole grain about an hour before roosting time. It is advisable to feed a variety of grains, not mixed together, but one on each evening; wheat, Indian corn, oats, barley and sunflower seeds have been found to be good foods for promoting winter-laying.

It is not necessary that the manner of feeding described should be accurately followed, or that all the foods named should be used, but poultry-keepers should endeavor as far as possible to feed a well-balanced ration, consisting of those foods which are necessary for keeping the body in health and in good condition, and for the formation of the eggs which the hens are expected to produce.

A Poultryman on Henhouse Sanitation.

"I do not feel like speaking with much authority upon the hen business, but it is rather a lingering belief that henhouses, as a rule, are troubled with too much change of air rather than a lack of it, and furthermore that the apparent need of ventilation when one goes into a house comes largely from filth, and a lack of sanitation due to droppings long preserved. The amount of air necessary for a given number of hens, as compared to cows, will surprise one. If we figure upon live weight alone, an average cow weighs 1,000 pounds. This would equal 200 hens. We put the cow into a space equal to 500 or 600 cubic feet as the extreme space needed. To match this for 200 hens we should have a room twenty feet long, ten feet wide, and three feet high—pretty close quarters for 200 hens. That is three cubic feet for a hen. The rule calls for five square feet of floor space per fowl, and the height is usually six feet, which figures thirty cubic feet per fowl, or ten times the amount required upon a cow basis. Or this same rule applied to cows, would give each cow 5,500 cubic feet of air space, equivalent to a 35 x 20 x 8 feet high. Do you think ventilation would be an important question in that stable?"

"I am not inclined to belittle the necessity of pure air, but to magnify the value of cleanliness and to secure pure air with less frequent change. Another thing which we have done this winter not found in the books, has been to give the hens less than two square feet of floor space. I will not vouch for any advice that it is the thing to do. The hens may all die any moment. All I do know is that they are healthy, hearty, and lay real eggs; fresh eggs, too. Just a word, though. They have laid regularly without regard to outside weather because they have been warm, not in spots, but all over, all of the time. A hen if uncomfortable one day in a week will do business the other six days upon that day's treatment. Now, in this henhouse there is no other way of securing such a comparatively high temperature but to put in as many hens as possible and let them warm it."

[The point is well taken by the writer of the lines above, that ventilation cannot take the

household, the most ad- est thing the

of Agricul- says:

instinct to lay depth of win- not supplied that foods or geously and ? It is cer- feeding for le from grain nous, and do making, unless such as milk, . It is be- well in spring mild, but be- cess to such insects.

aged in mak- ons of food ng, and the st results is o'clock, when ouse to the with a few in the litter, until about ed of mash- s in half an 30 lbs. of with 20 lbs. lbs. of bran, kim milk to is mixed a is fed warm all quantity ching-shed - to keep the they are fed osting time. e, not mixed Indian corn, found to be

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Sanitation.

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place of cleanliness. The half-yearly cleaning out is not sufficient to ensure health to poultry. It is not uncommon to find in very cramped, but cleanly-kept quarters, hens doing a rushing business at egg-laying, and that in winter time.—Ed.]

A Profit of \$3.60 Per Hen, Yearly.

Mr. Richard Sparks, of Mackinaw, Ill., tells how he succeeded in producing eggs in winter. He says:

Last winter I gave considerable attention to producing winter eggs. The experiment commenced December 1st, 1903, and was continued eighty-one days, or until February 19th, 1904, long enough to convince me of the truth of certain things much talked and written about.

I had on hand thirteen white Plymouth Rock hens in a warm henhouse, sixteen feet long and ten feet wide, with half an acre of ground, well set with timothy and clover, divided into yards. The house was covered with drop-siding, and had a shingled roof, a board floor, and was lined throughout with thick building paper. It was divided into two apartments, one for roosting and laying, and the other for scratching. The fowls did not have a frozen comb during the winter. The ventilation was obtained by opening two windows in the south side.

I fed whole grain, including corn, wheat, oats and millet seed, and ground grains, including bran, wheat middlings and shorts. With these I mixed table scraps, ground raw turnips and cooked potatoes. Cabbage, beets and grass were provided for green food. Beef scraps, blood meal, ground cracklings and meat furnished the animal food required. Grit, charcoal and shells were always accessible.

The whole grain was invariably scattered in ten to twelve inches of oat straw. The ground grain was fed sometimes dry and sometimes in a mash. The hens were coming two years in March. Their age might be considered a hindrance to heavy egg production, but this little flock made a record of 648 eggs during the 81 days. This makes an average per hen of over 49 eggs. Dividing the number 648 by 12, we have 54 dozen, that were sold at the store or consumed by the family. In both cases, the eggs were charged on the account at the price then offered in this village.

The average price during this period was twenty-eight cents per dozen, making the total value of the eggs consumed at home and sold at the store, \$15.12. The food necessary to produce these eggs cost \$3.19, leaving a profit of \$11.93 as a recompense for the work. The average profit per hen for this length of time was nearly 92 cents for only 81 days, a trifle over one-fifth of a year. Multiplying the 92 cents by 5, we find the profit of a hen for a year is \$4.60, if the profit averages as great during the entire year.

Poultrymen estimate the cost of keeping a

hen at \$1.00 per year. This would leave a profit of \$3.60 on each one of my hens for the twelve months. If the experiment had been continued for a full year the thirteen White Plymouth Rocks would have made a net profit of about \$46.80. Considering the amount invested, I would like anyone to name some legitimate business that would return as much profit.

It may be argued that as warm weather approaches the price of eggs decreases, and the year's profit would not be as large, but as the warm weather approaches, the egg yield increases enough to make good the decrease in price.

At the end of this experiment the thirteen hens were sold to a huckster for \$8.75, and as they began laying at seven and one-half months old, that amount more than paid the cost of raising. These thirteen hens, in spite of the severe cold weather of last winter and the frequent snow-storms, did not fail to lay eggs but two days of the 81. I gathered from two to eleven eggs per day, and the average was eight eggs per day.



What Morris, Man., Can Do in Clover-growing.

We Are the Sworn Enemy of Fakers and Immoral Side-shows at Fairs.

Enclosed find postal note for \$1.50, to cover my subscription to the "Farmer's Advocate" for 1905. I wish to thank you for the part you take against the fakes at our agricultural fairs, as I think it is high time that that and horse-racing were stopped. Wishing you a happy Xmas and a prosperous New Year. W. J. HIGGINS, Hartney, Man.

The Surrey Method of Fattening Fowls.

We all hear a great deal about the Surrey fowl as a table bird par excellence. This is due to the excellent manner in which the Surrey people treated their fowls before sending them to market. The Dorking was, in the old time, the most popular breed, and this further complicated matters so that it was considered that all the best fowls must of a necessity come from Surrey. Any bird fed as the Surrey people feed their birds is now called a "Surrey fowl," and brings the highest price where good table birds are in demand. The birds are put into crates with small round bars forming the bottom. Under the crates fine sand is spread, and cleaned out frequently. The crates are about 10 ft. by about 16 in. wide, divided up into compartments holding six birds. They are fed out of V-shaped troughs. Only a little at a time is put down, and the fowls eat one against the other. As they finish this up, more is added, until they can eat no more, and then a few pellets are rolled up and forced down their throats, or else a cramming machine is used. It usually takes from two to three weeks to get the birds up to the desired weight. The food consists entirely of ground oats, barley meal, and suet of beef fat, and grit, mixed with skim milk. It should just pour out of a jug. A little salt may be added. The birds are fasted thirty-six hours before killing. Water is allowed during this fast, as it cleans the intestines, and the birds keep better. They are killed by dislocating the neck. The thumb and fingers are pressed against the back of the head, and the neck brought sharply back. This method of treating birds for table produces the finest and whitest flesh, also the whitest fat. White fat does not evaporate during the process of cooking, but as the fat cells break they melt into the flesh, making what is called juicy meat. Yellow fat, on the contrary, is disappointing, as the fowls lose their weight very much as the fat begins to disperse. I have had Buff Orpingtons at six months old treated in this Surrey manner that dressed six pounds; that is, drawn and trussed. At the same time that this way is the most perfect way of feeding, as far as quality of flesh is concerned, the fact must not be overlooked that it is not every market that is willing to pay a top price for a superior article, and all that many demand is a fat fowl, yellow flesh rather preferred. Now, I find when chickens are confined in crates, that unless the care is excellent, and cramming by hand resorted to, they do not make the same gain that birds do when shut up in a roomy, comfortable shed, that can be darkened between meal times. Also for rough-and-ready, economical fattening, boiled potatoes, mashed up, moistened with skim milk, with the addition of a little corn meal, will put on flesh more rapidly than any other food. The flesh is somewhat coarse. (MRS.) OCTAVIUS ALLEN.

A Word in Season.

I think there is no better agricultural paper in Canada to-day than the "Farmer's Advocate." Wishing you a happy New Year.

V. C. HANDY.



Where Small Fruits Flourish—In a Portage la Prairie Raspberry Garden.

Events of the World.

Canadian.

The British Army Remount department propose purchasing 500 horses annually in Canada hereafter.

During 1903 there were 90 disasters less than in 1904 on the Great Lakes.

Hon. A. G. Blair has become one of the managing directors of the Toronto Roller Bearing Co.

Cyclonic storms on the Atlantic have caused much damage to shipping during the past fortnight.

Rev. Dr. Marsh, of Hamilton, has been appointed Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society of England.

Arrangements are being made for the building of two large canneries at Esquimalt, B. C., next summer.

Recent health reports state that the number of deaths from infectious diseases in Ontario is markedly on the decrease.

One thousand of London's poorest children were given a Christmas dinner provided by money collected in Canada.

Mr. W. A. Donly, of Simcoe, Ont., has been appointed Canadian Commercial Agent for the Republic of Mexico by the Department of Trade and Commerce.

In Winnipeg within the past ten days the Icelandic and Lutheran churches have been destroyed by fire, and St. Andrew's church damaged to the extent of \$15,000.

An American syndicate has purchased 54,000 acres of land near Calgary from the C. P. R., the transaction involving the amount of \$250,000. The tract will be settled as soon as possible by good farmers.

A ton of powder exploded in the Acadia Powder Mills, at Waverley, N. S., recently, demolishing the drying mill. The shock was felt over a radius of thirty miles.

One of the biggest oil property deals put through at Petros, Ont., for some time was negotiated Dec. 28th, when Messrs. Dr. J. E. Wilkinson and John McCart sold their entire interests in the 275 acres of oil property to New York capitalists.

Mr. J. A. Smart, who has retired from the position of Deputy-Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, was presented by the employees of the Department with a cabinet of silverware and an address appreciative of his services.

A railway wreck, in which one man was killed and about a dozen injured, occurred on the C. N. R., twelve miles west of Portage la Prairie, on Dec. 28th. The train was being handled by two engines, and was pushing a snowplow ahead of it, when the caboose was upset, all the injured being in this car.

Mr. Robert Reford, Montreal, has been appointed Chairman of the Transportation Commission, in succession to the late John Bertram. The vacancy on the commission caused by Mr. Reford's promotion, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. James Ashdown, of Winnipeg. The remuneration of the commissioners is fixed at \$25 a day.

A fierce storm, preceded by a heavy fog and drizzling rain, which raged between the Rocky Mountains and the Great Lakes on December 27th, caused street car, railroad, and telegraph companies much trouble. In many places the ice-coated telegraph poles were thrown to the ground, while trains were delayed and street cars stopped in nearly all the Western cities of Canada and the U. S.

Hon. Justice A. C. Killam, of the Supreme Court of the Dominion, and formerly Chief Justice of the Court, has been appointed Chairman of the Railway Committee in succession to Hon. A. G. Blair, resigned.

British and Foreign.

It is officially announced that Lord Charles Beresford has been appointed to the command of the Mediterranean squadron.

Owing to the misappropriation of Red Cross funds and material, public sympathy in Russia has been estranged, and it is being found very hard to get further subscriptions for Red Cross purposes.

It is reported that the towns and villages of the Kamchatkan Peninsula are being invaded by hundreds of Siberian bears, which have been driven from the mountains by hunger. In one of the villages 150 of the bears were shot in a single day.

A marvellous telegraphic invention, which can transmit messages at the rate of more than 40,000 words a minute, and deliver them at the other end written out in plain schoolboy handwriting, was exhibited in London, Eng., recently. The credit of the invention is due to the Austrians.

Sasonoff, the assassin of M. Von Plehve, has been sentenced to life imprisonment, the Russian law not permitting punishment by death. In St. Petersburg a meeting of 404 undergraduate girls of the Medical Institute passed resolutions of sympathy with Sasonoff, and demands for liberal reforms in government.

About three and a half million Russian cartridges concealed in bales of wool have been seized at Fengtai, China. The Russian Legation is endeavoring to get possession of the cartridges, asserting that they were intended for the Russian Legation guard; but the Japanese insist that, since in that case smuggling would not have been necessary, China shall do her duty as a neutral power.

A decided advance in the progress of wireless telegraphy has been made by M. Artons, an Italian, who has perfected a system which ensures that no message can be intercepted or received at any point except that for which it is intended. Successful experiments have been made at Rome, where the inventor was warmly congratulated on his achievement by King Victor Emmanuel.

A despatch from Tangier says that diplomatic relations between France and Morocco have been broken off pending the settlement of the question of the dismissal of Europeans, including many Frenchmen, from the service of the Sultan, whose action is believed to have been aimed especially at France. The situation is looked upon in France as being extremely serious, and a demonstration of war will be made at an early date if a suitable explanation and reparation are not given.

The Russian defence before the International Commission which is inquiring into the North Sea incident is practically completed, a rather interesting feature of the situation being the claim of the Russians, that the firing by the Russian squadron was justified as a defence against attack, a statement which entails proving the presence of Japanese torpedo boats. The Russian delegates assert that they possess this proof in the most positive form. The Russians also hold that even if they were not attacked they believed they were, and that hence upon that ground their action was justifiable. A great deal of further inquiry will be necessary before the case is finally disposed of.

Emperor Nicholas has issued a manifesto, which, while evidencing the firm resolution of the Emperor to maintain the autocratic principle of government, promises many reforms, among which are: (1) The raising of the peasants to an equality with other citizens of the Empire. (2) Increased independence of the Zemstvos, and the creation of smaller Zemstvo units. (3) Protection to Jews and Armenians. . . . The reforms have been confided to a committee of Ministers, of which M. Witte, the old Finance Minister, is President, and this distinction has been looked upon as an indication that M. Witte, who is one of the strongest men in Russia, has been returned to favor. Upon this body also has been conferred a ministerial responsibility which tends to give it somewhat the scope and authority of an actual Cabinet. Prince Mirsky and M. Witte are looked upon as being practically behind the schemes of reform. Nevertheless, demonstrations of dissatisfaction have already been made by the extreme revolutionary party, and violence, amounting even to bloodshed, is feared in many of the cities of Russia.

The Surrender of Port Arthur.

The New Year's season, hailed with joy and the ringing of bells over the world, has been marked in the annals of the great Eastern war by the surrender of the fortress, which, for eleven months, has held out with a dogged persistence in the face of odds such as no garrison has ever been subjected to before, and sufferings which beggar description. For three months the men in Port Arthur have had nothing but rice to live upon, and hundreds, for want of change of diet, fell ill of a disease resembling beri-beri. Then even rice became scarce, and, weakened from hunger, the men continued to face day by day the terrific onslaught of the Japanese, whose numbers were continually reinforced as reinforcement became necessary. With the passing of the last bottle of anasthetics a new horror was added, and the sufferings of the wounded became heartrending, while the continual need of men to face points of attack left little time for burying the dead, who lay in the streets at times until the stench became unbearable. Finally the wireless telegraph station was wrecked, and the isolation of Port Arthur was complete. Shut off from all news of the outside world, hopeless of assistance from the Baltic squadrons, the men could only stay at their posts in silent misery; but it was not until the death, about a fortnight ago, of Maj.-Gen. Kondratenko, that the indomitable spirits of the men visibly flagged, for, strangely enough, Kondratenko, it seems, not Stoessel, was the idol and hope of the Russian soldiery in Port Arthur.

The capture of 203-metre Hill by General Nogi was, however, the actual beginning of the end. Following swiftly upon that came the destruction of the fleet in the harbor, and the taking of East Keekwan, Rihlung, Sungshu, Panlung, H and Q forts, and finally the capture of Wantai Hill on December 31st. Upon the same day the Russians blew up the few torpedo boats still left, and two forts in order that they might not fall into the hands of the Japanese.

With scarcely enough ammunition to return the Japanese fire more than once in two hundred times,

stupid from starvation and nerve strain, falling asleep upon their feet in the face of the fiercest bombardment in history, the Russian soldiers stood, dumbly facing the fire of machine guns, with bayonets, and accepting death as the natural end of it all.

Vainly Stoessel's subordinates, Wiren and Lochinsky, begged him to surrender and save the lives of his men. He had promised the Czar that he would not surrender while a man was left to fight. "But," said his generals, "Our men cannot fight; they cannot even obey; they have got beyond understanding what is said to them." Then and then only did he relent, and on the afternoon of January 2nd dispatched a bearer with a flag of truce to General Nogi, to whom a letter asking for terms of surrender was delivered. Immediately hostilities upon both sides ceased, and the worn-out Russian soldiery fell down to rest and to sleep. At 9.45 of the same night the compact of surrender was signed, and so ended, possibly, the most unique siege on record, which cost the Japanese 80,000 men and a mint of money, while of the 40,000 Russians in Port Arthur upon the first day of the siege but 15,000 emaciated creatures were left to tell the whole story of the inferno which a spot on earth may become. The news was speedily telegraphed to St. Petersburg, where it has been received with a sense of relief by the authorities.

The fall of Port Arthur undoubtedly means a tremendous advantage to the Japanese, as it will leave their fleet entirely free to meet the Russian squadrons when they arrive in the Far East, and will permit large numbers of men, who would otherwise be in requisition at Port Arthur, to be sent northward to the support of Marshal Oyama and General Oku. The Emperor of Japan has telegraphed to Gen. Nogi, commending General Stoessel, and commanding that full honors of the war be shown him.

Terms of Surrender.—By the terms of surrender, which were signed by the officers at Port Arthur almost immediately after the capitulation of the fortress, all the Russian soldiers, marines and Government officials at Port Arthur are made prisoners by the Japanese, and all vessels, arms, ammunition, horses and Government buildings in the town pass over to the Japanese intact. In addition, the Russian officers must prepare a table, showing all the fortifications at Port Arthur, and clearly defining the position of mines, underground and submarine, besides tabulating much other information likely to be useful to the Japanese in regard to future events at Port Arthur. When this has been done the Russian officers, on signing a written parole, pledging that they will not again take up arms during the war, will be permitted to retain their swords, and to return to their country.

Field Notes.

The Manitoba Crop Report for 1904.

Bulletin 70 of the Manitoba Dept. of Agriculture purports to be a report of the condition of agriculture in the Province for last year. The area in wheat was 2,412,235 acres, an average yield of 16.52 bushels, a total yield of 39,162,458 bushels. Nearly as many oats were grown, the total being 36,289,979 bushels, the average being 38.8 bushels. Barley averaged 30.54 bushels per acre. The report contains some interesting information, such, for instance, as the average yield of corn being placed at 13 bushels, and a total yield of 32,123. This latter statement we would like an affidavit for. The land prepared for crop for this year is 38,216 acres in excess of last year's acreage; new breaking amounting to 157,919 acres. Nearly three millions of dollars represents the value of the new farm buildings, a slight decrease from 1903 records. There are 2,406 threshing outfits reported as working last season; the percentage of wheat marketed by December 1st being estimated at 62½ per cent.

Information re live stock is painfully brief, and the whole report indicates that originality is badly needed in the department. Dairying receives a large amount of space, and the inference is given that the quality of food effects the amount of fat in the milk, an out-of-date theory. The report states:

"The flow of milk was large, but very low in its per cent. of fat—the principal factor in producing butter and cheese—the grass being abundant, but very watery until late in the season."

The dairy industry will hardly be helped by the report. The revised list of creameries, some of which have not been in operation for years—the total product for the 26 being given as 1,067,243 pounds. The remarks of some of the correspondents are interesting and useful, such as: "Grain was cut too green; early-sown wheat on light land is a very good sample, but late sowing on heavy land is badly rusted; early-sown wheat good, late sown more or less." As an evidence that a dairy school to turn out creamery operators or cheesemakers is an unnecessary appendage of our system of education along agricultural lines, we cite the figures for dairy and creamery butter. More than twice as much dairy butter was produced than creamery, the average price per pound being 16 and 19 cents, respectively; the total income from these products being \$457,844.25 for dairy, and \$292,776.17 for creamery, the inference being that centralization of creameries in Manitoba is killing the manufacture of creamery butter, an idea worth looking into, considering the retail price for creamery butter is rarely below 25 cents in Winnipeg. The average obtained

by the creameries, viz., 19 cents, looks as if the middle-man got rather more than his share. Taken as a whole, bulletin 70 ranks with those of some experiment stations who issue pamphlets at intervals to let the taxpayer know they are working.

Samples of Seed Grain.

Dr. Wm. Saunders, Director Central Experimental Farm, writes the "Farmer's Advocate" as follows: By instruction of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture, another distribution will be made this season of samples of the most productive sorts of grain to Canadian farmers for the improvement of seed. The stock for distribution is of the very best, and has been secured mainly from the excellent crops at the branch Experimental Farm at Indian Head, N.-W. T. The distribution this spring will consist of samples of oats, spring wheat, barley, Indian corn, and potatoes. The quantity of oats to be sent this year will be 4 lbs., and of wheat or barley 5 lbs., sufficient in each case to sow one-twentieth of an acre. The samples of Indian corn and potatoes will weigh 3 lbs., as heretofore. A quantity of each of the following varieties has been secured for this distribution:

Oats.—Banner, Wide-awake, Improved Ligowo, Waverley, Goldfinder, Abundance, and Thousand Dollar. Wheat.—Preston, Red Fife, Stanley, Huron, Laurel, and White Fife.

Barley.—Six-rowed—Mensury, Odessa, Mansfield, Claude and Royal. Two-rowed—Sidney, Invincible, Standwell and Canadian Thorpe.

Potatoes.—Carman No. 1, Early White Prize, Canadian Beauty, Uncle Sam, American Wonder, Bovee, Early Andes, and Late Puritan.

Every farmer may apply, but only one sample can be sent to each applicant, hence if an individual receives a sample of oats he cannot also receive one of wheat, barley or potatoes, and applications for more than one sample for one household cannot be entertained. These samples will be sent free of charge through the mail. Applications should be addressed to the Director of Experimental Farms, Ottawa, and may be sent in any time before the 1st of March, after which the lists will be closed, so that all the samples asked for may be sent out in good time for sowing. Parties writing should mention the sort of variety they would prefer, with a second sort as an alternative, and should the available stock of both these varieties be exhausted, some other good sort will be sent instead. Those applying for Indian corn or potatoes will please bear in mind that the corn is not available for distribution until March or April, and that potatoes cannot be mailed from here until danger from frost in transit is over.

Railway Extensions.

The Canadian Northern is asking for authority to build the following branches:

1. From Regina north-westerly and westerly to a point on the Red Deer River in Alberta, with a branch line west of the Saskatchewan River, and running northerly to a point in township 45, range 4, west of the third meridian, in or near Carleton on the North Saskatchewan River.

2. From Regina northerly to or near Humboldt, thence north-easterly down the valley of the Carrot River to a point at or near the Pas Mission on the Saskatchewan River.

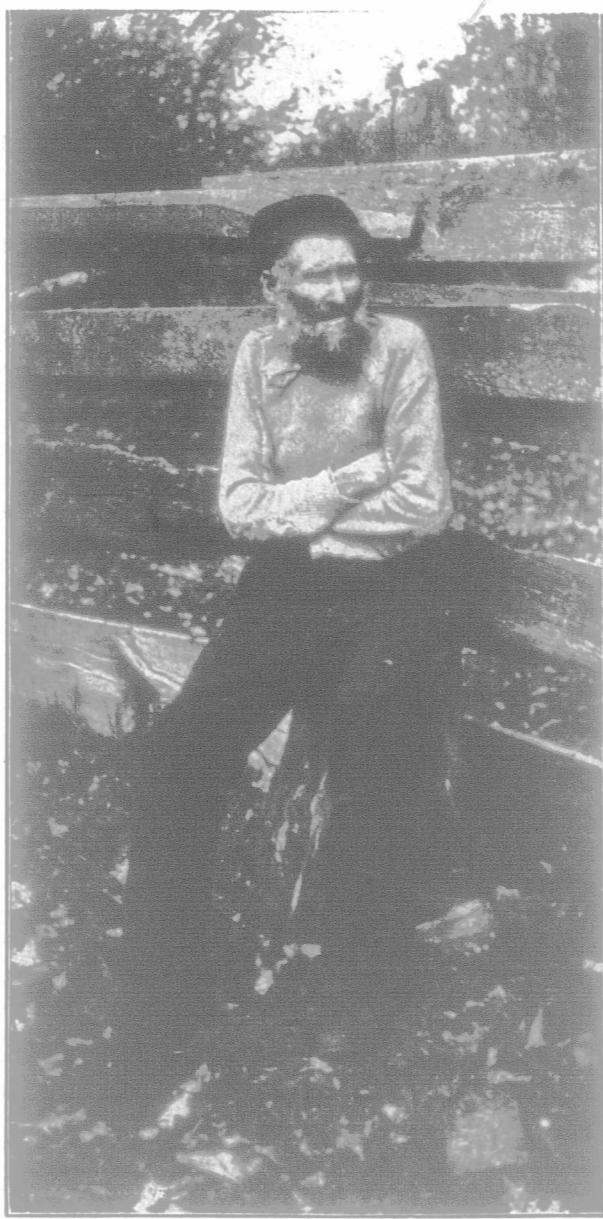
3. From a point on the main line between Humboldt and the South Saskatchewan River, north-easterly to a point at or near the crossing of the South Saskatchewan River by the Prince Albert branch.

4. From a point on the main line west of Battleford into Battleford.

The Alberta Railway & Irrigation Company is seeking power to acquire the Western Alberta Railway.

The Report of the Breeders' Association

The departmental report of the above associations, really the condensed report of the secretaries of such associations, for 1904, is to hand. The report is a pamphlet of 48 pages, containing lists of members and some of the resolutions passed. The resolution deploring the abridgment of the report, and passed by the Horse-breeders' Association and endorsed by the Cattle-breeders, being among other things omitted; the papers contributed are also omitted; in fact, if it were not for the agricultural and daily press reports, the actual proceedings of these meetings would not be on record in a shape to be available by stockmen unable to attend the meetings. The subject matter of this report has already received attention in our columns ten months ago, so will be dismissed or taken as read.



A "Tramp" in the Country.

A Tramp.

From "Robert Elliott's Poems."

Stealing from its house of clay,
Life immortal slips away,
On the journey all must go
To what dwelling none may know.

Just a tramp that underground
Takes a good long sleep and sound,
Just an eyesore out of sight,
Leaving the horizon bright.

Not a flag to half-mast falls,
Not a bell in dolor calls,
Haply not a tear is shed,
When the world hears Mike is dead.

Is it then a black disgrace
That the bleak winds scarr'd his face,
That the thorns caught at his coat
And adversity him smote?

Still a kind one here and there
Kept the wanderer with care;
Sent him, grumbling thanks, away,
Sooth'd him on his dying day.

Yet what matters it to Mike?
Bane or blessing's all alike;
Jeering word or closed door
Surely trouble him no more.

For, 'tis likely, shuffling through
Winter drift and summer dew,
Seeking shelter, begging food,
Mike was scarcely understood.

But he's gone where he may tell
All his story through and—well,
Christ in Heaven may call him good,
When he's fully understood.

On the Block.

At the Smithfield Club Fat Stock Show, the Aberdeen-Angus-Shorthorn cross won in the beef class, the Suffolk in mutton class, and the Berkshire won the pig premium.



Raymond Beet-Sugar Factory.
Distant view of a valuable home industry.

Flour and Oatmeal Mills in Manitoba and N.-W. T.

The following is the list of flour and oatmeal mills in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, with their daily capacity:

Table listing flour and oatmeal mills in Manitoba and N.-W. T. Columns include mill name, flour capacity in barrels (bbls.), and oatmeal capacity in barrels (bbls.).

Just outside the Manitoba boundary are the Keewatin mills, with a capacity of 5,000 barrels daily.

Testing Dairy Herds.

WHAT THE DANES HAVE DONE—AN OBJECT LESSON FOR CANADA.

The little kingdom of Denmark occupies an almost unrivalled position as a producer of first-class bacon and butter, as Canadian exporters of these products fully realize. This pre-eminence has been brought about chiefly by the general diffusion of agricultural information, and the hearty co-operation of the farmers along every line that will be to their mutual advantage. There are many directions in which Canadians might profitably imitate these energetic rivals of ours, not the least important being in the improvement of dairy herds. The aim of intelligent dairymen, in Canada as well as in Denmark, is to produce the largest amount of first-class milk, butter or cheese at the least cost. Let us see, then, what co-operative testing has done for the Danish dairy herds in the way of cheapening the cost of production.

The first of these co-operative testing associations was formed in 1895. Each society is composed of a limited number of farmers, about twelve or fifteen, who agree to have careful tests of their cows made at frequent intervals during the whole milking period, by a competent man hired for the purpose. Fairly accurate records are thus obtained, not only of the yield of milk and butter-fat, but of the amount, kind and cost of the feed consumed. The information thus secured has proved remarkably effective in inducing the Danes to adopt better methods of breeding, feeding and culling dairy cows.

In 1895, when the first testing association was formed, the value of the butter exported from Denmark was \$19,000,000. In 1901, when over three hundred of these associations were scattered over that country, the value of the butter exports amounted to \$29,000,000, an increase of over fifty per cent. in six years. It is generally agreed that the greater part of this enormous increase was due to the work of the testing associations in weeding out the poor cows. Not only was the average production of the milking cows largely increased, but so much additional skill in feeding was acquired that the cost of feed necessary to produce a pound of butter is now estimated to be less than two-thirds of what it was when the first co-operative association started operations in 1895.

Canadian dairymen who are looking for dividends on their investments should consider these figures. The reports of the testing societies showed that the cost of keeping these yearly records was from forty to sixty cents per cow, while the increased returns per cow, as a result of five years' testing, were from six to fifteen dollars per annum. Surely this is an eminently satisfactory rate of interest. The extraordinary increase in the number of these societies in Denmark shows how highly their work is appreciated. The tests made by the original associations were sufficient to convince the Danish farmers that they were not dairying on business principles—that they were allowing a lot of robber cows to eat up the profits produced by their good cows—and they were quick to adopt better and more profitable methods.

The hundreds of co-operative cheese factories and creameries doing business throughout Canada prove conclusively that we can work successfully along co-operative lines. It is only a short step from the co-operative factory to the co-operative testing association, and it would seem that methods which have proved of such marked benefit in Denmark could not much longer remain unheeded in this country. In every dairy community there is at least one particularly intelligent and progressive man, who would have little trouble in inducing twenty or thirty of his neighbors to join him in an enterprise that has proved so profitable elsewhere.

It has been demonstrated by the census returns and other official statistics, by the work of the experimental farms and agricultural colleges, and by numerous private investigations of dairy herds, that a large proportion of our cows are kept at an actual loss. An educational campaign that will bring dairy farmers face to

face with facts as they exist on their own farms is urgently needed in this country. The problem of weeding out the cows that cannot be made to yield milk at a profit is by far the most important one that confronts our dairymen to-day. The possibilities in this connection were well illustrated by Prof. Grisdale, at the recent Winter Fair at Guelph. He told of a friend of his who had increased the average production of his herd from \$35 in one year to \$45 the next, although the price of cheese remained the same. In the third year, with cheese considerably higher, the average of his herd came up to \$60, and in the year following to \$70. This was accomplished by more skillful feeding, by weeding out unprofitable cows, and by buying from neighbors better producing cows, of whose value the owners were ignorant.

W. A. CLEMONS.

Advocate Advertisements Bring Results.

The News-Advertiser (one of B. C.'s leading dailies), in its issue of Dec. 13th, 1904, has an interview with Mr. Hope, of Hope, Graveley & Co., giving a list of land sales around Chilliwack amounting to over \$200,000. The News-Advertiser, quoting Mr. Hope, says: "Mr Hope says that these sales all took place after the publication of the special illustrated article in the 'Farmer's Advocate,' which the firm arranged with the Provincial Government."

Markets.

Winnipeg Markets.

Wheat—Thompson, Sons & Co. say: In recent weekly reviews we have expressed the conviction that the market situation is gradually becoming stronger. This is more noticeable in the course of the American markets than in the general world's trade. Europe has good stocks for immediate requirements, and there is a comparatively large amount on ocean passage to European ports. The Argentine crop is in a way still in the balance. There is no doubt but that the weather in that country for the last two or three months has not been favorable to the production of a large or even an average yield; and quality has suffered proportionately. At the same time the acreage under crop is stated to be nearly 2,000,000 bushels larger than previous year, and the weather has not been so unfavorable as to mean a crop failure, so that until the crop is all harvested and a large portion threshed and marketed, it will scarcely be possible to estimate any way near what the surplus available for export will mean in relation to European requirements. From present information it can scarcely be expected that the quantity will be larger than last year's crop, and the quality is much inferior. The effect of the size and quality of the Argentine crop will be very important on the world's wheat prices, for should it turn Europe to seek large shipments of American wheat and flour, prices might easily advance considerably above present quotations. The Argentine harvest is now progressing, and some new wheat is beginning to arrive at the seaports, the quality being poor and the weight light. The Australian crop (which harvest is about over) will provide about a normal quantity for export, but owing to the general wheat situation it does not seem to cut so much of a figure as it otherwise would. In the meantime Europe has been so well supplied with wheat during recent months from Russia and India that European millers have been doing a splendid business, and American trade in wheat and flour to Europe is suffering a bad eclipse. American millers, for the sake of holding on to their European trade, are clamoring for the entrance of Manitoba wheat under easy tariff facilities, but so far progress in that line is slow. All the same a good deal of our wheat is going over the line all the time now. However, if the necessary supply to Europe

can be kept up for a few months without drawing on America, and the spring prospect for crops shows up well, European prices may not have to be advanced much, and such advances as we may have on this side will be through the effect of speculative operations, and would only prove temporary. Prices are: No. 1 northern, 97c.; No. 2 northern, 94c.; No. 3 northern, 86½c.; No. 4 wheat, extra, 78½c.; No. 4 wheat, 75½c.; No. 5 wheat, 64c.; feed wheat, 54½c., spot or en route past Winnipeg. On the option market, December closed 97½c.; May, \$1.03; July, \$1.04½. All prices are for in store, Fort William and Port Arthur.

Barley—No. 3 grade, 35c.; No. 4, 33c.; feed, 30c. per bushel; all on track, Winnipeg.

Oats—No. 2 white, 30c.; car lots of the feed grades are quoted at 27c. on track here.

Hay—Baled, new, top price, \$7; loose, \$5 to \$7 a ton; deliveries moderate.

Flaxseed—95c. per bushel, Ft. William.

Mill Feeds—Bran, \$14 to the trade; shorts, \$16.

Oil Cake—\$27 a ton.

PRODUCE.

Potatoes—Demand steady, and prices firm, but unchanged. Farmers' loads bring 70c. per bushel.

Dressed Meats—Beef, 5c. to 6c.; dressed hogs, 7c. and 6c. retail dealers; mutton, 7½c. to 8c.

Poultry—No local stuff on the market, and as the season is getting over, prices can be expected to moderate.

Butter—Good dairy butter is a scarce article, and cannot be coaxed from the farmers, either in tub lots at 16c., or as bricks at 19c. Creamery steady, at 25c., and 28c. to 30c. for bricks.

Eggs—Fresh eggs quoted 26c.; stored eggs of good quality bring 24c. to 25c.

Hides—Prices down from last quotation; country-cured being 6½c.; frozen, 6c.; sheepskins, 40c. to 65c.

LIVE STOCK.

Market dull, and prices are no better than quotations a week ago, viz., \$2.25 to \$2.75 per 160 lbs.

Sheep—Only moderate supply, but about equal to demand, at \$3.75.

Hogs—5c. the very best, and that for selected weights.

Toronto Horse Market.

Horses for the fancy trade are changing hands at pretty high figures, but on the average prices are about as follows:

Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands	\$150 to \$200
Single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands	175 to 200
Matched pairs carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands	350 to 500
Delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 pounds	150 to 325
General-purpose and express horses, 1,200 to 1,350 pounds	125 to 176
Draft horses, 1,350 to 1,750 pounds	150 to 200
Serviceable second-hand workers	60 to 100
Serviceable second-hand drivers	60 to 125

Chicago Markets.

Chicago.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5.50 to \$6.25; poor to medium, \$3.70 to \$5.35.

Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$4.35 to \$4.70; good to choice, heavy, \$4.65 to \$4.75; rough, heavy, \$4.40 to \$4.60; lights, \$4.30 to \$4.60; bulk of sales, \$4.50 to \$4.65.

Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice wethers, \$4.95 to \$5.60; fair to choice, mixed, \$3.75 to \$4.60; native lambs, \$5.50 to \$7.25.

British Cattle Markets.

London.—Live cattle are quoted at 10c. to 12½c. per pound; refrigerator beef, 8½c. to 9½c. per pound; sheep, 12c. to 13c. per pound.

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Life, Literature and Education.

"During such investigation as I have been able to give to the lives of the artists whose works are in all points noblest, no fact ever looms so large upon me, no law remains so steadfast in the universality of its application, as the fact and law that they are all great workers; nothing concerning them is matter of more astonishment than the quantity they have accomplished in the given length of their life; and when I hear a young man spoken of as giving promise of high genius, the first question I always ask about him is: Does he work?"
—Ruskin.

Courtesy to Neighbors.

Demonstrativeness is not a prominent trait of Canadian character. We rather incline to the less effervescent type in our moods. Yet, we recently had the spectacle of an American visitor being jeered while addressing, by request, a representative gathering of Canadians at Guelph, Ont. The speaker's remarks, if they could have been taken seriously, were admittedly disagreeable to a loyal British audience, but it is one of the unfortunate circumstances in connection with our neighborly relations with our cousins that they delight to spread the old eagle's wings at every possible opportunity, and Canadians can only show the better sense and more courteous demeanor by letting the old bird soar. The outburst of popular indignation was a protest against this flamboyant trait of the citizens of the Republic, and if taken to heart by them would modify a very objectionable characteristic too prevalent among the dwellers in the country south of us. For ourselves, it should emphasize the importance of developing the art of courtesy so that our representative citizens may rather present that deference to our neighbors characteristic of truly noble minds.

A Prophet of Unity.

The death of the late Principal Caven, of Knox College, was a distinct loss to Presbyterianism the world over, but in Canada his removal means much to those who have desired to witness a closer union of evangelical bodies. At the time when the idea of such a union had acquired so strong a hold upon the popular mind, Dr. Caven entered earnestly upon the work of developing a basis of church organization that would be acceptable to the several denominations most intimately concerned, and largely on account of his appreciation of the needs of Protestantism in Canada, his liberal views upon church polity, and his rare sagacity as a diplomatist, he was chosen as chairman of the committee whose duty it has been to endeavor to formulate a dogma that would be acceptable to the Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational Churches as a united body. What the loss of one who has undertaken so momentous and delicate a task means to the Christian Church can only be surmised.

Women's Institute Convention

The third Provincial Women's Institute for Ontario has been held, and the delegates have dispersed to their homes full of fresh enthusiasm, new plans for the future, and renewed faith in the benefits of the organization to the women of Canada.

A joint meeting of the Women's Institute and Experimental Union was held at Guelph on Monday evening, in Convocation Hall, O. A. C. The Hon. John Dryden presided in his usual able and earnest, yet humorously happy style. On any non-political platform, where Hon. Mr. Dryden presides at a gathering of true-hearted Canadians, instinctive admiration is rendered the man who is spending his life for the best interests of the country he loves.

President Creelman was the first speaker. The long-continued applause accorded their new president by the students of the college was sufficient evidence of his place in the hearts of the great student body. His address was practical, and to the point. By actual count, seventy-one per cent. of ex-students left the college to make farming their life work. The criticism is often made that our boys, after being trained in Canada, are employed by American institutions. The speaker maintained that this is not an unmixed evil. When Canadian teachers are so highly prized that thirty-six States in the Union have come over to the agricultural college in Guelph to secure professors and instructors for responsible positions in American colleges, it surely speaks well for the efficient training of our O. A. C. boys. He outlined, in a few words, the improvements he hoped to introduce in the near future. A machinery hall was needed at once, also an instructor in practical field work, as well as additions to many of the laboratories and other buildings at the college. He concluded by saying: "We must advance, if we would not retrograde."

Mrs. Bertha Dahl Laws, of Minnesota, a bright, enthusiastic speaker, gave a practical and pleasing address on the "Girl and the Home."

Mrs. Laws believed in a balanced ration in education, as well as a balanced ration in foods and feeding. The speaker found from her great experience in teaching domestic science, and in her practical application of it in Orphans' Home work, that the more cultured and educated the mother, the more eager was she to have her daughter know something of practical housework. Mrs. Laws has travelled a great deal, and has the gift of clothing plain truth in fancy garb, making her address practical, yet pleasing.

Mr. J. E. Wing, Ohio, gave his well-known address, "The Story of Woodland Farm." He has told this story in many States of the Union, and it has always been greeted with unqualified delight. A Canadian audience, however, does not take so readily to information given in story form. We want plain statements, given in good language, but each point made to tell. Americans, on the other hand, want detail. They love to have a picture presented to their imagination, with every light and shade depicted in graphic reality. This fact ought to be taken into consideration when criticising an American speaker.

Mr. Wing showed how he had increased the value of a seven-hundred-dollar farm, until last year it has given a net profit of over \$2,000. This had been done by raising stock and growing clover. He described, in an original and pleasing manner, the influence his wife had in

keeping him up at a time when debt and discouragement stared him in the face.

Tuesday morning, the real work of the convention began, with the Assembly Hall crowded to the doors. Mrs. S. R. Bews, the presiding officer, after a few bright, helpful remarks, introduced President Creelman, who extended a hearty welcome to the delegates, after which Dr. Jas. W. Robertson followed with words of congratulation and encouragement. He believed the Women's Institute, with the Farmers' Institute, had done more than any other secular organization for the uplifting of the people of Canada.

Miss Urie Watson, Principal of the Macdonald Institute, took up the work of the Institute from a general standpoint, giving an idea of the scope of work covered in cooking, sewing, dressmaking, laundry and general housework. Miss Watson urged the delegates to discuss at their meetings a course suitable for farmers' daughters, and forward the results. She felt sure President Creelman would be willing to place such a course on the college curriculum.

Miss Grace Roberts and Miss Helen Holland gave, in short, pointed addresses, the work of their respective classes.

Mrs. McNeilly, Stony Creek, presided at the Tuesday afternoon session. The first speaker was Prof. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture. Every word of Prof. James' speech went home. He traced the progress of education from the time of the early Roman church, proving, step by step, that education had begun from the outside and gradually worked to the center of things. Science had been first applied to astronomy and geology, but was now found to be necessary to the farmer in the fields and the housekeeper in her home. Mr. James said it is only of late that we have got to the center of the farmer's work—his home. Once we taught only the three R's; now let us cultivate the three H's—the head, the heart, the hand.

Mrs. Bertha Dahl Laws was again enthusiastically welcomed, and her address, "Plain Food and Plain Living," was enjoyed by all. The kitchen is the most important workshop in the world, because men and women are manufactured there. As a woman spends so much of her time in the kitchen, it should be convenient. It should be small, and have utensils hanging on the wall nearest the place they are most likely to be used. A table with casters is a great convenience, as it may be moved. Economic cooking was touched upon by the speaker. A quart of milk costs five cents, while a quart of oysters costs fifty cents. There is exactly the same amount of nourishment in the milk as in the oysters, thus the purchaser is paying forty-five cents, not for nourishment, but for taste. Taste must be considered, but the cheapest foods could be made tasty and appetizing by proper cooking. Mrs. Laws gave an eloquent description of underfed children sent to the orphans' home, and strengthened by pure air, sunshine, and proper body-building foods, such as eggs, milk and butter.

Hon. Mr. Dryden gave a short but encouraging address to the convention. He believed that the Convention of Women's Institute Workers was doing a greater work for humanity than the experimentalists and live-stock men on the other side of the road, because the women had the development of human lives, while the men had the development of farm stock.

Mrs. Hoodless made a few bright remarks regarding the need of Women's Institutes in England. When speaking in England on women's different organizations, the Women's Institute met with

more interest than any other society mentioned. Superintendent Putnam then took charge of the meeting, and called for five-minute reports. After a number of these had been handed in, the Superintendent submitted a number of pertinent questions for discussion by the delegates. The question of finance was, as usual, to the fore. Mr. Putnam thought the branches should receive a grant as well as the district Institute, and hoped to see that brought about.

It was unanimously agreed that secretaries should receive remuneration for their services.

At 10.30 the discussion was postponed, in order to hear Mrs. Laws make her last speech. The preserving of fruit in cold water, the cooking of meats, and other topics were presented in Mrs. Laws' characteristic, simple, happy style.

The last session of the convention was greatly broken into by the formal opening of the Macdonald Hall and Institute.

Further discussion of ideas submitted by the Superintendent was impossible, as it was nearly four o'clock when Mrs. Brethour, the presiding officer, after a few well-chosen words, introduced Dr. Ross, of the Macdonald staff, to give her address on "Care of the Sick, and First Aid to the Injured." This proved such an interesting address, illustrated as it was by the girls of her class, and it was with regret that a number of the delegates were forced to leave to catch their trains for home before the convention was formally closed. This report would not be complete were not mention made of the untiring efforts of the new superintendent, Mr. Geo. Putnam, to make each session run smoothly, and to put as much practical work into each session as possible.
R. B. M.

What is Education?

"Education is not merely instruction or the building up of knowledge; it is the building up of the scholar's mind; the bringing of the mind to self-consciousness; the birth of the intellectual life. The quality of education is not to be defined through the subject of education, but through the effect of that subject on the student's mind. That subject is most educative which most draws out the student. No subject contributes to education if it be mechanically, repressively or stupidly taught. The end of education is not information, but inspiration; not facts, rules, tables, but insight, initiative, grasp, growth, character, power. Physical science may be the summons of education to one nature; classical learning to another; technical skill to another; and all are justified in education, not because they are old subjects, or new subjects, or academic subjects, or bread-and-butter subjects, but because they awaken the student's mind. The subject of education is not the task, but the person. Through what discipline, asks the modern educator, and by what method within that discipline, can one draw out of the complexity of human purposes a person with intentions and ideals which shall fit him for the effective service of the modern world?"—Prof. Francis F. Peabody.

The Formal Opening of The Macdonald Buildings.

The formal opening of the Macdonald Buildings, and the unveiling of the portrait of Sir William Macdonald, at Guelph, took place on December 7th. President G. C. Creelman was in the chair, and gathered around him were many distinguished men: the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture; Dr. Jas. Mills, ex-President of the O. A. C.; Mr. John Millar, Deputy Minister of Education; Provost Street Macklem, of Trinity University, Toronto; Professor Squair, of Toronto University; Mr. C. C. James,

Dr. Mills, in his excellent address, reviewed the introduction of manual training and domestic science into the public schools and other educational institutions. He said very much credit was due Mrs. Hoodless for her untiring efforts in this direction, and especially as she had often to contend with many obstacles and great discouragements.

It was when Dr. Jas. W. Robertson and Sir William Macdonald found each other that this new practical form of education assumed such large proportions. Sir William had placed at the disposal of Dr. Robertson the magnificent sum of \$175,000,

agricultural high school, where all branches of farm work and household science would be taught. The Doctor paid a high tribute to the architects and builders of the institute, and thanked the many who had made donations towards the furnishings of the buildings.

Drawing aside the drape from the large painting of Sir William Macdonald, Doctor Mills said, "May this portrait constantly remind us of what he has done to promote the rational study of nature, domestic science and the mechanical arts in the schools of this country."

It was a disappointment to many

branches which brought out the best in the child, and opened his eyes to see the world in which he lives."

Dr. Robertson deplored the appalling, criminal waste of time, especially in the life of a child from his seventh to fourteenth years. "This waste often cripples the child for life. Our schools should be such that children delight to attend, and where study is a real pleasure. The average country schoolhouse is so bare and neglected, and lacking of all that tends to culture, that the very barns and cow stables in the vicinity often put it to shame. The consolidated schools have increased the attendance in some instances over 150 per cent. I think I see my way clear to say that there will be 100 good consolidated schools in Canada by the end of five years. The buildings lately erected at the college are the very best, and what is still more important, so is the staff. We cannot but on this occasion recall the sudden taking away of so kind and rarely gifted man as the late Dr. Muldrew. We feel his death to be a great public loss."

In conclusion, he urged the students to show that duty and pleasure were the same thing, and from the high ideals they received in the Institute, he hoped they would continue in the service of truth for the truth's sake; in the service of truth for their own sakes, and in the service of God for the good of all.

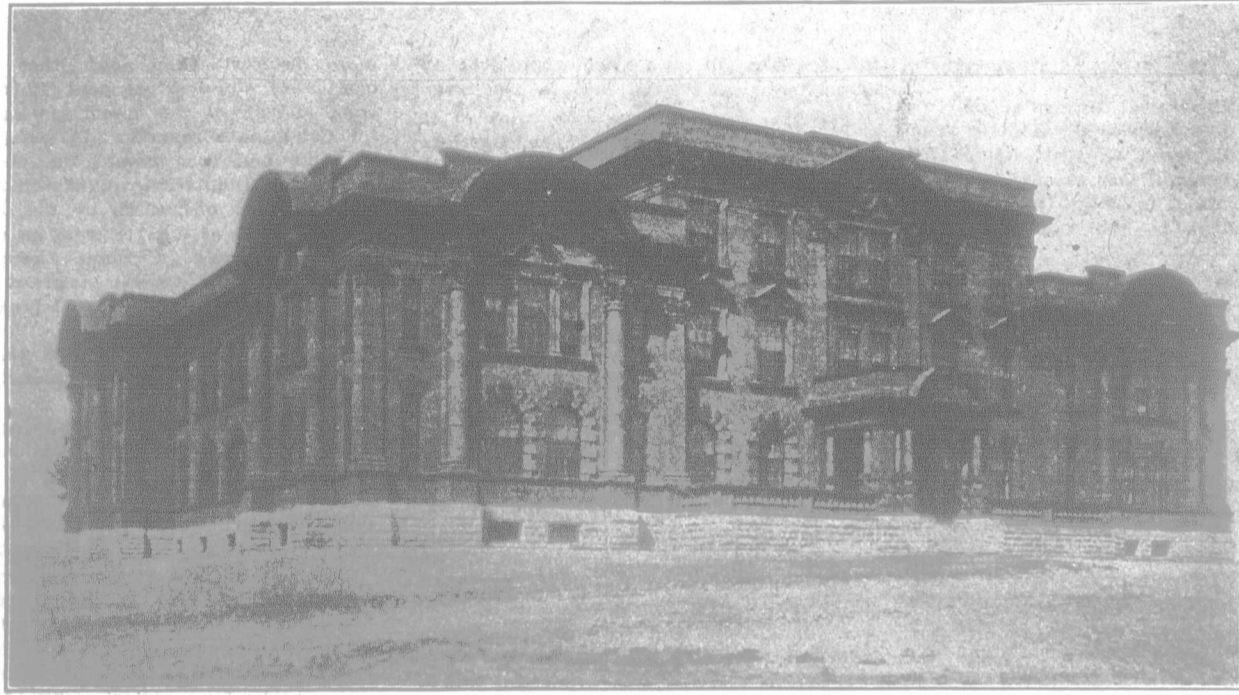
Mrs. Hoodless spoke next, and dwelt on the principles involved in the work of the Macdonald Institute. "Crime is greatly on the increase, especially among the young. This is particularly the case in the States, and it is not due to lack of education, for the Americans are enthusiasts in this matter. The source of the growing evil is due to lack of home discipline and religious training. You find the churches empty, the people largely given up to the worship of dress and the almighty dollar. The home is the root of society, and in it the character of the child is laid. Let our interests be broader than that relating only to self. Let character-building go along with the work done in this beautiful Institute, and let it stand for the purifying of society. Much credit is due to our principal, Miss Watson, for she is certainly a woman among women."

The Hon. John Dryden accepted the magnificent building in the name of the Government of Ontario. He said that in doing so the Government assumed quite a responsibility in caring for the property, but he felt sure grants for maintaining such a worthy cause would gladly be forthcoming. One could not but admire the honorable gentleman when he most emphatically stated that he did not want to see any class distinctions in the Institute—a rosy-cheeked, intelligent country girl might enter the halls, and, perhaps, be lacking in that exterior culture which the town girl usually possesses. He wanted the teachers of the Institute to especially befriend just such a girl, and make her feel welcome and at home.

In closing, President Creelman stated that he wanted the Macdonald Institute to be known as part of the Ontario Agricultural College, that it was filling a long-felt want, and would bring to the College that dignity and gallantry of manner that might be lacking in a body of students not brought in contact with the refining influence of womankind.

A great many of the audience then walked over to the Consolidated School, where Mr. Dryden and Dr. Mills said a few kindly words of advice and encouragement to the pupils. The visitors then saw the happy children loaded into the vans and start off in the different directions to their homes.

If we work upon marble it will perish; if we work upon brass, time will efface it; if we rear temples, they will crumble into dust; but if we work upon immortal minds, if we imbue them with principles with the just fear of God, and love of our fellow men, we engrave on those tablets something which will brighten to all eternity.—Daniel Webster.



The Macdonald Institute, Guelph, Ont.

For the instruction of farmers' daughters and others in domestic science and art, and for equipping teachers in nature study, domestic science and home economics.

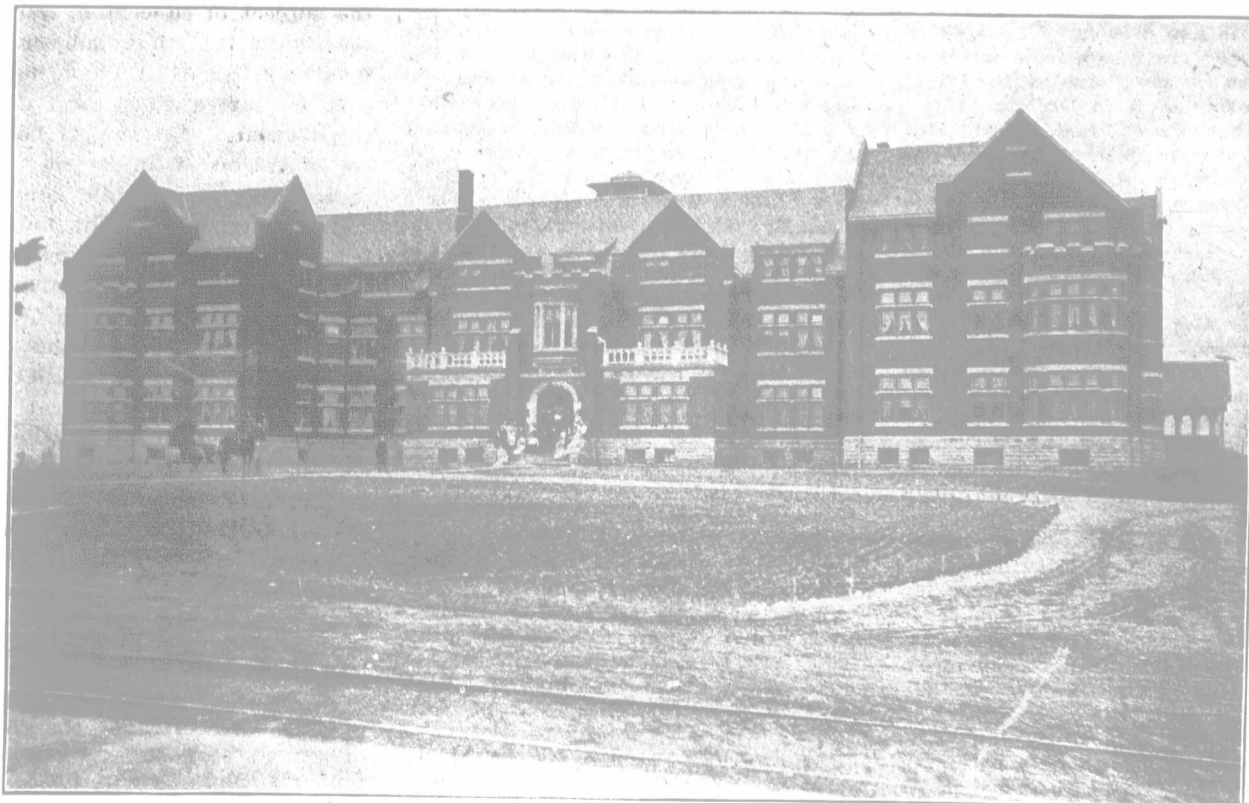
Deputy Minister of Agriculture; Mr. Leake, Inspector of Manual Training Schools, and a score of others. The auditorium of the Macdonald Institute was crowded to its utmost capacity.

Pres. Creelman welcomed the visitors, and said he believed this occasion to be one of great importance, as it marked an epoch in the educational progress of the Province which would bear fruit through all the years to come. He called on Dr. Mills to formally open the Macdonald Institute and Hall and the Consolidated School—all the gift of Sir William Macdonald—and to unveil the portrait of Sir William, which had been painted by order of the Ontario Government, to hang in the halls of the Institute.

to provide buildings and equipment for instruction and practical training in nature study, domestic science and the elements of the mechanical arts, and later \$30,000 to build a consolidated school, to serve as a model of what might be done in many school districts. We thank and honor this noble, wise, generous Canadian, for the lasting benefit he has bestowed upon the Canadian people. The Macdonald Institute stands largely for the betterment of home life and conditions, and if faithful to its trust will touch, stimulate and benefit all classes in the Dominion. I would like our boys and girls to get a more thorough training in the speaking and writing of good English, and I do think there should be in each county an

that Sir William, owing to a heavy cold, could not be present, as they were anxious to see the man who had been so large-minded and generous.

Dr. Robertson followed, with an address which it is a pity to curtail. He said: "I am glad to see the buildings now ready for us. Sir William and I are in a sort of partnership, and working together we provoke each other to better works. Sir William is a wise man, and is master of the art of large giving. He has swept the whole round of education with his wealth and thought, from the endowment of our great universities to the long-neglected country schools. Teachers now were being helped by the provinces to qualify themselves to teach those



The Macdonald Hall, Guelph, Ont. Residence for Women Students.

Games, New and Old.

Going to Jerusalem.—This is a game which never fails to amuse children, be they young or old. Two rows of chairs are placed back to back, and filled with the persons who desire to play. Someone strikes up a march on the piano-forte, and all rise and march round the chairs, on the way to Jerusalem. As they march to the music (or the beat of a tin pan) the umpire takes one chair from the end of the row. Suddenly the music ceases and all secure the seat nearest to them. One player is left standing, and is declared out of the game; he missed the boat, and can't get to Jerusalem. Again the music begins, they march, and another is left out, who takes a seat in the room and watches the progress of the remainder. This is repeated until there are but two persons and one chair left, and the one securing the chair "gets to Jerusalem." The umpire has power to decide all questions as to who has secured chairs.

Stage Coach.—We never get tired of playing the game called "Stage Coach." In this game all the players sit in a circle around the room, with the exception of one person, who stands in the center of the circle. Each person sitting takes as his name some part of the stage coach, or the little dog, or some article of dress worn by those riding outside. Then the one standing in the center tells a story about a certain journey of the stage coach from one city to another. When the name of any player is mentioned, that person must rise and turn round or pay forfeit. When the word "stage-coach" is mentioned all rise and turn, and when the story is finished the speaker cries "and the stage-coach turned over!" at which all must change seats, and in the confusion the speaker tries to secure a seat, and the one left out tells a story. If the speaker fails to get a seat he tells a second story.

Humorous.

VERY GOOD SOUP.

A good story is being told of the cook of a cruiser which recently arrived in England to pay off. One Sunday morning the lower deck was in an uproar, and innumerable were the epithets hurled at the cook. A petty officer suddenly suggested a deputation to the officer of the watch, and the caterers of the messes fell in line, each with the mess kettle and a basin. "What's all this?" said the O. O. W., as the deputation reached him. "Corporal of the gangway, what do these men want?" "Please, sir, we'd like you to taste this," handing the officer a basin. The O. O. W. took a sip, and then another, and, turning to the men, said: "Well, what's the matter with it? I should call it a very good soup." "So it is, sir," was the unexpected reply, but Cooky swears it's tea.

SO LIVE TO-DAY.

The morning-glory hangs her blossoms out
Fresh every dawn;
Yesterday's blooms lived out their little hour,
And they were gone.

So live to-day with patient, steadfast will
And loyal heart!
Then shall to-morrow find thee truer still
To bear thy part;

And if to-morrow does not come to thee,
Rest thou content.
If but to-day has borne its very best
Before it went. —Presbyterian.

If We Knew.

If I knew you and you knew me,
If both of us could clearly see,
And with an inner sight divine
The meaning of your heart and mine,
I'm sure that we would differ less
And clasp our hands in friendliness;
Our thoughts would pleasantly agree
If I knew you and you knew me.
—East and West.

"Look in the man's eyes for honesty;
around his mouth for weakness; at his chin for strength; at his hands for temperament; at his nails for cleanliness."

Everybody's Babies.

By Juliet Wilbur Tompkins, in Everybody's Magazine.

The babies sat in solemn conclave on the floor of heaven. Without the gate the stork waited patiently, dozing on one leg. The scroll he had brought was being untied by an important-looking infant with a bumpy forehead, who spread it on the floor in front of him.

"Seventeen applications," he announced, and a little shiver of excitement went through the assembly: there were just seventeen babies ready. Wriggle sat absolutely still for the moment, and even Pudding took her toe out of her mouth. "First case," went on Bumps: "Young couple, ages twenty-eight and twenty-five, living in a well-kept and sanitary apartment. Income fifty dollars weekly; layette plain but serviceable. No nurse. Preferred, a girl-baby of a reasonable disposition. Methods of care and training entirely modern, baby will not be held unnecessarily, will be expected to eat and sleep at regular hours. No night-walking, no baby-talk; the titles Father and Mother will be used. We are determined that our child shall not be spoiled, like most of the children we know. We cannot put up with anything but a quiet and orderly household, and shall expect the child to conform to our ways.

He leaned down on the parchment, the girls watching him eagerly, and presently he began to chuckle as his finger followed the various items.

"To conform to our ways—oh, my!" he murmured. Everybody laughed, and Wriggle sprang up with a gleeful whoop. "Oh, won't I show them!" he said. A moment later he was swinging in a cloak from the stork's beak, and the wings were spread. All the way down he giggled softly to himself.

Bumps recovered his gravity first and pounded for order till the laughing, rolling babies sat up again, and pulled their faces straight.

"Second application," read Bumps; from a young woman of twenty-one, husband thirty-seven. "I want a dear little cuddly baby that likes to be petted and to be dressed up in lovely clothes, and it must have blue eyes. If it isn't pretty I shall die. There is the sweetest hand-made layette ready, and a pink bassinet. I shall have a nurse in a cap with broad white strings. I should like a boy, because it would be such fun when he goes to college and brings home fellows in the vacations, but a girl could wear such dear clothes, and have curls, and I could give her a coming-out party—I think it had better be a girl. Don't forget the blue eyes."

"Yes, I think it had better be a girl," said Golucky, in a tone of disgust. Bumps nudged him sharply.

"That ought to be a very pleasant home for the right person," he said. "Ducky, you are affectionate and all that—how would you like it?" Ducky, a rose-and-white darling, with a mouth that curled into little smiles at the corners, looked uneasy.

"But my eyes are brown," she said, hastily.

"Pudding's eyes are blue," said Golucky. Pudding opened them, smiled, and fell to clutching at a butterfly. "So are mine," put in Curly, with some sharpness.

"That's so," exclaimed Bumps, in a relieved tone. "And it is evidently a very handsome house, very nice some house, Curly; you will have the best of everything."

"Then why don't the others want it?" Curly demanded suspiciously.

"But she asks for such a very pretty one," suggested Ducky. "It would be too bad to disappoint her."

"That is true," Curly assented, getting hesitatingly to her plump feet. "I don't know, though. I might do much better if I—"

"Perhaps Ducky would be pretty enough!" said Bumps, thoughtfully.

"Oh, I'll go," said Curly, and a moment later the gate had clanged behind her. Bumps and Ducky exchanged glances, and he hastily went on with his reading.

"The next is a woman thirty-two, husband thirty-five; not well off," he announced. "I have five children already, and I don't know just how I am going to take care of another; but I will do the best I can. I don't care what it is so long as it is healthy—and oh, don't let it be a nervous, fractious baby. I am so tired. I shall love it dearly when I have it, I know, and not mind the work. If I could just have a little help, and once get really rested. I will do my very best, but oh, kind Heaven, let it be a comfortable baby!"

The little faces were very grave, and Ducky's eyes were full of tears.

"Shall I go, Bumps?" she whispered. He hesitated and glanced toward Pudding, who lay on her back, sucking her thumb and kicking contentedly.

"It is her chance," he said, and all the others nodded approval, and led Pudding to the gate, kissing her for good luck. She went off smiling, and before the stork had fairly started was sound asleep.

"The next is from an artist's studio," Bumps went on. "The woman writes 'I want a baby that won't interfere with my career.' There was a sudden giggle.

quickly suppressed under Bumps' frown. "It must be a picturesque, well-formed one that my husband and I can use as a model; boy preferred. Our studio is on the fifth floor—no elevator, but there is a pleasant, sunny fire-escape where a child can get plenty of fresh air. I want one with temperament and imagination, sensitive to every form of beauty. I have taken great pains to collect casts and pictures that will develop this in him from his earliest days—even his toys are to have good lines and pure color. I have also a few of his clothes ready, and will get more as soon as I have time. I expect to be passionately fond of him."

Most of the babies were round-eyed as Bumps paused, but there was an amused pucker on Golucky's face.

"That wouldn't be so bad," he said. "Don't you see, one would be in the thick of everything—not everlastingly shut off in a tame room where nothing happens." "The meals might be rather irregular," suggested Podgy, pensively.

"Oh, who cares! There would be plenty of people about all the time; and one could put up with the high-art rattles and Botticelli Bo-Peeps." And Golucky scrambled to his feet. "Me for Bohemia," he announced, gayly, and skipped off to the gate. Bumps, who had been studying the scroll, looked up with a rather scared expression when he had gone.

"Where do you think the next application is from?" he demanded.

"A candy store?" suggested Podgy, hopefully.

"Listen!" Bumps held up an impressive hand. "Wanted, an heir to a great throne!" A soft "Oh!" went round the circle, and the babies drew closer. "A male child, sound physically, and, if possible, mentally; discreet, amenable to influence, not given to original thought or discontent with existing conditions. The royal nursery is equipped with every appliance for his welfare, and every advantage suited to his position will be his." Bumps laid down the paper, and they eyed one another dubiously. Ducky finally put their thought into words:

"He'd be a king, but he wouldn't be anyone's baby!"

"It sounds like—a collar and chain," added Runaway, with a shudder. "Let's send a girl, Bumps; it would serve them right."

"I'll go," said five little girls, at once.

"No; if it isn't a boy they will have to send up all over again," Bumps protested. "Might as well fill the order right." And he felt thoughtfully of his forehead, as though to see how a crown would feel.

"Of course, I'd hate it, but—"

"One would have good things to eat," put in Podgy, suddenly.

"Loads of them," agreed Bumps.

"Well, then, I'd just as soon be a king as not," and Podgy got deliberately to his feet. Bumps glanced about the circle.

"I don't know," he said, hesitatingly. "Of course it takes a good deal of head to be a king."

"Oh, Podgy will do all right," said Runaway, comfortably.

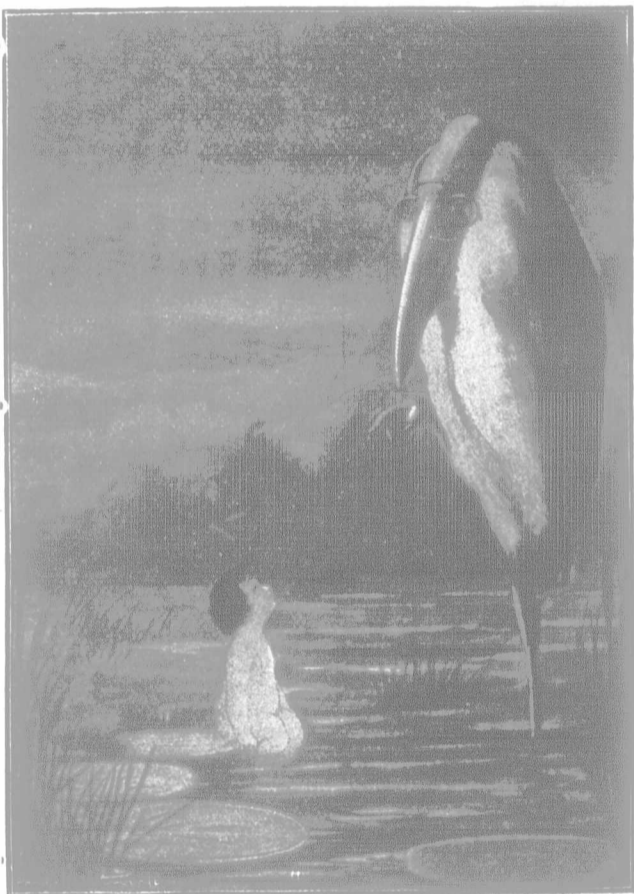
"Oh, very well, then," said Bumps, with a shrug. "I should hate it myself."

Podgy made for the gate. "Good-by, all you," he called, complacently. "I shan't be able to know you, down there."

"Good-by," they answered rather sulkily. One may not wish to be a king, but one likes to be considered as good as the next—especially when the next is Podgy. Bumps began to read in an annoyed tone, but it quickly changed:

"Nothing can ever take the place of my poor little boy, but that is the only thing that will be held back from this dear baby—a girl, I hope. I shall give every inch of me to making her good and happy, and she will comfort me till the ache really goes, and I shall be inwardly happy as well as outwardly cheerful. Oh, she will be so much to me—I can hardly wait. I don't stipulate a thing; I can love and find comfort in any little child. We have kept the house bright, that she should not find the shadow of this bitter year over it; so she has helped us already. Everything is in readiness for you, little comfort. Don't delay."

There was silence as Bumps laid down the scroll. The babies sat with down-cast eyes, and Ducky's face was hidden



One of the Babies.

We are prepared to give it great affection and all the advantages in our power."

Bumps laid down the parchment, and a little sigh ran round the assembly. All the girl-babies eyed one another uneasily, except Pudding, who had gone to sleep.

"It doesn't sound exactly—hilarious," murmured Curly, the prettiest one there. "Oh, it's just theory," said Bumps, consolingly. "They will get over it, after the first. People never send up that way twice, I'll bet."

"But it's pretty hard on the first one," said Curly, kicking impatiently at the parchment. "There is enough that first year—teeth and language and all that—without having to reform your parents, too. Let Pudding go—nothing would bother her."

The eyes of all turned to the unconscious Pudding, who lay curled up like a pink kitten, breathing repose. Bumps shook his head.

"Pudding wouldn't teach them enough; there would be too much work left for the next," he objected. Then his gaze met the little twinkling brown eyes of Wriggle. He smiled suddenly. "Say, Wriggs, I think you would fit in rather well here—better than any girl," he suggested. Wriggle looked surprised, then interested. "I am sure you would prove—a liberal education," Bumps added significantly.

A gleam of dawning mischief spread over Wriggle's unspish little brown face

in her arm. Bumps went over to her and took her hand.

"Ducky, you are the only one of us who is good enough for that," he said. She looked up eagerly.

"Oh, do you think I can do it?" Then she sprang joyfully to her feet, and a second later the great gate had clanged behind her.

The applications were filled out rapidly after that. Davy and Johnny wanted to go as twins, but nobody had asked for more than one; so finally the two consented to take houses in the same street. One home was much grander than the other, but that was better than being separated. "And if my mother won't let you play in my yard, I'll run away to yours," promised Davy, who was to be the rich one. Runaway grumbled at being sent into a clergyman's family, and Nifty declared she would not spend her whole life in a suburb, but on the whole they went off satisfied, and finally Bumps was left alone on the floor of heaven with the last application.

"I am only nineteen, and I fear I am not wise or good enough to take charge of a human soul," he read. "The responsibility frightens me so, I lie awake nights thinking about it. I have always been just gay and silly and had a good time, and I never dreamed of listening to the sermon, or reading history and forming my mind. I should like a boy, but I don't suppose I ought to be trusted with anything but a girl. I sha'n't know how to make it turn out right, and Will just laughs when I try to tell him. I don't know what to do!"

Bumps smiled patronizingly. "Rather helpless," he commented. "Well, I fancy I am the one to pull her through; I can bring myself up, if necessary. I don't mind if she isn't clever. If she makes me comfortable and doesn't fuss too much, I sha'n't complain." He sauntered over to the gate. "She really is rather sweet," he added. "She will think I am the greatest thing that ever happened; I can do what I like with her. I wonder—how about Will?"

An Asylum.

Surely this peaceful scene cannot be taken from an interior of one of the dreaded poorhouses of which one reads in fiction or occasionally in the public press. The placid content upon the faces of the quartette of old ladies tells of other things. To them the bright airy room is a haven of rest after life's toils—a refuge in their old age, with just enough employment to keep them from wearying, and to give them a sense of being still of some use in the world. The canary sings to them; the pussy purrs to them; they have plants to tend upon their window-sill, and bye and bye they can toddle out to the seats under the lime-trees, and compare notes of their past ups and downs, their long-past sorrows and the memories of their joys.

Old women are generally said to grumble and quarrel when shut up to a constant companionship, but our four old ladies are made of different stuff. "It's peace we likes, and it's peace we gets in our sunny room where they've took our pictures, and it's God's peace we look for when He calls us presently to His own Home above." H. A. B.

Something to Live and Die For.

By Harriet Prescott Spafford.
Something to live for came to the place,
Something to die for, maybe,
Something to give even sorrow a grace,
And yet it was only a baby!

Cooling and laughter, and gurgles and cries,
Dimples for tenderest kisses,
Chaos of hopes and raptures and sighs,
Chaos of fears and of blisses.

Last year, like all years, the rose and the thorn;
This year a wilderness, maybe,
But Heaven stooped under the roof on the morn,
That it brought there only a baby!

Stale sponge-cake may be transformed into an excellent dessert by cutting it in slices and toasting it delicately over the coals. Spread whipped cream on each slice and into it drop a teaspoonful of jelly.



Two more practical and helpful letters to-day from two of our prize-winners, then we shall launch off on to the many other letters sent in in our recent competition, each of which will carry its message to someone, somewhere in our great Dominion. We have been especially interested in "Wrinkles'" ice-box. Wrinkles, with her outside window-boxes, and her self-invented dish-washer, and her devices for keeping the children amused, surely works with her head as well as with her hands, or rather, perhaps, saves the work of her hands by that of her head. You will notice that her letter deals with specific things. Western Annie treats of housekeeping in a more general way, and gives a little lesson on system to those who, accustomed to doing things in a haphazard fashion, have never found out what a useful servant system may be.

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

PRIZE ESSAY.

Labor-savers from Wrinkles.

One of the main objects in housekeeping in the present day is to lighten labor as much as possible, for the fine "sonsie" maid-of-all-work seems to be a thing of the past. With a little thought and ingenuity one can think of many ways of making things more convenient and so save time and trouble. The more thought you put into your work the lighter and more interesting it will become. Do not wait for the goodman to bring the painter into the house, but get a can of paint and see what you can do to freshen up things about your kitchen; a painted floor saves many a hard hour's scrubbing. Oilcloth on the kitchen tables is another comfort that is easily procured, as is also a shelf as near the kitchen stove as possible, where all the little things you need about a stove when you are cooking will be at hand, so that you will not have to "run for the ladle when the pot boils over."

A well-cooked meal of wholesome food on a neatly laid table, and ready at the appointed time, will go a great way toward smoothing the troubled waters in a busy farmhouse; men and children are generally good natured when they are well fed. Always rise early and get all the lovely fresh morning air you can to help you through the warm summer days. While the porridge is boiling there are

generally a few minutes in which one can run out and see the chickens, ducks, etc., and how glad they will be to get their early meal! There is no time to be dull if one takes an interest in what is going on around one. I have seen a little boy a year old amused by the hour looking at the chickens, and his little brother, three years old, took the greatest interest in a little bed of nasturtiums his mother had growing beside the kitchen door. They were called his flowers, and he would not think of destroying them. Anything that keeps the little ones happy and interested is a help to the busy mother.

A washing machine is a necessity, and with a wringer and a good washing fluid (which is so easily made), washing day will not be a day to be dreaded. Ironing is another thing that can be made much easier. If the clothes are folded smooth and tight as they are taken from the line they will be more easily ironed, and many of them would be better not ironed at all. Sheets, towels and nightdresses are better not ironed, and will wash much more easily again if they have not been ironed. I have known fine old country housekeepers who would not think of allowing their own under-clothing to be ironed, as they considered it much better for the health to wear them rough dry.

Ice is another great comfort on a farm, and helps the housekeeper wonderfully. Ice is very easily stored; a few loads piled away in one end of the woodshed in February or March, and well covered with sawdust, is a thing you will never be without if you have once had it. It is simply invaluable—no tainted meat or soft butter to take away the appetite on a hot summer day when it is at hand. A box four feet long by two and a half feet wide and about two feet three inches deep will hold two blocks of ice and leave room for fresh meat, butter, milk for the table, and many other things you wish to keep cool. If you have an outside box, about four inches larger each way, and put three or four inches of sawdust in the bottom of the larger one, and then put your icebox proper inside the larger box and pack it all round with sawdust, you will find the ice only requires to be replenished every four or five days, even in the hottest weather, and you will have a perfect household treasure. Of course, there must be a hole in one corner of the box to let the water run off as the ice melts.

The butter-maker will fully appreciate a piece of ice to put in the churn as soon as the butter comes, and last, but not least, the young people will enjoy making a dish of ice cream occasionally for their young friends.

A separator is another great help where there are many cows. I wish it were possible to get small separators for one or two cows. I have not left much room for the rest of the house, but you must admit that the kitchen is the backbone of the housekeeping. For the rest a nice, cosy room, airy and bright, to be used as a dining-room and general sitting room—with a few books, the daily paper, and the Farmer's Advocate always at hand to pick up in leisure moments, is the greatest comfort a home can have. I hope none of the readers of the Advocate shut up their best parlor for the occasional visitor, but let the light and air into that sacred spot every day, and find time to sit in the most comfortable chair, and have a ten minutes' nap every day in summer at least. Bedrooms, clean and airy, with just the necessary furniture and no more, are decidedly the most conducive to good health. I would like to send some simple recipes for plain dishes, but fear my letter is already too long.

WRINKLES.
Send the recipes again, Wrinkles. They will be appreciated.

PRIZE ESSAY.

Western Annie's System.

Dear Dame Durden,—How kind of you to give us housekeepers a chance to air our ideas, and learn from each other the best methods of keeping our homes in order!

We cannot know too much about housekeeping; it is such a vast subject, and such an interesting one too, especially at this time of year, when the days are getting shorter and colder, and for so many months we shall have to spend the greater part of our time indoors.

It is important that we should all be good housekeepers, so much depends on that, the health, happiness, and comfort of ourselves and families. We must strive to keep our homes in such a manner that they shall be homes in the true sense of the word, to both husband and children, and the stranger that may be within our walls. Our carpets must be made to walk on, our chairs and sofas to rest on, our china and silver must be ours to use, and our table must be supplied with dainty, well cooked food. We must care for all these, and still find time for companionship to our husbands, and guidance to our children.

Now all this requires work, care, and thought on our part, if we are to accomplish this ideal home life without ruining both health and strength in the struggle. It is worry, not work, that kills; hence the importance of employing every means



An Asylum.

to save time and steps in performing our household duties.

I think a very good idea is to have our work planned ahead, and then to follow the plan as closely as we can. I have different duties for each day. On Monday we do the family washing; with the aid of a good washer and wringer this is not a very difficult process, and on Tuesday we do the ironing. On Wednesday we clean the pantry shelves; for this I save newspapers to lay on each shelf under the dishes. These are changed every week. I also clean any silver or kitchen utensils that may need cleaning, and in the afternoon the week's mending is attended to. On Thursday we do the week's baking, that is the loaf bread, cake and cookies; and on Friday comes the sweeping and dusting. Then Saturday has its endless duties in preparation for the Sabbath day, that it may be a day of rest for the body as well as the soul. All those different duties I try to accomplish in the forenoon; but of course that can not always be done, as we must make allowance for unexpected interruptions.

Then I believe in a time being set for each meal, and all the family and guests making a point of being punctual. Nothing wastes a woman's time like waiting meals, or having to stop in the midst of her regular morning's work to prepare breakfast for some stray guest or other member of the family who would thus rather add to a woman's work than arise in time for the regular breakfast. The children can, when quite young, be trained to arise in time to wash and dress before breakfast.

When breakfast is over, while my little girl clears off the table, I go and turn down the beds, open the windows, and gather up all lamps that have been used the night before; then I wash the dishes, and for this I want lots of hot water, clean dish towels and soap. These I keep in convenient places in the pantry, also powdered brick dust for cleaning the knives. Then I clean and fill the lamps and return them to their different places; and here I may say I keep a match dish or tray in every room in which a lamp is kept—this saves steps when lighting the lamps at night.

Next I make my beds and do the sweeping. The dust and dirt from each room is put on the dust pan—nothing is gained by sweeping it over another floor or carpet—and after dusting in the summer time I lower all the blinds to keep the house cool, but in the winter time we want all the sunlight we can get.

Then beside each day's regular work we have so many other duties. In the fall I always gather up all the clothes that are past wearing; these I wash, and any parts that can be used for quilts, I lay away. Those that are to be used for mats or carpets I tear up at once, and put into a covered box which I keep in the shed for that purpose. Other pieces can be saved for dusters. Old pieces of silk make splendid dusters for the furniture, and then we need a supply of different kinds, which should go into the family wash each week as they are used. But I think one could write forever and still there would be much left to say about housekeeping.

I find it a good idea to keep a slate and pencil hanging in the kitchen, on which to write any items to be remembered, also a list of groceries, so we can mark off anything we are in need of, that it may not be forgotten when shopping.

No matter what my work may be I try to have at least an hour each afternoon for either recreation or reading, and to dress for the six o'clock tea. The evenings also I keep free from work. It is the one time of the day which my husband can spend at home, and in the winter time, after the children have had their hour and gone to bed, we spend many pleasant hours in reading aloud to each other. With the closing of the curtains, we shut the world and its cares outside, and rest both mind and body in preparation for the day that is to come.

Now in closing I would say to those who have happy homes, be sure and open them to the many ones who have left home and friends to prepare a home in our Western land.

"Give as you would if an angel
Awaited your gift at the door;
Give as you would if the morrow
Found you where giving is o'er;
Give as you would to the Master
If you meet His searching look;
Give as you would of your substance
If His hand the offering took!"

WESTERN ANNIE.

CHATTERBOX.

Dear Dame Durden,—I have been enjoying the Ingle Nook chats, especially the chats about books, as I am a lover of books and music. In our library we have books written by A. J. Evans Wilson, E. P. Roe, Rosa Carey, G. A. Henty, Rev. J. H. Ingraham, Sheldon, Sir Walter Scott, Ian Maclaren, the Pansy books, and a great number of other writers. Would Dame Durden tell us the name of her favorite author? I have tried some of the recipes given, and found them very good. I will give two recipes which I have proved to be good:

Date Loaf.—One cup brown sugar and half cup butter, creamed; 2 eggs; 1 teaspoon cinnamon; 1 teaspoon all-spice; 1 tablespoon grated chocolate; 1 teaspoon soda dissolved in 1 cup sour cream; 2 cups flour; add 1 cup dates well floured, and bake in slow oven.

Carrot Pudding.—One cup of grated carrots; 1 cup of grated potatoes; 1 cup of chopped beef suet; 1 cup of raisins; 1 cup of currants; 1 cup of stale bread crumbs; ½ cup of sugar; 1 teaspoon salt; grated or sliced lemon peel and spice to taste; steam or boil in a mould or bag four hours. Serve hot with rich sauce. This can be kept any length of time in a cool place.

CHATTERBOX.

Thank you very much for your contribution of recipes, Chatterbox. They certainly look as if they would be excellent. As to my favorite author, why, that's a—"poser;" there are so many kinds of books, you know, and then one is so continually reading new ones with which one is delighted. As those mentioned in your letter, however, are exclusively of the fiction class, I presume you have fiction in mind. I do not know that I have a favorite author—I have several favorite books. First of all among these, I think I should put Victor Hugo's Les Miserables, which, to me, after several years' acquaintanceship with it, is still the great novel. I am also very fond of Lorna Doone, by Blackmore; of Dickens' David Copperfield, and Ian Maclaren's Bonnie Brier Bush. But there are many others which come close to these in my literary affections. Among recent publications I have been especially delighted with Stewart Edward White's "Forest." It can scarcely be classed as fiction, but is just such a book as can be enjoyed by any lover of that class of literature. In just one little spot the author gives us, as Canadians, a decided little rub, but then he is a "Yankee," and we can forgive him, since he has given us so delightful a treat otherwise. I hope you will soon have the opportunity of reading the "Forest." By the way, one of our editors has suggested that it would be most interesting to publish a series of letters from our correspondents on the subject, "My favorite book, and why it is so." I think it would be fine, too, and will be glad to receive short epistles on the subject from our book lovers. But don't make your letters long,—not more than twenty-five lines of printed matter, or about two hundred words, please. D. D.

Humorous.

HIS PECULIARITY.

James (a very smart young man)—Do you not find that impediment in your speech very inconvenient?

Charles—Oh! n-no—i-it's just my p-p-peculiarity. Everyone has a p-p-peculiarity. Stut-stuttering is m-mine. Wh-what is yours?

James (bombastically)—Oh! I've no peculiarity whatsoever. I am the golden mean—moderate in everything.

Charles—W-well, for instance, how do you st-str your t-tea? With y-your right h-hand or y-your left?

James—Aw—well, I don't know, I'm sure. With my right hand, I suppose.

Charles (triumphantly)—Ah—then, that is y-your p-p-peculiarity. M-most p-people use a t-t-teaspoon.

A DIFFERENCE.

When Lord Kitchener was in Ireland he visited the Washing Well at Killarney with two plain, elderly spinsters. Beside the well sat an old Irish woman, who looked up into Lord Kitchener's handsome face and asked:

"Phwat are you wishin' for?"

"What do you think I wish for?" he good-naturedly inquired.

"Och, thin, for a beautiful young swateheart, of coorse," said she.

He pointed to the two spinsters, who stood at a little distance, and said:

"Don't you see I have two with me?"

"Ah, thin it's the grace o' God you'll be wishin' for!" replied the sympathetic old woman.



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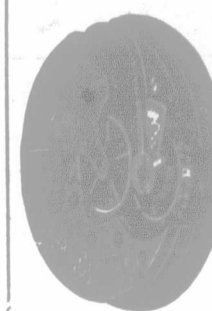
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THE QUIET HOUR

Quiet Talks on Prayer.

I have just been reading S. D. Gordon's new book, "Quiet Talks on Prayer," and, instead of giving you any of my own ideas to-day, I will quote some selections from it. The writer has a wonderful grasp of his subject, and opens one's eyes startlingly to the world-wide power for good which the quietest lives may exert if they choose. I say "startlingly," for shall we not have to answer for our neglect, if we let this great talent lie idle and unused?

"The great people of the earth to-day are the people who pray. I do not mean those who talk about prayer; nor those who say they believe in prayer; nor yet those who can explain about prayer; but I mean those people who take time and pray. They have not time. It must be taken from something else. This something else is important. Very important and pressing, but still less important and less pressing than prayer. There are people who put prayer first, and group the other items in life's schedule around and after prayer. These are the people to-day who are doing the most for God. . . . It is wholly a secret service. We do not know who these people are, though sometimes shrewd guesses may be made. I often think that sometimes we pass some plain-looking woman quietly slipping out of church; gown been turned two or three times; bonnet fixed over more than once; hands that have not known much of the softening of gloves; and we hardly give her a passing thought, and do not know, nor guess, that perhaps she is the one who is doing far more for her church, and for the world, and for God, than a hundred who would claim more attention and thought, because she prays: truly prays as the Spirit of God inspires and guides."

"Prayer opens a whole planet to a man's activities. I can as really be touching hearts for God in far-away India or China through prayer as though I were there. Not in as many ways as though there, but as truly. . . . If you were in India you could add your personality to your prayer. That would be a great thing to do. But whether there or here, you must first win the victory, every step, every life, every foot of the way, in secret, in the spirit-realm, and then add the mighty touch of your personality in service. You can do more than pray, AFTER you have prayed. But you can not do more than pray UNTIL you have prayed."

"The truth is that when one understands about prayer, and puts prayer in its right place in his life, he finds a new motive power burning in his bones to be doing; and further he finds that it is doing that grows out of praying that is mightiest in touching human hearts. And he finds further yet with a great joy that he may be doing something for an entire world. His service becomes as broad as his Master's thought."

Attention is drawn to the "out" side of the Christian life, which may be cramped and narrow, and the broad "inner" horizon—contradicting the idea that the less cannot contain the greater. The outside—the part the world can see—may be only "a humble home, a narrow circle, tending the baby, patching, sewing, cooking, calling; or measuring dry goods, chopping a typewriter, checking up a ledger, feeding the swift machinery, endless stitching, gripping a locomotive lever, pushing the plow, tending the stock, doing the chores, tiresome examination papers, and all the rest of the endless, endless doing, day by day, of the commonplace treadmill things, that must be done, that fill out the day of the great majority of human lives. This one whom we are following unseen is doing quietly, cheerily, his daily round, with a bit of sunshine in his face, a light in his eye, and lightness in his step, and the commonplace life becomes uncommon by reason of the presence of this man with the uncommon spirit. He is working for God. No, better, he is

working with God. He has an unseen Friend at his side. That changes all. The common drudgery ceases to be common, and ceases to be drudgery, because it is done for such an uncommon Master. That is the outer, the narrow side of this life: not narrow in itself, but in its proportion to the whole."

"Now, hold your breath, and look, for here is the inner side where the larger work of life is being done. . . . God Himself is here, in this inner room. The angels are here. This room opens out into and is in direct touch with a spirit space as wide as the earth. The horizon of this room is as broad as the globe. God's presence with this man makes it so. . . . This man with the narrow outer horizon and the broad inner horizon pushes his spirit-way through Japan, India, Ceylon, Persia. . . . the home town, the home church, the man across the alley; in and out; out and in; the tide of prayer sweeps quietly, resistlessly, day by day. This is the true Christian life. This man is winning souls and refreshing lives in these far-off lands and in near-by places as truly as though he were in each place. This is the Master's plan. The true follower of Jesus has as broad a horizon as his Master. Jesus thought in continents and seas. His follower prays in continents and seas. This man does not know what is being accomplished. Yes, he does know, too. He knows by the inference of faith. . . . There come to this man occasional, yes, frequent, evidences of changes being wrought, yet he knows that these are but the thin line of glory light which speaks of the fuller shining. And with a spirit touched with glad awe that he can and may help God, and a heart full alike of peace and of yearning, and a life fragrant with an unseen Presence, he goes steadily on his way towards the dawning of the day."

"God needs man for His plan. That is the fact that stands out strong in thinking about prayer. God's greatest agency, man's greatest agency, for defeating the enemy and winning men back is intercession. God is counting mightily upon that. And He can count most mightily upon the man that faithfully practices that. The results He longs for are being held back, and made smaller, because so many of us have not learned to pray simply and skilfully. We need training. And God understands that. He Himself will train. But we must be willing; actively willing. And just there the bother comes in. A strong will perfectly yielded to God's will, or perfectly willing to be yielded, is His mightiest ally in redeeming the world. . . . It is a tremendous thing that God's purpose for a world is being held back through my lack. The thought that prayer is getting things from God; chiefly that, is so small, pitifully small, and yet so common. The true conception understands that prayer is partnership with God in His planet-sized purposes, and includes the 'all things' besides, as an important detail of the whole."

"Shall we not plan to meet God alone, habitually, with the door shut, and the Book open, and the will pliant so we may be trained for this holy partnership of prayer. Then will come the clearer vision, the broader purpose, the truer wisdom, the real unselfishness, the simplicity of claiming and expecting the delights of fellowship in service with Him; then, too, will come great victories for God in His world. Although we shall not begin to know by direct knowledge a tithe of the story until the night be gone and the dawning break and the ink-black shadows that now stain the earth shall be chased away by the brightness of His presence."

I have only given you a glimpse of this fascinating, thrilling book, which can hardly fail to make every real Christian who reads it ashamed of his past neglect, and eager to help for the future in the great work of winning the world for God. People have their eyes open in this age to the sin of wasting physical energy. Even Niagara is not allowed to fling away its mighty power. But what tremendous spiritual energy is going to waste in lives where prayer is almost unknown, or is dissipated almost entirely in selfish petition. Perhaps I may give you some more selections from Gordon's book next week.

HOPE.

THE LEAVENWORTH CASE

By A. K. Green.

CHAPTER XV.—Continued.

"He is utterly oblivious," Mary whispered; "that is a way of his. I doubt if he knows who or what it is that has disturbed him." And advancing into the room, she passed across his line of vision as if to call attention to herself, and said, "I have brought Mr. Raymond upstairs to see you, Mr. Harwell. He has been so kind as to accede to my wishes in regard to the completion of the manuscript now before you."

Slowly Mr. Harwell rose, wiped his pen and put it away, manifesting, however, a reluctance in doing so, that proved this interference to be in reality anything but agreeable to him. Observing this, I did not wait for him to speak, but took up the pile of manuscript which I saw arranged in one mass on the table, saying:

"This seems to be very clearly written; if you will excuse me, I will glance over it and see something of its general character."

He bowed, uttered a word or so of acquiescence, then, as Mary left the room, awkwardly re-seated himself and took up his pen.

Instantly the manuscript and all connected with it vanished from my thoughts, and Eleanore, her situation and the mystery surrounding this family, returned upon me with renewed force. Looking the secretary steadily in the face, I remarked:

"I am very glad of this opportunity of seeing you a moment alone, Mr. Harwell, if only for the purpose of saying—"

"Anything in regard to the murder?"

"Yes," I began.

"Then," replied he, respectfully and firmly, "you must pardon me. It is a disagreeable subject which I cannot bear to think of, much less discuss."

Disconcerted, and, what was more, convinced of the impossibility of obtaining any information from this man, I abandoned the attempt, and taking up the manuscript once more, endeavored to master in some small degree the nature of its contents. Succeeding beyond my hopes, I opened a short conversation with him in regard to it, and finally coming to the conclusion I could accomplish what Miss Leavenworth desired, left him and descended again to the reception-room.

CHAPTER XVI.

The Will of a Millionaire.

The next morning's Tribune contained a synopsis of Mr. Leavenworth's will. The provisions were a surprise to me; for while the bulk of his immense estate was, according to the general understanding, given to his niece, Mary, it appeared by a codicil attached to his will some five years before, that Eleanore was not entirely forgotten, a handsome bequest, though not a large one, having been left her. After listening to the various comments of my associates on the subject, I proceeded to the house of Mr. Gryce.

"Good morning," he remarked as I entered, "won't you sit?"

"I am curious to know," I remarked, "what you have to say about this will and its probable effect upon the matters we have in hand."

"What is your own idea in regard to it?"

"Well, I think upon the whole it will make but little difference in public opinion. Those who thought Eleanore guilty before, will feel that they possess now greater cause than ever to doubt her innocence; while those who have hitherto hesitated to suspect her, will not consider that the comparatively small amount bequeathed her would constitute an adequate motive for so great a crime."

"You have heard men talk; what seems to be the general opinion among those you converse with?"

"That the motive of the tragedy will be found in the partiality shown in so singular a will, though how, they do not profess to know."

Mr. Gryce suddenly became interested in one of the small drawers before him.

"And all this has not set you thinking?" said he.

"Thinking," returned I, "I don't know what you mean. I am sure I have done nothing but think for the last three days. I—"

"Of course—of course," cried he. "I didn't mean to say anything disagree-

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CASE

able. And so you have seen Mr. Clavering?"
"Just seen him, no more."
"And are you going to assist Mr Harwell in finishing Mr. Leavenworth's book?"
"Yes," said I; "Miss Leavenworth has requested me to do her that little favor."

"She is a queenly creature!" exclaimed he in a burst of enthusiasm. Then with an instant return to his business-like tone, "You are going to have opportunities, Mr. Raymond. Now, there are two things I want you to find out; first what is the connection between these ladies and Mr. Clavering—"

"There is a connection, then?"
"Undoubtedly. And secondly, what is the cause of the unfriendly feeling which evidently exists between the cousins."

I drew back and pondered the position offered me. A spy in a fair woman's house! How could I reconcile it with my natural instincts as a gentleman?

"I will assist Mr. Harwell in his efforts to arrange Mr. Leavenworth's manuscript for the press," I said; "I will give Mr. Clavering an opportunity to form my acquaintance; and I will listen if Miss Leavenworth chooses to make me her confidant in any way. But any hearkenings at doors, surprises, unworthy feints or ungentlemanly subterfuges, I herewith disclaim as outside of my province: my task being to find out what I can in an open way, and yours to search into the nooks and corners of this most wretched business."

"In other words, you are to play the hound, and I the mole; just so, I know what belongs to a gentleman."

"And now," said I, "what news of Hannah?"

"None," cried he.

I cannot say that I was greatly surprised that evening, when upon descending from an hour's labor with Mr. Harwell, I encountered Miss Leavenworth standing at the foot of the stairs. There had been something in her bearing the night before that prepared me for another interview this evening, though her manner of commencing it was a surprise. "Mr. Raymond," said she, looking down with an appearance of embarrassment, "I want to ask you a question. I believe that you are a good man and will answer it conscientiously—as a brother would," she murmured, lifting her eyes for a moment to my face. "I know it will sound strange, but remember that I have no adviser but you, and I must ask some one. Mr. Raymond, do you think a person could do something that was very wrong, and yet grow to be thoroughly good afterward?"

"Certainly," I replied, "if he were truly sorry for his fault."
"But say it was more than a fault; say it was an actual harm; would not the memory of that one evil hour cast a shadow over the life which the soul could never escape from?"

"That depends," said I, "upon the nature of the harm and its effect upon others. If one had irreparably injured a fellow-being, it would be hard, I should think, to live a happy life afterwards; though the fact of not living a happy life ought to be no reason why one should not live a good one."

"But to live a good life, would it be necessary to reveal the evil you had done? Cannot one go on and do right without confessing to the world that he had once committed a great wrong?"

"Yes, unless by its confession he can in some way make reparation."

My answer seemed to trouble her. Drawing back, she stood for one moment in a thoughtful attitude before me, her beauty shining with almost a statuesque splendor in the glow of the porcelain-shaded lamp at her side. Nor, though she presently roused herself, leading the way into the drawing-room, did she recur to this topic again, but rather seemed to strive, in the conversation that followed, to make me forget what had already passed between us.
As I descended the stoop I saw Thomas, the butler, leaning over the area gate. Immediately I was seized with an impulse to interrogate him in regard to a matter which had more or less interested me ever since the inquest, and that was, who was the Mr. Robbins who had called upon Eleanor the night of the murder? But Thomas was decidedly uncommunicative. He remembered such a person called, but could not describe his looks any further than to say that he was not a small man.
I did not press the matter.
(To be continued.)



The Icicles' Story.

By Ella Lyle.

Long white icicles glittered in the sun. Anxious icicles were they every one. "Who'll melt first?" was the solemn question now.

As they clung to the bare and slippery bough; But one icicle wisely said: "Don't fret; If we worry then we'll grow thinner yet."

So they took courage and by day looked bright; But measured themselves privately each night.

But what icicle can the sun withstand? Each felt the end now very near at hand.

Life is sweet to icicles if you please, All they ask is to be allowed to freeze; So they determined to send the Sun King A strong petition to grant them this thing:

They sent it quickly—a cool icy note, Yet 'twas respectful—this is what they wrote:

"O King Sun, we are subjects good and true, Now, oh, King, we present our cause to you; Not an icicle subject long can stand All the beams scattered by your reckless hand;

Have some mercy on us icicles, pray, Shine less brightly on each cold wintry day."

But the Sun—'twas his form of saying nay— Went on shining in his high and mighty way.

And the icicles seeing 'twas no use, Fell to weeping then at this sad abuse; That is why now, each winter in the sun, We see icicles dripping every one; 'Tis a pity—but the sun is very set, No one's prayers or tears ever moved him yet.

The Lost Smile.

Once upon a time there was a little girl who was always bright and smiling, and every one who saw the gay and happy smile of the little maiden felt bright and cheerful for the moment and smiled also.

But one morning the smile was gone, and the little maid stood sad and forlorn, because she could not smile any more. She went to the door and called to the wind:

"Wind, wind! Thou hast been blowing all night around my window. Hast thou stolen my smile?"

The wind replied: "Not I, not I; but I am going on a little journey and will make inquiries."

He rushed away, and came back again; but alas! he brought no news of the smile.

Walking sadly along she soon came to a house where she saw Death. She heard the voices of those who wept and saw the dead one smiling. "Dost thou steal the smiles of the living that thy children may smile?" she asked of Death.

"No!" he said; "my children have their own smiles because they need weep no more; I do not take the smiles of those who still can smile."

Patiently seeking, the little maiden wandered on, and soon came to a cave where Mother Time sat spinning with her distaff fine strands of silver-gray hair.

"Art thou spinning my smile in with thy threads, that they glisten so brilliantly?" cried the little girl.

"Oh, if I only had it!" said Mother Time. "A smile makes gray hair so beautiful. But back there in the cave the little boy Forgetfulness is lounging about, and before the entrance to the cave the maiden Hope is keeping watch; perhaps one of them may have it."

But alas! they also knew nothing about the smile. The little boy had only a cooling drink in his jug, and Hope had only an evergreen twig in her basket.

"Go, ask Wisdom," advised Mother Time.

Wisdom sat with thoughtful brow and gazed with searching eyes upon the questioning child. "I have nothing to do with smiles; I only know," was the reply.

The little maid turned away, and saw Wisdom's gentle neighbor, Experience, with her wise, clear and friendly eyes. "I miss my smile so much," she said. "Hast thou perchance taken it away?"

"I?" said Experience, "how could I do so? I make people wise, and he who is wise smiles. It is not I who took it. But have faith in me, and do not seek thy smile in the outside world. At home thou must find it if thou wouldst find it at all."

So the little maiden started sorrowfully on her homeward way, asking only Care, whom she met, about her smile. But Care replied: "Thou hadst it not when I came to thee."

And so, sad and weary, stood the little maid at eve again before her door; and on the threshold crouched a slovenly, cross-looking old woman. It was Discontent.

"Thou hast stolen my smile," said the maiden. "Tell me, is it not so?" "If thou knowest, why askest thou?" replied Discontent, grumpily, and slouched away like one who on God's wide earth knows not how to make anything good or fair.

Discouraged, the little maid entered her home. She had not found her smile, and when illness came to her she said not a single word, only looked sadly, questioningly up at her. But illness read the inquiry in the timid eyes, and said: "I am not the thief, I have not stolen thy smile. I only make people weary."

The little maiden was now very uneasy about her smile, but gave it up for lost. So when Pain came, she wept and said: "Now it is all over; now that thou hast come I shall never find my smile again. At first I did not think of thee, but now I know thou wert the one who stolest my smile from me."

"I only borrowed it to make it softer and more beautiful. See! a tear sparkles in it now. Now it has become the pearl of a human heart. Here, take it back."

"Ah!" cried the maiden, bitterly, "the people will no longer smile when they see the smile that has known thee."

"But something much better will happen," comforted Pain; and so saying she kissed the little one on her lips. And so she received her smile again.

And the little maid was happy that she had found her smile once more, and smiled always when she met any one. To be sure, as the little girl feared, the people no longer smiled on account of the smile that had become acquainted with Pain; the tear shone too brightly through it for that. But every one who saw the smile blessed it. And that was better than all else.

Humorous.

A Yorkshire socialist, who was explaining to a friend the principles of socialism, remarked that all possessions should be shared equally.

"If you had two horses," said the friend, "would you give me one?" "Of course," replied the socialist.

"And if you had two cows would you do the same?" "Of course I should."

"Well, supposing now," said the friend, slowly, "you had two pigs, would you give me one of them?"

"Eh! That's gettin' over near home," said the other, shyly; "tha knows I've got two pigs."

"My brother bought an automobile here last week," said the angry man to the salesman, who stepped forward to greet him, "and he says you told him that if anything broke you would supply a new part."

"Certainly," said the clerk. "What does he want?"

"He wants two detoid muscles, a couple of kneepans, one elbow, and about half a yard of cuticle," said the man, "and he wants 'em right away."

PERFECTLY PLAIN.

A pest of printers is the writer that abbreviates everything to save himself trouble, without regard to the trouble for others. A story is told of a London paper that is afflicted with such a man.

The contractions are, as a rule, understood; but the other evening sub-editors and compositors alike were floored, for in a report of a sermon made by this particular journalist, there was this: "tn." Solutions were sought in vain; so the writer had to be seen, in order that an explanation might be got.

"What's this 'tn'?" asked the chief sub-editor.

"Simplest thing in the world," said the abbreviationist; "what else could it be but 'transubstantiation'?"

The Stanly Spots.

John Stanly and his wife were coming home to visit. It was an event of importance, for John was the oldest, and the only married son.

His wife the family had never seen, as John had won and wedded her in a distant town. They might not have come now, John said in his letter, except that Mildred was not feeling quite well, and he thought the country air would do her good.

His mother breathed just the least bit of an inward sigh as she read the sentence. The selfishness of her children, silent or expressed, caused her many an inward sigh. If John had said instead that he was so anxious to show the wife he had won to the mother whom he loved, that he could stay away no longer, she would have been beside herself with happiness, but, bless the man, he never thought of saying so, though the feeling was in his heart, undefined and unexpressed. Such a halo of interest centered around "John's wife," that it is no wonder the family were disappointed when she arrived. She had looked so beautiful in John's eyes, that he had unconsciously magnified every charm in his descriptions of her.

His brothers and sisters saw only a fair, gentle woman, whose uncommonly bright eyes were her distinguishing feature. John himself was not quite as they had expected to see him.

"John's politer than he used to be," said his mother, after the pair, weary with their long journey, had gone upstairs at an early bed-time.

He had risen and opened a door for her during the evening, and had insisted on vacating the easiest chair in the room for her use, acts of deference which brought tears of pleasure to her eyes.

"His wife has him in training," said Walter, with a laugh. "He waits on her like a lady's maid."

"He'll get over that," remarked Belle, the oldest daughter, with an expressive shrug of her shoulders. "The Stanly spots are hard to change."

"I hope he won't," his mother said slowly. She looked over at father Stanly's chair, remembering how, years ago, he had taken her, a bride, to visit his people.

How proud and fond he had been then, how ready to notice and respond to every word or wish of hers.

But the Stanly spots were hidden beneath the surface, and came out one by one as time went on, until he was clear Stanly every inch of him; "A chip off the old block," as those said who knew the Stanlys well.

Those keen, bright eyes of John's wife saw a great deal in the next few days.

She saw how the mother, ever patient and willing, was an uncomplaining slave for all of them, her tasks never done until all were in bed. No one thought of locking the doors at night; mother always did that. If the young people were out of an evening, mother sat up to let them in. The girls took their beauty nap in the morning, quite confident that mother would be up in the early hours, with fires made and breakfast ready when they came down.

The boys went out after breakfast to the field, without a care in respect to wood and water. Mother was an adept in cutting kindling, and the old oaken bucket was a poetical subject which they were perfectly willing she should have the full benefit of. At breakfast she poured coffee, her empty plate doing duty as server, and took what was left of the cooled food afterward; and she had acquired such a habit of jumping up from the table to wait upon herself and others that she did it unconsciously.

"Mother, I do wish you'd let me pass you the bread," said John in a vexed tone the third morning of his stay. "The idea of your getting up and travelling around the table for a slice of bread, as if we were all heathens!"

"Did I, John?" The mother's eyes opened widely. "I'm sure I didn't notice what I was doing, then."

"Mother has waited on herself so long, she is in agony if anyone attempts to relieve her," remarked Martha, the second daughter, with a blush, for Mildred's keen, reproachful eyes were upon her.

There were merry-makings and picnics in the days that followed. Company came and went, and Mildred noticed with pain how the mother's place seemed ever to be in the kitchen.

She urged her to go with them on one occasion when an excursion had been

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planned, but there were a dozen reasons why she could not go.

The milk cans to wash, pa's coat to mend, the sitting hens to attend to; the girls had never been used to attending those little things which were so necessary, she explained.

"Well, mother Stanly, I give you fair warning," said Mildred, shaking her finger at her as they were about to drive off, "you are going on an excursion presently, one which will be worth while, and no excuses will avail you, so get your 'little things' all attended to."

Two weeks later the Stanlys looked at each other in lonely bewilderment.

John and Mildred were gone, and the mother with them, and the house seemed strangely empty and forlorn.

They hardly knew how it had been accomplished when she had been so determined that she could not go, but Mildred was equally determined, and, in spite of all her "buts," mother Stanly's old trunk went to the station with theirs, and she, of necessity, followed it.

"I do hope Linda won't forget to put down the pantry window," she said as evening came on, and the passengers on the flying train began to make preparations for spending the night.

She had worried all day, first about Moolie's new calf, then she had forgotten to tell pa which closet his new boots were in; a score of little things occurring to her restless fancy which she had left undone.

"If those great boys and girls had been babes in arms, mother need not have had more care of them," Mildred told John, indignantly. "It is high time they were left to themselves a-while."

Linda did leave the pantry window open, and a predatory cat came in and ate up all the cream she had saved for the morning coffee, in addition to other dainties.

Martha forgot to mix the chicken-feed until the tender broods were nearly starved, and Mr. Stanly, Senior, was as helpless as a child in the matter of wardrobe.

"The boys caught themselves saying: 'Ma, where's my—' a dozen times a day, until it dawned on them at last what a very useful luxury a mother was in the house."

"I had no idea we should miss her so," said Belle, as she wrestled with a batch of sour bread. Mother had always taken the bread-making as one of her "chores."

"I've been thinking, girls, what a wretched way we've got into of allowing mother to wait on us and take all the care, as if we were still infants, and I've about concluded that the Stanly spots are out on all of us as thick as measles."

"Well, I hope to goodness they won't strike in," remarked Martha, dryly.

"Mother should never have allowed us to grow into such heedless, selfish ways," said Linda, "but since we are in, and are all of us old enough to see the folly and the shame of it, I move that we get out of them as speedily as possible."

Mother Stanly spent six ideal weeks in John's home.

Mildred was an ideal hostess, and without making her entertainment a burden, she contrived that the careworn little mother should meet more pleasant people, read more entertaining books and see more of life generally than she had seen in years.

"Mother is actually growing young," John said to Mildred one day.

"Yes, and I cannot bear to think of her going back to her treadmill of care," Mildred replied earnestly. "A woman who has brought up a family like yours, of sons and daughters, has done a life-work, and deserves rest. I wonder your brothers and sisters do not see it."

"Why wonder, Milly, when I, myself, was as blind as the rest until your common sense stripped the scales from my eyes? We were simply never trained to think of mother, and she never asserted her claims to consideration."

A few weeks later the Stanly home was dressed in festive attire.

"Mother is coming," seemed to be in the very air. The best china and silver gleamed on the tea-table, which Linda was setting, and a bouquet of her favorite mignonette and sweet peas stood by the mother's plate.

"I really wonder if mother will notice the changes we have made," Linda mused as she stood back and surveyed her work critically. In reality, the greatest change of all was in herself, as she stood

there self-reliant and thoughtful, as contrasted with the forgetful, heedless girl whom her mother had left. Her newly acquired mantle of thoughtfulness and care was very becoming to her.

There was one corner in the house which every one in the family had looked into during the day, the guest-chamber as Belle had named it, "for mother is going to be our honored guest in future, rather than our patient burden-bearer."

Such a homelike, restful place as it was, with a fat, pillowy lounge to lie down upon, an old-fashioned, roomy rocker, and a shelf full of books which she had longed to read, but never could find time for.

The sale of one fat heifer, which father Stanly would never miss from his herd, had accomplished all that was needed to make it a cheerful, tasteful spot, but the credit of the idea itself belonged to John.

At Mildred's instigation he had written a long letter home when the time drew near that his mother must return, and he had spoken some very plain truths and suggested some desirable reforms in the home government.

Not one of the family had taken offence at John's plain speaking, as they would have done had the same truths been spoken before the mother's absence had taught its lessons.

Even Mr. Stanly, his habits crystallized by long usage, had partaken of the family awakening.

"It's hard teaching an old dog new tricks," he said ruefully, when Belle had discussed the question in open parliament. "But, come to think on't, we hain't been as thoughtful o' mother as we'd ought to a-been. Such a pritty girl as she was when we was married. Spry as a cricket—"

"Mother is spry enough yet—too spry for her own good," interposed Martha.

"Well, she was light as a feather on her feet then," continued Mr. Stanly, "and as for looks, there can't one of you girls come a-nigh her."

"Handsome is that handsome does," quoted Linda. "I think we shall all be better looking when we get a few of these Stanly spots rubbed off," she said in an aside whisper to Martha.

There was a rush for the door when Mr. Stanly drove up with the little mother in the new phaeton which he had purchased for her especial use.

If she had cherished any doubts as to her place in the hearts of her children, they must have been dispelled by the warmth of the welcome she received.

"It does seem good to get home again," she said, as she smelled her mignonette and surveyed the glittering tea-table with some surprise. "Not but what I enjoy visitin', and nobody could make a visit pleasanter than Mildred does, but there's no place like home after all."

"Well, I can tell you something we've found out," exclaimed Walter, gladly. "Home isn't a home without mother in it. The girls do well enough, I admit, but they can't fill mother's place."

"Well, I suppose the mendin' is all at sixes and sevens," she said. "It did seem sometimes as if I should fly at Mildred's, a-thinkin' how much I might be doin' at home. I knew the work'd come tough on the girls, and that they would not have time to keep up the little things. You'd better bring out all the patchin' and I'll set to to-morrow. I feel some tired to-night. Them cars do shake one up so."

Walter laughed, but with the laughter there was a shade of pain.

"The patching can wait, mother," he said, dryly. "I think we can afford you a day's rest, at least, in your own house."

When John and Mildred next came home it was a changed place.

Instead of the young people monopolizing all the pleasures of the visit while the mother shouldered its cares, a stout woman took her place in pantry and kitchen, while she and Mildred took long drives together in the easy phaeton, and the girls superintended matters at home.

"How delightful it seems to have mother join us in our pleasures," said Mildred one night after they had returned from a day's fishing, sunburnt and weary, but happy.

"Yes," replied John. "The Stanly spots are about eradicated, I am happy to say, may they ever remain so." —Mrs. F. M. Howard, in the Ladies' World

Fruit-a-lives or Fruit Liver Tablets

are the juices of apples, oranges, figs and prunes—purified evaporated, and compressed into tablets. They never fail to cure all Stomach, Liver and Kidney Troubles. At druggists. 50 cents a box.

Portrait of the Late Bishop Baldwin

11 x 15, on heavy plate paper, suitable for framing, together with memoir, the funeral service and sermon on the occasion; price for the two, \$5c.; 5 sets, one address, \$1.00; cash with order.

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

\$12.80 For 200 Eggs INCUBATOR

Perfect in construction and action. Hatches every fertile egg. Write for catalog to-day.

GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.

GOSSIP.

"I trust your late husband had something saved up for a rainy day," said a sympathizing friend. "Indeed he had," replied the widow, with a fresh burst of tears; "he had seven umbrellas. John was the thriftiest man I ever knew."

R. P. Ross, of Deloraine, has a very nice bunch of Shorthorns, numbering 18, headed by Charley McNeil, a thick, useful bull. He also has a fine bunch of heifers and some fine cows, one of them a full sister to Jubilee Queen, a Toronto champion.

R. S. Preston, of Pilot Mound, has some 15 fine Shropshire sheep and quite a few Tamworth swine on hand. It will be remembered that he was exceedingly fortunate at the Dominion Fair, Winnipeg, this year with his Tamworths, winning all champion and herd prizes, except one of each.

M. C. Wilford, owner of the Canton herd of Angus cattle, writes us from his home at Harmony, Minnesota, as follows: "I have the finest lot of bulls I ever offered for sale. Leader of Dalmeny is proving himself to be a great breeder. He recently tipped the scales at 2,200 pounds, and in only good breeding conditions. Few bulls the size of Leader are as smooth as he is. He is a low-down, blocky fellow, has not a weak point about him and exceptionally good on the back, and better hind quarters I never saw. I sold last year to Joe. Capron and John Tay, both of Blackfalds, Alta., a calf by Leader of Dalmeny, and they report him a fine bull and doing well."

Mr. Wilford has adopted a novel idea in advertising, inasmuch as on the back of each letter sheet is catalogued the animals of his herd, with their sires and dams and herdbook numbers. Get in touch with the Harmony man if you want Doddies.

PROSPERITY GRAIN-GROWERS.

The Grain-growers' Association of Prosperity, Assa., at a recent meeting to receive the report of Delegate McCutcheon, questioned the necessity of such a high percentage of Red Fife in order to make a sample grade 1 hard, as set by the standard, as Mr. McKay, Indian Head Experimental Farm, showed that several other varieties are equally as good as Red Fife for milling purposes. The new officers are: President—R. S. Lloyd; Vice-President—Chas. Street; Secretary—Treasurer—Jas. McCutcheon. Directors: Herbert Tabuay, Wm. Christian, Henry Chase, Mack Heppner, Wm. Warsly, Robt. Christian. Several new members were added to the Association. The aim of this Association, during 1905, is to double their membership.—J. McC.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

Music Teacher—Johnny is improving daily in his violin playing."

Johnny's Mother (gratified)—Is that so? We didn't know whether he was improving, or we were just getting more used to it."

District Visitor—I've just had a letter from my son, Reggie, saying he has won a scholarship. I can't tell you how delighted I am. I—"

Rustic Party—I can understand yer feelings, mum. I felt just the same when our pig won a medal at the agricultural show!

Two men went into a Boston drug store and told the proprietor that they had made a soda water bet and would have their sodas now, and when the bet was decided the loser would drop in and pay for them, if that would be satisfactory to the druggist. He answered that it would, and after the sodas had been enjoyed, he asked:

"By the way, what was the bet?"

"My friend here," said one of the men, "bets that when Bunker Hill monument falls it will fall towards the north, and I bet it won't."

Aubrey de Vere, in his Life, tells a story of thick skulls. At a political meeting in Ireland, a man in the gallery dropped his umbrella over the rail, and it went crack on the head of an old gentleman sitting below. Whereupon the gentleman arose and appealed to the chairman:

"Mr. President," he said, "I beg to call your attention to the fact that there is a beastliness in this meeting. A man in the gallery has just been after spitting on me head!"

Mrs. B., who has passed the meridian of life and is ambling down its western slope, had occasion to consult her doctor. Before he diagnosed her illness he asked her age.

"Doctor," said the old lady, with some asperity, "I am just one year older than I was this time last year when you visited me professionally and asked the same question."

"How old were you then?" asked the doctor. "I have forgotten."

"So have I."

Alderman John Edward Scully, of the Thirteenth Ward, was presiding at a banquet on the West Side. The set toasts were finished and he called upon several of the people present for impromptu remarks, taking care to remind them, however, that the hour was late and the time limited. One of the guests had a reputation for extending his remarks to an indefinite length, but Scully felt in duty bound to give him a chance. When called, he rose and asked the toastmaster:

"What shall I talk about, Alderman Scully?"

Glancing at his watch, the Alderman replied in a soft voice:

"Oh, just talk about a minute."

A story is told of a shock received by a Duluth pastor after the services the other night. He makes it a point to welcome any strangers cordially, and that evening after the completion of the service he hurried down the aisle to station himself at the door.

A Swedish girl was one of the strangers in the congregation. She is employed as a domestic in one of the fashionable east-end homes, and the minister, noting that she was a stranger, stretched out his hand.

He welcomed her to the church and expressed the hope that she would be a regular attendant. Finally he said that if she would be at home some evening during the week he would call.

"Thank you," she murmured, bashfully, "but as have a fella."

Three of the members of the congregation heard the conversation; and, in spite of the fact that their pastor swore them to secrecy, one of them "leaked."

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

GOSSIP.

Never launder table linen when stained until an attempt has been made to remove the spots, as it is almost impossible to efface any discoloration after the cloth has been submerged in soapy water.

"I've been attending a curious case for the last two days," remarked the doctor. It's a boy who insists that he swallowed a silver half-dollar, a quarter, two dimes, and a nickel. I confess his condition puzzles me.

The announcement of Mr. J. B. Hoggate, of Sarnia, Ont., to sell his large stock of Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney stallions and females at Toronto on Feb. 2nd, is being received with no little interest among those interested in the purchase of breeding horses.

The stock is large and well selected and affords an excellent opportunity for anyone requiring a stallion or mare of either of the three breeds mentioned to buy at the lowest market price, as everything advertised will be sold.

THE THISTLE HA' DISPERSION SALE.

Stockmen who attend the sale of the Shorthorns and Clydesdales of the estate of the late Mr. John Miller, to be held January 18th at the homestead farm, Thistle Ha', Brougham, Pickering, Ont., will share in a genuine treat.

She was city-bred, and had the usual fear of cows. "Why," she asked, when the danger was past, "did you take me across this lot?"

TOLD AGE BY HIS HORNS. Mr. John Morley, a few days after the publication of his "Life of Gladstone," told, in a speech at Sheffield, a story of Mr. Gladstone's boyhood.

SENATOR EDWARDS' SHORTHORN SALE.

Those who have not seen Pine Grove, the great breeding establishment of Hon. W. C. Edwards & Co., at Rockland, near Ottawa, have no adequate conception of its magnitude and importance.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

Veterinary.

SKIN DISEASE.

Horse has little lumps on withers, become scabs. H. G. M. Ans.—Purge him with six to eight drams aloes and two drams ginger.

SKIN DISEASE.

Pregnant mare that had pastured on alsike clover lost her hair and became covered with scales, dry, but not itchy. I treated her, and she got better, but soon got bad again.

ERUPTIVE DISEASE.

Steer has small lumps on hind legs from hocks to feet. Some of them burst and then disappear. There is one as large as a hen's egg above the hock.

UTERINE DISCHARGE—NASAL GLEET.

1. Cow calved two months ago, and afterbirth was removed by a veterinarian. She has a whitish discharge.

ELEPHANTIASIS.

Have been treating horse for lymphangitis since last fall. His leg is greatly swollen, and sometimes goes lame.

Miscellaneous.

WHICH IS BEST, A YOKE OR HARNESS FOR OXEN?

Could you give me the address of a manufacturer of yokes? I want to break several spans of oxen to break sod. Which is best, a yoke or harness to work oxen? N. T.

RE HOMESTEAD DUTIES.

Please state the laws in regard to the duties of homesteads, where the settler lives on other land in the vicinity. Vegreville. A SUBSCRIBER.

GOSSIP.

Messrs. A. & G. Mutch, of Lumsden, Assa., have purchased from the Hon. John Dryden & Son, Brooklin, Ont., an imported bull to mate with their Cruickshank females in their herd.

One day in Shanghai, when feeling ill, I called a Chinaman to me and said: "John, do you have good doctors in China?"

DON'T PLAY WITH THE BULL CALF.

Farmers sometimes allow their boys to become entirely too familiar with the young bull calf by encouraging him to be playful. Boys, do not do this.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Breeder's name, post-office address, class of stock kept, will be inserted under this heading at \$5.00 per line per year. No card to be less than two lines or exceed three lines.

- A.** D. McDONALD, Napinka, Man.—Breeder of Short-horns, Yorkshires and Berkshires. Young pigs for sale.
- A.** D. GAMLEY, Brandon, Man.—Breeder of Leicester sheep and Roadster horses. Stock for sale.
- A.** DAMSON BROS., Gladstone, Man., breeders of Short-horns and Yorkshires, 1 1/2 miles from St'n.
- A.** B. POTTER, Maple Leaf Farm, Montgomery, Assa., Holsteins, Yorkshires and Berkshires.
- A.** & J. MORRISON, Glen Ross Farm, Home-wood, Man. Short-horns and Clydesdales.
- C.** H. CROOKER & SON, Pine Lake, Alberta. Aberdeen-Angus cattle.
- C.** O'BRIEN, Dominion City, Buff Orpingtons, Scotch Deer Hounds, Russian Wolf Hounds.
- D.** DAVID ALLESON, Stronsa Farm, Roland, Man. Short-horns and Berkshires.
- D.** HYSOP & SON, Killarney, Man., Landaser Farm, Short-horns and Percherons.
- E.** T. GRIFFITHS, Moose Jaw, Assa.—Breeder of Clydesdales and Short-horns. Stock for sale.
- F.** J. COLLYER, Welwyn Station, Assa. Aberdeen-Angus and Berkshires.
- G.** ORRELL BROS., Pilot Mound, Man.—Short-horns. Stock of both sexes for sale.
- H.** W. HODKINSON, Neepawa, Man. Barred Rocks. Winners.
- H.** HENRY NICHOL, Fairview Farm, Brandon, Man. Breeder of Clydesdale horses and Short-horn cattle.
- J.** G. WASHINGTON, Nings, Man.—Breeder of Clydesdales and Short-horns. High-class stock of both sexes always for sale.
- J.** JOHN GIBSON, Underhill, Man.—Breeder of Short-horns and Tamworths. Stock for sale.
- J.** JAMES DUTHIE, Melgund Stock Farm, Hartney, Man. Short-horns and Berkshires.
- J.** JOHN LOGAN, Marchison, Man. Short-horns.
- J.** MANSFIELD, Rosebank Farm, Brandon, Man. Breeder of Short-horns. Young stock for sale, both sexes.
- J.** JOHN WISHART, Portage la Prairie, Man.—Breeder of Clydesdales and Harkney horses. Young and breeding stock of both sexes for sale.
- J.** H. REID, Moosomin, Assa.—Breeder of Herefords. Young bulls for sale.
- J.** M. MACFARLANE, Moose Jaw, Assa.—Breeder of Jersey swine, either sex, for sale.
- J.** CHILDREN & SONS, Okotoks, Alta.—Duroc-Jersey swine, either sex, for sale.
- J.** W. MARTEN, Gotham, Wis. U. S. A., importer and breeder of Red Polled cattle.
- J.** AS. TOUGH, Lake View Farm, Edmonton, breeder of Hereford cattle.
- L.** AKE & BELSON, Grenfell, Assa.—Breeder of Polled-Angus cattle. Young bulls for sale.
- L.** E. THOMPSON, Deloraine, Man.—Breeder of Clydesdales, Short-horns, Jacks and Jennets, O. I. C. swine and P. B. Rocks.
- L.** V. B. MAIB, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa. Gallows.
- P.** PLUM CREEK STOCK FARM.—J. H. Kinnear & Son, Souris, Man. Breeders of Short-horns. Stock for sale.
- R.** A. & J. A. WATT, Salem P.O., Ont., and tele-graph office.—Breeders of Short-horns and Clydesdales, Imported and Canadian-bred females; also a pair of bull calves.
- R.** RIVEREDGE FARM.—Short-horn cattle, Deer-hounds, B. Rocks, B. E. R. Games. A. A. Titus, Napinka, Man.
- R.** RIGBY & JOHNSTON, Headingly, Man. Breeders of Improved Yorkshires.
- R.** REGINA STOCK FARM.—Avrshires and Yorkshires for sale. J. C. Pope, Regina, Assa.
- R.** ROBT. SINTON, Regina, Assa.—Breeder and im-porter of Herefords. Stock, both sexes, for sale.
- R.** P. STANLEY, Moosomin, Assa.—Breeder of both breeds for sale.
- T.** THOS WALLACE, Red Herd Farm, Portage la Prairie, Man. Short-horns.
- T.** THE "GOULD FARM" Buxton, North Dakota, U. S. A., breeders of Red Polled cattle, the dual-purpose breed of America.
- T.** TRAYNOR BROS., Regina, Assa.—Clydesdales. Stallions for sale.
- T.** THOS. ELLIOTT, Regina, Assa.—Breeder of Herefords.
- T.** THOS. DALE, Portage la Prairie, Man.—Breeder of Short-horns and Berkshires. Young and breeding stock of both sexes for sale.
- W.** M. LAUGHLAND, Hartney, Man.—Breeder of Short-horns, Berkshires and B. P. Rocks.
- W.** WALTER CLIFFORD, Austin, Man., breeder of Polled Angus Cattle; 1/4 mile from station.
- W.** M. DAVIDSON, Lyonsdale, breeder of pure-bred Short-horns. Young stock of good qual-ity for sale.

BUSINESS SHORTHAND, PEN- MANSHIP, etc., thor- oughly taught. Write for special offer. Catalogue free. NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE Limited. E. J. O'Sullivan, C. E., M. A. Principal, Winnipeg, Canada.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

LOOK OUT FOR CONTAGIOUS ABORTION

Have a pedigreed Shorthorn bull, three years old, have had him two seasons, has been kept tied, is in good, thriving condition, served about 35 cows each season, last year was very sure; own cows had seven calves from seven servings, which were all bulls, and this season seemed to be very good and sure at first, but the cows started to come around in irregular periods, several in almost exactly three months after being served, and they don't seem to get in calf, so have quit them for the time. Can you account for this strange freak? Is there any remedy? OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Condie, Assa.
Ans.—These cases very much resemble an outbreak of contagious abortion in the herd.

SPAVIN.

Horse is lame from spavin. I got a veterinarian to fire him in May last and rested him for six weeks, but he is still lame. I have been using Kendall's spavin cure without results. I would be willing to lay him off for a month, if it will effect a cure. W. J. M.

Ans.—The treatment adopted, viz., firing and blistering, is the most approved and successful. It is not possible for any person to say by examining a spavin, whether treatment will effect a cure or not. In some cases a second firing is necessary, and even this does not in all cases cure the lameness. You will find the different patent medicines useless, when firing and blistering fails. I would advise you to get your veterinarian to fire and blister him again, and then allow him to rest as long as possible.

LEUCORRHOEA.

Cow calved in July, and although bred several times, she will not conceive, but shows oestrus every week, or sometimes every two weeks. She discharges a thick, whitish matter from vulva, when she lies down large quantities of this escapes. A. G.

Peel Co.
Ans.—She has leucorrhœa, a disease of the womb that is very hard to treat. The womb should be flushed out once daily with about two gallons of a two-per-cent. solution of creolin heated to 100 degrees, and introduced with an injection pump. She should be given internally twice daily, one dram sulphate of iron, one dram gentian and thirty drops carbolic acid. Treatment should be continued until the discharge ceases, and I would advise you to not breed her, but, if she gets better, fit her for the butcher.

COW WITH COUGH, ETC.

Stopped milking cow in order to beef her in May. She began to cough, and has coughed ever since, and has not gained.

1. Does the Government test for tuberculosis free?
 2. If affected in first stages, would it be safe to feed the meat to fowl?
 3. Pigs three months old, kept in stone basement barn, and fed on roots, oats, barley and buckwheat, apparently took a cold. Their nostrils appear stopped up, and they breathe through their mouths. One died, and a post-mortem revealed the lungs inflamed and full of dark, clotted blood. A. E.
- Ans.—1. She probably has tuberculosis. The Government tests free, under certain conditions. Write Veterinary Inspector General, Government Buildings, Ottawa.
2. The meat, if well cooked, would be safe to feed any animal.
 3. I am afraid the pigs have pneumonia, and will not do any good. See that the pen is well ventilated; feed a little Epsom salts in food, about a teaspoonful for each one daily. Apply mustard mixed with turpentine to their sides and breasts once daily for three times. Feed no more oats or buckwheat; give a little chopped peas, bran, milk and roots. Whitewash the premises before you introduce fresh stock.

She—I was a fool to marry you. He—I suppose so, but I am not willing that you should bear all the blame. I asked you to.

Flu was kind of Ebenezer—
"Eb." for short, she called her beau—
Talk of "lades at love" Great Caesar!
You should see "em.—Eb and Flo.



is the egg that is laid when eggs are high, and the hen that lays the golden egg is the hen that is fed Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a. This preparation, fed with other foods, tones up the egg-producing organs and enables the system to appropriate all the egg-making material from the stuff fed. It makes hens lay all winter.

DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-CE-A

is the guaranteed egg producer. Cures diseases as nothing else can. Costs but a penny a day for 30 to 60 fowls.

1 1/2 lb. package 35c.;
5 lbs. 85c.; 12 lbs. \$1.75;
25-lb. pail \$3.50. Sold on a written guarantee.

Send 2 cents for Dr. Hess 48 page Poultry Book, free.

DR. HESS & CLARK
Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.
INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE.

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.

The managers of these institutions invite applications from farmers and others for the boys and young men who are being sent out periodically from their English training-homes. The older boys remain for a period of one year at the Farm Home at Russel, during which time they receive practical instruction in general farm work before being placed in situations. Boys from eleven to thirteen are placed from the distributing home in Winnipeg. Applications for younger boys should be addressed to the Secretary, 113 Pacific Avenue, Winnipeg, or P. O. Box 306, and for older boys, possessing experience in farm work, to Manager, Dr. Barnardo's Farm Home, Barnardo.

EDMONTON & ATHABASCA STAGE

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

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

GEO. E. MACLEOD, P. O. Box 229, Edmonton.

CHILLIWACK, B. C.,

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

Telegraphy AND SCHOOL OF RAILROADING

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



RUPTURE CAN BE CURED

at home WITHOUT Pain, Danger, or Time From Work by the WONDERFUL DISCOVERY of an eminent Toronto Specialist. Conductor W. H. GRAVES, Medicine Hat, N.W.T., whose portrait here appears, was ruptured 5 years, and is cured by the great Discovery of the Rupture Specialist, Dr. W. S. Rice, 21 East Queen St. (Block 2st.), Toronto, Ont. To all Ruptured sufferers, who write at once, Dr. Rice will send FREE, his BOOK, "Can Rupture be Cured," and a FREE TRIAL of his DISCOVERY. Do not wait, write to-day.

GOSSIP.

Dr. G. P. Mains, the treasurer of the Methodist Tract Society, was talking about volumes of sermons that had been profitable and popular.

"Not many ministers, though," he said, "are able to put upon the market profitable and popular volumes of sermons."

Then Dr. Mains smiled. "I am reminded," he said, "of an elderly Scottish minister. At an evening gathering a certain volume of sermons came up for discussion and it was stated that the author of the volume had cleared something like £500.

"At this the old minister's wife leaned over and whispered to him:

"My dear, I see nothing to hinder you from printing a few of your sermons, too."

"They were all printed lang syne," the old minister whispered back."

A young clergyman in making his weekly visits among the poor of his parish in a nearby country village quite recently, learned of a poor, sick man who recently came from Ireland with his wife and one child. When the minister called at the house he was given a most hearty welcome, and on reaching the bedside of the sick man was surprised at finding him apparently well. The day being warm, the clergyman suggested that he get out of bed and spend an hour under a shade tree in the garden.

"It may do you good," he added. The wife, who was present, said her husband had better remain in the house until the following day, and then take a little recreation. When the clergyman returned a week later, he found the husband still in bed.

"Haven't you been out of bed since I was here?" asked the man of the cloak.

"No, sir, he has not," replied the wife, "I don't like to tell you, sir, but the doctor gave my husband up a week ago and we sold his clothes. That's the reason he didn't go to the garden."

CLYDESDALES AT AUCTION.

The Clydesdale stallions and mares belonging to the estate of the late John Miller, of Brougham, Ontario, to be sold by auction on the day of the dispersion sale of the great 'Thistle Ha' Shorthorn herd, at the same place, should attract the attention of horsemen, as the animals are of superior merit. Included are two capital imported stallions and three imported mares, a really good Canadian-bred stallion and some home-bred fillies. The bay six-year-old Border Duke (imp.) (10514), bred by Lord Polworth, sired by Ferguson, by Prince Fortunatus, by Prince of Wales, and his dam by Macgregor, by Darnley, is an excellent horse, well balanced, standing on strong, clean limbs, having the best of temper, and has proved a sure and good breeder. Pedestrian (11450) (imp.), a brown four-year-old horse, sired by Black Rod, a son of Baron's Pride, is a grand quality horse, deep-ribbed, attractive in style, and having the best of bone and feet. The Canadian-bred horse Diamond Prince, a bay three-year-old by Imp. Prince Brilliant, by Prince of Wales and from an imported dam, is a solid horse, of excellent style and quality. One of the imported mares, four years old, Baron's Lily, is a daughter of Baron's Pride, dam by Macgregor. Another the same age, Miss Campbell, is by Prince Attractive, by Royal Standard, sire of the champion Royal Cairnton. She is one of the best mares in Canada—big, broad, on splendid limbs, and is in foal to Imp. Royal Charger. Parties interested should apply for the catalogue of these horses to John Miller, Broughman, Ont., and attend the sale. The farm is three miles from Clarendon, C. P. R., thirty miles east of Toronto; the date Jan. 18th.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Crystallized Poison!

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Remedy

"Miss Flyppe," said the hostess, "permit me to present Mr. Hogg, author of 'An Arctic Courtship.'"

"I am glad to meet you, Mr. Hogg," said the young woman. "Pardon the question, but is that your real name?"

"Certainly," he replied, bristling up. "Did you think it was my pen name?"

The following is an extract from the annual report of a Welsh cottage hospital: "Notwithstanding the large amount of money expended for medicine and medical attendance, there were but few deaths during the year."

THE DISCRIMINATION OF TAMMAS. The Elder—Aye, sir, ye'r weel met. I jest want ta discuss thish Free Kirk beensness wi' ye.

The Meenster—Aye, Tammass, but I think we'll better wait until ye'r sober. The Elder—Shober! Na, na, sir, I dinna gie a bawbee for theeology when I'm shober.

After a stormy interview with Mr. Boodelle, the successful contractor and politician, the indignant caller had gone away.

"I fully expected to see you slug him," said the private secretary, "when he called you a 'persistent violator of the eighth commandment.'"

"I suppose I ought to have done it," said Mr. Boodelle, grinding his teeth, "but I couldn't recall the eighth commandment to save my life!"

A Certain Cure.

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

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

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

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

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

Simply Write Me.

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

Lost, Strayed or Stolen.

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

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

LOST.

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

DAVISBURG, Alta.—Lost from my premises about September, 1903, one three-quarter bred Clydesdale gelding, rising four years, dark brown, with white hind stockings and star on forehead; branded UP on left shoulder. Five dollars reward for recovery. Jas. McK. Andrews, Mount View Stock Farm.

LOGBERG, Assa.—Red heifer, some white under belly, horns straight, to side, two years old in spring; red and white heifer calf, white star on face, one year old. Any information leading to the recovery of the above animals will be rewarded. G. Tarunks (N. W. 10-25-32 w 1).

ESTRAY.

OKOTOKS, Alta.—Since about November 1st, 1904, small red yearling heifer, under and end of tail white, no brand visible. H. E. Freas (7-21-28 w 4).

HAGUE, Sask.—Since October 1st, 1904, broncho mare, blue gray, three years old, rope around neck, brand resembling running r, or lazy 3, with a bar under on left shoulder. Frank Colleaux (3-39-1 w 3).

HAYNES, Alta.—Red heifer, two years old, indistinct brand on left shoulder, has a white-faced calf. On the said premises since about November 1st, 1904. Ross Bros.

EDMONTON, Alta.—Roan steer, two years old. W. J. Belfrage (24-54-24 w 4).

LEMBERG, Assa.—Two red steer calves; two red and white heifer calves. Frank O. Slouvy (18-20-9 w 2).

KRONAU, Assa.—Since July, 1904, bay horse, three years old, weight about 1,100 pounds, white stripe full length of face, left hind foot white. Neis Stenerson (4-15-16 w 2).

BITTERN LAKE, Alta.—Since last June, bay mare pony, about eight years old, about 850 pounds weight, white face, no visible brand, right ear clipped off, right hind leg white. God-ford Smitke.

HAZELWOOD, Assa.—Since December 10, 1904, yearling heifer, dehorned, branded V P I on right ribs. Donald MacKenzie.

CRAIK, Assa.—Since December 1st, 1904, bay mare, about 1,000 pounds weight, hind feet white, lame on left front foot, branded C H and R R on left shoulder. Frank Christen (N. W. 12-24-25 w 2).

COWLEY, Alta.—Brown filly, branded P O on right thigh. A. M. Campbell.

YORKTON, Assa.—Since about June 1st, 1904, gray yearling bull, ear cut, branded 8 on right rump. Wm. Strainger (24-26-5 w 2).

PONOKA.—Red-and-white spotted bull, about two years old, has horns, no brand. Been on said premises for about two months. J. W. Griffiths, The Mitchel Farm, about one mile south-east of Ponoka.

FORT QU'APPELLE, Assa.—Since about September 1st, 1904, black Polled cow, no brands, has Red Polled heifer calf. J. C. Webster.

HAYNES, Alta.—Since early in October, 1904, sorrel pony, white stripe down face, light-colored mane and tail, long, no brand. J. B. Cundiff (3-39-24 w 4).

FILLMORE, Assa.—Since about October 1st, 1904, bay gelding, about 1,000 pounds weight, star in forehead, branded 7 F, three white feet up to fetlock; brown gelding, weight about 1,000 pounds, star in forehead, branded 7 F, hind feet white up to fetlock. John McLean (4-11-11 w 2).

AIRDRIE, Alta.—Since September, 1903, dark red steer, branded D 3 bar on right ribs. William H. Crossford (12-27-1 w 5).

SPRINGSIDE, Assa.—Yearling red heifer, no brand, white on belly, white on hind foot, tall half white. Sam J. Had-den (24-27-6 w 2).

WETASKIWIN, Alta.—Red steer, two years old, white belly, hind feet white, white tail, no visible brand. Samuel Kranse (N. W. 5-46-24 w 4).

CRAVEN, Assa.—Since June 1st, 1904, two three-year-old Hereford steers, branded K 3 N on left side. Peter McLellan, Craven.

STRATHCONA, Alta.—Small roan pony, past twelve years old, invisible brand on right shoulder. Henry Drewes (S. E. 26-51-24 w 4).

WETASKIWIN, Alta.—Since about November 15, 1904, black heifer, little white on belly, about two years old, no brand. Hans Johnson (S. W. 14-46-23 w 4).

WETASKIWIN, Alta.—Since about November 20th, 1904, dark red steer, about three years old, indistinct brand on right side. Jonas Edlund (S. W. 12-46-23 w 4).

ROTHBURY, Assa.—Since about four months ago, small red steer, two years old, white blotch on forehead, notch out of right ear, white on belly, and running up on to hind legs, white on rump. James Jacobs (S. E. 24-24-33 w 1).

FOAM LAKE, Assa.—Bay gelding, branded R L on left shoulder. Alfred J. Blake (36-30-13 w 2).

INSINGER, Assa.—Red steer, white spots, about one and a half years old, branded P T C on left hip. Arni Johnson (32-27-7 w 2).

YORKTON, Assa.—Since about Nov. 1st, 1904, red steer, three years old, no brand visible. Wm. Strainger (24-26-5 w 2).

STONY PLAIN.—Came on the Indian Reserve at Stony Plain in July last, black muley steer, grade Galloway, coming two years old, no visible brand. Is now running with the herd at the Agency. J. Gibbons, Indian Agt., Edmonton, Alta.

ARCOLA, Assa.—Since November 28th, 1904, white heifer, red ears and nose, appears to be two years old, long white horns, no brand. Thos. A. Coad (24-9-4 w 2).

CHURCHBRIDGE, Assa.—Since about December 1st, 1904, yearling steer, red and white, white spot on forehead, white spot on top of left shoulder, white legs, inclined to be brindled. Thos. Smith (S. E. 22-24-32 w 1).

DEVIL'S LAKE, Assa.—Black and white muley cow; red and white muley cow; red muley cow; red cow, with horns, no discernible brands. Albert Oldroyd (S. W. 16-80-5 w 2).

DUHAMEL, Alta.—Since October 30th, 1904, two white ponies, brown spots, about three or four years old, about 750 pounds weight, no visible brands or marks. Rev. C. M. Widen (1-46-22 w 4).

BEVER LAKE, Alta.—Since August, 1904, brindle cow, white star on forehead, no distinguishable brand. Malcolm McCallum (2-52-17 w 4).

MOLSTAD, Alta.—Since about November 4th, 1904, black horse, halter, blanket and hobbles on, no brand; chestnut horse, branded R on left hip, hind foot white, hobbles and halter on. Thos. Krogstad (2-46-17 w 4).

MOOSOMIN, Assa.—Roan cow, aged, no horns, front teeth all gone. James Hay.

SALTCOATS, Assa.—White heifer, about two years old, branded F and two other indistinct letters on right ribs, very wild, came on premises the latter end of November, 1904; black muley steer, one or two years old, white along belly, piece of copper wire twisted into tip of left ear. Thos. Bleke (N. W. 18-24-1 w 2).

IMPOUNDED.

BOWDEN, Alta.—Since December 6th, 1904, roan Shorthorn yearling heifer, right ear mark; Shorthorn red and white steer, two years old, dewlap in brisket; brindle Shorthorn steer, two years old; brands indistinct. E. W. Shenfield, poundkeeper.

EDMONTON, Alta.—Since November 23rd, 1904, black muley steer, one year old, no brand visible, white stripe back of left shoulder, little white on belly; and since November 18th, 1904, two black and white pigs, about three months old. Town Pound.

MACOUN, Assa.—Black horse, ten years old, white stripe down face, weight 900 pounds, branded Z on left shoulder, leather halter with rope shank. Alex. Sinclair, poundkeeper.

SALTCOATS, Assa.—Since December 8th, 1904, red steer, three years old, white spots on under part of body, white spot on backbone, white spot on end of tail, wide horns, very thin, in poor condition. John Cadden, poundkeeper.

WOLSELEY, Assa.—Since December 16, 1904, bay gelding pony, aged, sprung in front legs. R. Magee, poundkeeper.



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

FOR SALE—A few choice Indian Games, Barred Rocks, Golden and White Wyandottes; prize-winning—Write S. Ling, 128 River Ave., Winnipeg.

FERGUSON & RICHARDSON

Barristers, Solicitors, etc.
Canada Life Building.

WINNIPEG, - - - CANADA.

Solicitor for Farmer's Advocate.

R. FERGUSON. W.W. RICHARDSON.

B. P. RICHARDSON

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR,
NOTARY PUBLIC.

GRENFELL, - ASSA.

LANDS FOR SALE.

Solicitor for the "Farmer's Advocate" for the Northwest Territories.

CASH FOR YOUR FARM, BUSINESS, HOME,

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

NORTHWESTERN BUSINESS AGENCY,
312 Bank of Commerce Bldg MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

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

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Why do Women Worry

AND THEREBY EXHAUST THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, AND RUIN HEALTH?

DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD.

The worry habit is an unmitigated evil.

Worry is by far the most frequent cause of nervous disease.

Because of the multitude of household and family cares, and because of the nature of their employment, women are especially liable to give way to worry and anxiety.

The result is wasted nerve force, weakness and disease.

It may be nervous headaches, sleeplessness, irritability, indigestion, discouragement and melancholy, or weakness and irregularities peculiarly feminine.

The only way to restore health and strength is by increasing the nerve force in the body, and this is best accomplished by the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Make a test of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food by noting your increase in weight from week to week while using it.

Notice the improvement in your appetite, and how much better you rest and sleep.

The healthful appearance of women who have used Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is the best proof of what it will do in the way of steadying and strengthening the nerves, rounding out the form and replacing weakness and disease with new strength and spirits.

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

A WARNING NOTE FROM THE BACK.

People often say, "How are we to know when the kidneys are out of order?" The location of the kidneys, close to the small of the back, renders the detection of kidney trouble a simple matter. The note of warning comes from the back, in the shape of backache. Don't neglect to cure it immediately. Serious kidney trouble will follow if you do. A few doses of

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS, taken in time, often save years of suffering. Mr. Horatio Till, Geary, N.B., writes:—"I suffered for about two years with kidney disease. Had pains in my back, hips and legs; could not sleep well, and had no appetite. I took one box of Doan's Kidney Pills, and they cured me. The pains have all left, and I now sleep well."

Price 50 cents per box, or 8 for \$1.25. All dealers, or

THE DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO., Toronto, Ont.

HELP FOR WIVES

Dr. Richard's Periodical Pills.

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

Interesting book of advice mailed FREE.

Colonial Medicine Co.,

20 St. Alexis Street, Montreal, Canada.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

Little Muriel learned in her lesson that "Yarmouth is celebrated for the curing of herring." "Oh, how funny it must be," she exclaimed, "to see the little sick herrings sitting round getting better!"

An applicant for a position on the detective force was being examined.

"Here," said the inspector, handing him a garment, "find the pocket in that."

It was a woman's skirt, and the applicant was shrewd enough to realize that fate was against him, and at once gave it up. The inspector was much impressed by his cleverness.

"If you're sharp enough," he said, "to know that it's no use to look for it, you're sharp enough to make a detective."

Nora was a treasure of a servant, whose habit of speech was often indirect, but was frequently picturesque and unexpectedly expressive. One evening "the master" was sitting in the library when the door-bell rang. Nora answered it, and on her return through the hall "the master" inquired who it was.

"It was a young man, sor," replied Nora.

"Well, what did he want?" was the question.

"Oh, he was just looking for the wrong number, sor."

Lute Morse is telling a story about a green recruit from the Old Sod who was walking with his brother through a railroad cut on a pleasant Sunday afternoon. When a train came up behind them and whistled the experienced Irishman clambered up the bank, while his brother struck off down the track as hard as he could run, only to be overtaken and tossed about forty rods by the cow-catcher. The brother rushed to his side and shouted:

"Moike, are ye hurted?"

"Sure! I'm killed entirely."

"Why didn't ye climb the bank?"

"Well, if I couldn't bate it on the level," snorted the wounded Irishman, "how in thunder could I bate it climbing hills?"

"There is a small town in Kansas that boasts a female preacher," said a tourist, "and the lady's duties are many. One day she may visit the sick, another attend a funeral and the next baptize a baby. One afternoon she was preparing the sermon for the following Sunday, when she heard a timid knock at the door. Answering the summons, she found a bashful young German standing on the step and twirling his hat in his hands.

"Good afternoon," the lady remarked.

"What do you wish?"

"Dey say der minister lived in dis house, hey?"

"Yes, sir."

"Yess! Vell, I vant me to kit merriet."

"All right, I can marry you," she said.

"The lady's hair is beginning to silver, and the German glanced at it. Then he rammed his hat on his head and hurried down the path.

"What's the matter?" she cried after him.

"You gits no chance mit me," he called back. "I don't want you. I haf got me a girl already."

An Irish judge once had a case in which the accused man understood only Irish. An interpreter was accordingly sworn. The prisoner said something to the interpreter. "What does he say?" demanded his lordship. "Nothing, my lord," was the reply. "How dare you to say that, when we all heard him? Come, sir, what was it?" "My lord," said the interpreter, beginning to tremble, "It had nothing to do with the case." "If you don't answer I'll commit you, sir!" roared the judge. "Now, what did he say?" "Well, my lord, you'll excuse me, but he said, 'Who's that old woman with the red bed-curtain round her sitting up there?'" At which the court roared. "And what did you say?" asked the judge, looking a little uncomfortable. "I said, 'Whist, ye spalpeen! That's the old boy that's goin' to hang yer!'"



DE LAVAL SEPARATORS

No one who has not "an axe to grind" questions the superiority of DE LAVAL SEPARATORS. It's as obvious as the sunshine to anyone who takes the trouble to inform himself. The "Alpha Disc" and "Split Wing" patents alone have been sufficient to place the DE LAVAL on a plane infinitely above "would-be" competitors; and after 25 years on the market the position of DE LAVAL SEPARATORS in the dairy world is stronger than ever before. The searchlight of experience has revealed no weakness.

The De Laval Separator Co.

248 McDermot Ave., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Montreal, Toronto, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, San Francisco.

WHICH SEPARATOR?

It is to your advantage to get the cream separator that will do the best work for you at the least expense. The

EMPIRE

Easy Running

Separator

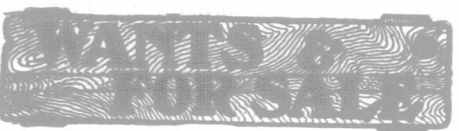
is the simplest in construction, the most perfect in operation. It has the fewest parts to clean, the fewest to wear out. It gives less trouble and more satisfaction than any other. All we ask is a chance to show you why. Send for name of nearest agent and free catalogue.

Empire Cream Separator Co.,

Bloomfield, N. J.

Ontario Wnd. Engine & Pump Co., special selling

agts., Winnipeg, Man.



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

TERMS.—One cent per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 35 cents.

FOR information concerning 100 improved and unimproved farms in the Dauphin district, write A. E. Iredale, Dauphin. Terms to suit purchasers. Particulars mailed free. m

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES, five miles from Swan River. Black sandy loam, sixty acres broken, log buildings. Price nineteen hundred. E. J. Darroch, Swan River. m

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED FARMS for sale in Grant View district, Man. Lists upon application to Benj. C. Nevill, Real Estate Agent. m

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

MAN AND WIFE (English, two children) want situation. Wife can cook. Address Bx 10, Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg. m

PURE-BRED Clydesdale stallion for sale, or will trade for land or cattle. Bromo grass and timothy seed for sale. D. C. Corbitt, Didsbury, Alt.

YOUNG married man, small family, one boy able to drive horse, would like to hear of good position on well-improved Manitoba farm; either cash or share remuneration. Could find part of outfit or invest small capital. Four years' experience in Manitoba and sixteen in Ontario as an agriculturist. References if required. Apply to G. A., box 58, Cartwright, Man.

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

Clydesdale and Hackney Stallions

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

WILL MOODIE, De Winton, Alta.

A teacher was trying to interest his class in foreign matters, and asked: "Does any one know how to make a Maltese cross?"

"Sure," responded the smallest boy of the lot.

"Tell us how," said the teacher.

"Step on her tail."

Here is a bit of wisdom from the English Bench. "I used to regard motor cars as nuisances," said Judge Lumley Smith, in the City of London Court the other day, when a man whose car damaged the parapet of a bridge at Hendon, and who, with two friends, was precipitated into the water, was ordered to pay a fine for its repair.

"I hope you don't think so now," said the defendant.

"It all depends," was the Judge's reply. "If I am in a motor I don't, but when I am walking I do."

Judge Saunderson, who is practising law in Everett, Washington, formerly lived in Kentland, Ind., the boyhood home of George Ade, the humorist.

"Ade was a peculiar character in his younger years," says the Judge. He made my office a sort of loafing-place. He was employed on a farm owned by a banker. One day he walked into the office and said to me:

"That man is the best I ever worked for."

"Why?" I asked, for I knew that something funny was coming from Ade.

"Well," he replied, "he doesn't ask a man to do a day's work in ten hours—he gives him sixteen."

Kyrle Bellow, the actor, carries a handsome gold watch, the gift of George Tyler, managing director of the theatrical firm of Liebler & Company. The watch was presented to Mr. Bellow shortly after contracts were signed between the actor and the manager.

"Just a little token," explained Mr. Tyler.

Mr. Bellow seemed quite overwhelmed and could scarcely express his appreciation.

"Look inside the case," said Mr. Tyler; "there's a little inscription there."

The watch was opened, and this is what Mr. Bellow read: "God bless Kyrle Bellow and make him a good actor, for George Tyler's sake. Amen."

He was a city clergyman, who tried to be kind, though never relaxing dignity. One of his flock had gone to Melrose to act as a servant, and on meeting her by chance in the Subway he took occasion to inquire for her welfare. "Well, Maggie," he said, "how do you like your place?" She allowed it was a good one, but she was very lonely; whereat the kind clergyman said, "Ah, sometimes I go to Melrose to the Y. M. C. A. When I next do so, I must try and find time for a call on you." The girl looked scared and exclaimed, "Oh, no, you mustn't do that, for my missus don't allow no followers; but if you like to come quiet-like to the back door some evening, I'll try and let you in through the window."

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

GOSSIP.

PIGS AND TUBERCULOSIS.

A short time ago, we drew attention to the statements made by hog buyers of note on the Chicago stock-yards, and the following from Dr. Leonard Pearson, head of the veterinary department of the University of Pennsylvania, will be of interest:

"Those who pay careful attention to the distribution of tuberculosis have known for years that this disease is becoming more prevalent among swine in many parts of the country. Nearly 20,000 hogs were condemned in this country last year by meat inspectors on account of tuberculosis. It appears that loss from this disease is becoming something of a burden to hog slaughterers. Tuberculosis of swine has been increasing from year to year and little, very little, has been done to check it.

"Before effective action can be taken to repress a disease, it is necessary to determine the means by which it spreads. This knowledge has been very carefully worked out in regard to tuberculosis of swine, both in this and in other countries. It is interesting and important to know that tuberculosis rarely spreads from hog to hog. The reason for this is that a living tubercular animal cannot infect an animal in association with it until the disease has reached such a stage that tissue in parts of the body in communication with the exterior is being destroyed and cast off, most frequently from the lungs. Now, it happens that hogs usually die of tuberculosis before the disease has reached this stage. That is, the disease may attain a wide distribution in the body and cause death before the tissues have melted down preparatory to being cast off.

"Tuberculosis never originates spontaneously or from bad conditions of life alone. It can be produced only by the specific germs of this disease. We can protect our hogs by preventing the access of these germs. From what source do they come? Feeding of offal may cause tuberculosis. But it is not dead horses, among which tuberculosis is almost unknown, but the offal of animals that were affected with tuberculosis, that is dangerous. The small slaughter-house in the village or country, with its herd of scavenger hogs, has much to do with the

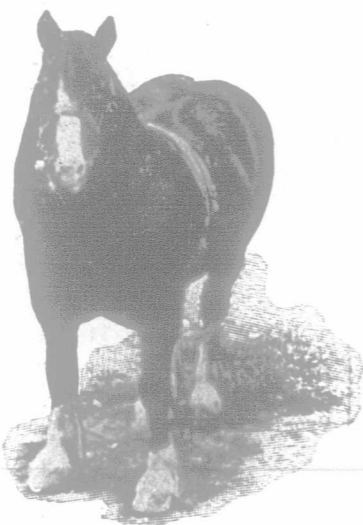
NEW LOCATION and FRESH IMPORTATION

Having sold my Brandon stables and purchased more roomy quarters at Calgary, Alta., I will now keep a larger stock than ever on hand at all times of high-class

SHIRES, PERCHERONS, CLYDES, COACHESS and HACKNEYS.

No pains or expense will be spared to procure the best in breeding and individuality. Prices shall be as low as horses of equal quality can be sold. Terms liberal to responsible buyers. I desire to secure a few reliable and experienced salesmen.

GEO. E. BROWN, Calgary, Alta.



Still at the Front

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

Clydesdale, Shire, Suffolk or Percheron

It will be to your interests to correspond at once with JAMES SMITH, manager for

Alex. Galbraith & Son, Brandon, Man.

70 Stallions and Mares on hand, nearly one-half being prizewinners.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

propagation of this disease. Only a short time ago a country butcher who feeds offal told me that he could not keep hogs more than two months, for they die of tuberculosis. But this is not the chief cause of the trouble.

"All experience teaches that the most important factor in the production of swine tuberculosis is the milk of tubercular cows. That tuberculosis of pigs may readily be caused by feeding the milk of tubercular cows has been abundantly demonstrated by numerous carefully-controlled experiments. Observation on a large scale in districts where there are infected herds, and where much skim milk is fed to pigs, also furnishes convincing proof of this fact. But perhaps an even more perfect demonstration is supplied by the experience of Denmark and parts of Germany. Tuberculosis of swine was formerly very common. In the same districts, it is now extinct or quite rare, while all conditions remain the same and no repressive measures have been put in force excepting that it is now required by law that skim from the separator bowls shall be burned and that the skim milk be heated to destroy tubercle bacilli.

"Protection comes through the use of the farm separator, through the pasteurization of skim milk at creameries, or, best of all, through the eradication of tuberculosis of cattle."—[Live-stock World.

A man once sent a note to his neighbor, requesting the loan of a saw. The neighbor refused to loan his saw, alleging that he needed it to cut butter with. "But," says the astonished man, "no one cuts butter with a saw." "That's so," replied the neighbor, "but when a man does not wish to loan his saw any excuse is good enough."

French Maid (to inquiring friend)—Oui, madame is ill, but ze doctor haf pronounce it something very trifling, very small.

Friend—Oh, I am so relieved, for I was real anxious about her. What does the doctor say, the trouble is?

"Let me recall. It was something very leetle. Oh, oui, I have it now. Ze doctor says zat madame has ze small-pox."

IMMENSE AUCTION SALE

42 Imported Clydesdales, Shires and Hackneys 42

Mr. J. B. HOGATE, Sarnia, Ont., will sell by public auction at

Bond's Horse Exchange, Shepherd Street, Toronto,
2 Blocks East of Grand's Repository,

On February 2nd, 1905

Sale to commence at 1.30 p.m.

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

TERMS OF SALE:

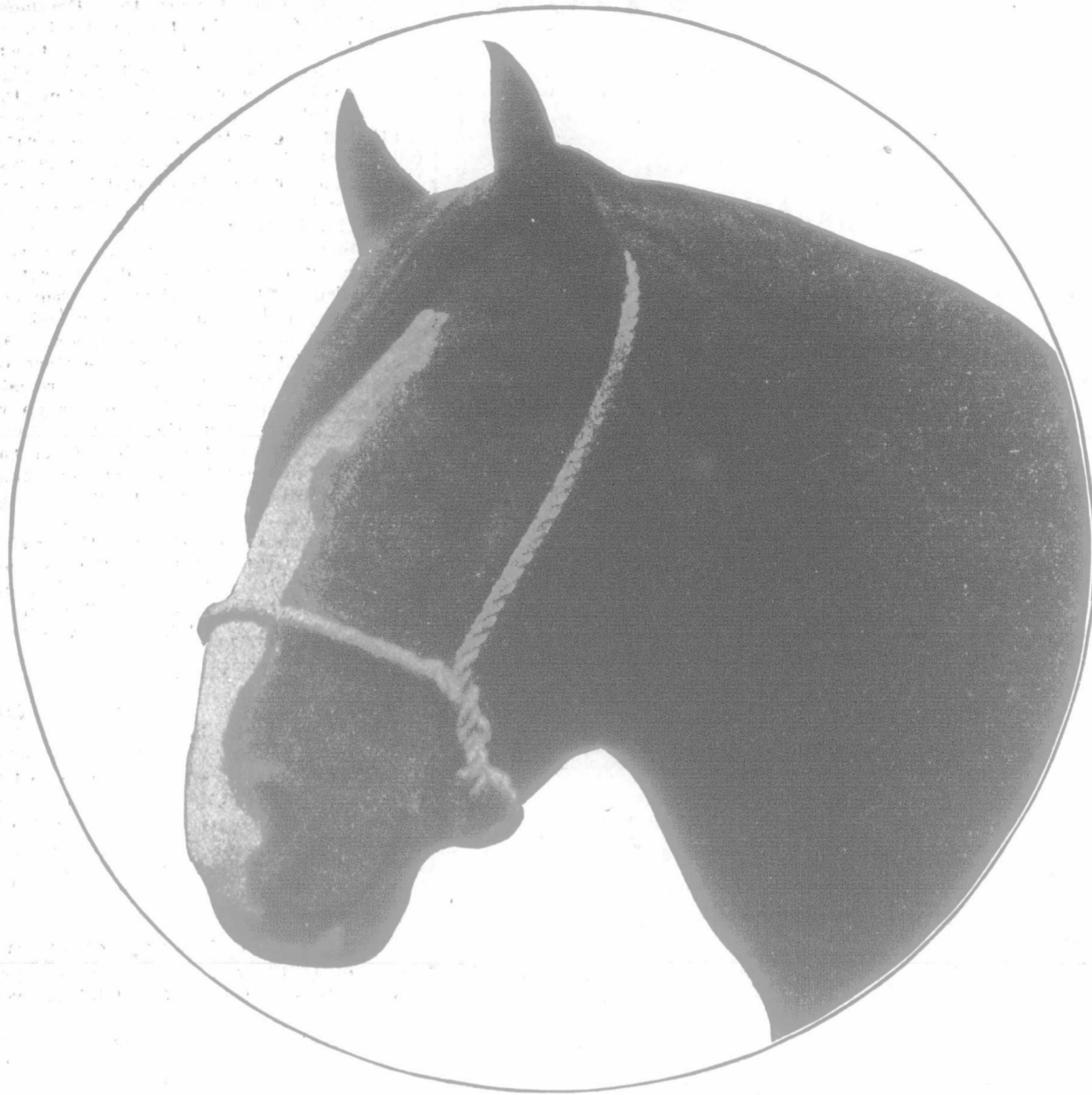
Mares and Fillies, Cash; Stallions one-half cash or 30-day note accepted same as cash, balance payable May 1st, 1906, on approved joint notes at 6%. Bring references and save delay. All stallions sold for \$1,000 or upwards will be guaranteed a sure foal-getter. Should any not prove so, on his return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

Geo. Jackson, Robt. Bond,
AUCTIONEERS.

J. B. HOGATE, Sarnia, Ont.

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

HIGH-CLASS STALLIONS



Clydesdales, Percherons and
Hackneys.

J. A. S. MACMILLAN

IMPORTER AND BREEDER.

Box 413, Brandon, Man.

OUR MOTTO: "Nothing but the best,"
as the following prizes will show.

Also guarantee every stallion as a sure foal-getter. Our record of Stallions SOLD AS PRODUCERS CANNOT BE BEATEN. Syndicates and individuals wanting a stallion would do well to communicate with me before purchasing elsewhere.

Mares and Fillies always on hand. Prices right. Terms easy.

Noted Prizewinners Sold:

CAIRNHILL

The Champion Stallion of America and Canada for 1903.

PLEASANT PRINCE

1st Prize, Aged Class, Dominion Exhibition, Winnipeg, 1904.

1st Prize, Aged Class, and Diploma all ages, Brandon Fair, 1904.

ST. CHRISTOPHER

1st, Winnipeg Fair, 1901. 1st and Cup, Brandon Fair, 1901.

PILGRIM

1st and Cup, Winnipeg Fair, 1900.

BURNBRAE

1st at Pan-American, Buffalo. 1st and Sweepstakes, Winnipeg and Brandon, 1898.

GOSSIP.

CARTWRIGHT HEREFORDS.

John Wallace, of Cartwright, Man., has his large herd of Herefords in excellent condition. Herdsman John Waldie is one of the best in the west, whether it is fitting for show purposes or feeding young cattle to develop them for breeding purposes.

Young Hector, male champion at the Dominion Fair, Winnipeg, 1904, is the present stock bull. He is a five-year-old American-bred bull, strong in Hereford character, a grand low-down bull, deep, smooth, well fleshed all over, and especially full in his hind quarters.

Rogers, the first prize two-year-old at the same fair, is also at home in the "Wallace" stables. He is a grand-hearted big bull, extra strong in the loin. March 3rd is another low, lengthy, well-quartered bull of good quality, out of an imported Queen Victoria cow.

Four younger bulls, two of which showed as yearlings, and two as senior calves, were also seen; they won first and second in their respective rings, all of them sired by Young Hector.

The herd consists of 20 excellent breeding cows, nine yearling heifers, sired by Young Hector, and will be bred to March 3rd, and 15 calves; also some young bulls, in all a total of 53.

Several of the matrons are well-known show winners; also in many cases they are the dams of winners.

MANITOBA HAS SOME LARGE FARMERS.

While the Territories contain the big wheat farmers of Canada, at such places as Indian Head, Sintaluta, Moose Jaw, Regina, Pincher and other points, the following list, in addition to one published formerly from the Hartney Star of large farmers east of that burgh, shows that Manitoba has a few raisers of wheat on a large scale:—

"The Star has already printed an account of the large crops of farmers in the Lauder, Melgund and Deleau districts, but perhaps the largest collection of large farmers reside immediately east of the town. This season Mr. Harry Cowan raised 15,000 bushels of grain; 12,000 of this is wheat; Mr. Hartwick's farm produced 30,000 of grain; Jas. Barber had 10,000 of wheat and 4,000 of oats; Nat. Barber, 6,000 wheat and 4,000 oats; Mat. Gibson, 5,000 of wheat; John Gibson, 10,000 of wheat and oats; John Griffith, 7,000; John Underhill, 5,000 of wheat. Mr. Calverley is one of the farmers who has extensive fields, but we have not heard the amount of his crops. There are other men that should be mentioned in connection with this subject. Some of these are W. H. Galbraith, W. B. Muir, W. Somerville, John Aikenhead, S. Blair, Mr. White, R. Reekie, A. Allan."

Cairnbrogie Champion Stud

Is a Mecca where all Clydesdale Fanciers
Meet on this Continent in quest of their

IDOLS and IDEALS in

CLYDESDALE PERFECTION

The story of the Showyard Records of our Clydesdales is familiar to all, and Approached by none on this side of the Atlantic.

At the 1904 Industrial held in Toronto, which is conceded to be the most attractive show of its kind in America, our recently imported Clydesdales were awarded prizes as follows:

Stallions—4 years old and over..... 1st and 2nd Prizes
Stallions—3 years old and under 4..... 1st and 2nd Prizes
Stallions—2 years old and under 3..... 2nd Prize
Stallions—1 year old and under 2..... 1st Prize
Mares—3 years old and under 4..... 1st Prize
Mares—2 years old and under 3..... 2nd Prize
Group of Ten Head—Any age or draught breed..... 1st Prize
Sweepstake Stallion—Any age.
Sweepstake Mare—Any age.
On ten head we won five 1sts, four 2nds, three grand champions.

If further reasons are requested as to why the public generally should regard ours as the Premier Clydesdale Stud of this continent, we will state that in the Canadian-bred classes we won first in his class and champion honors on McAirlie's Best (4320), while the get of our Matchless Macqueen won five firsts, one second, and one third, first for two animals under two years old, the produce of one dam, and first for family group under two years old. This is now the fourth year in succession that this much coveted award has been given to the get of our invincible son of McGregor (1487), who, in turn, was the most famous son of the renowned Darnley (222).

A personal examination of our Clydesdales is cordially invited. Correspondence with intending buyers solicited.

GRAHAM BROS.,

Long Distance Telephone. Claremont, Ont., P.O. and Sta., C.P.R.

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

A NEW DEPARTURE.

Through the generosity of John Clay, Jr., of Chicago, a Scotchman, Will H. Ogilvie, of Kelso, will fill the chair of agricultural journalism at Ames, Iowa, just endowed by the Chicago live-stock commissioner dealers. The new professor will also edit the college bulletins and send out condensations of the same.

THE BEET SUGAR CROP.

Messrs. Willett and Gray, sugar statisticians, New York, issued on October 20, their annual preliminary figures upon the 1904-5 beet-sugar campaign in the United States. According to this statement, the number of beet-sugar factories in operation in the United States in 1904-5 was 51, as compared with 53 in operation in the previous year. In Michigan the number of factories in operation in 1904-5, as compared with the previous year, decreased from 20 to 16, in California from 7 to 5 and in New York from 2 to 1. In other States, however, there was an increase. At St. Louis, Mich., the factory received about 300 loads per day, and in all about 12,000 tons have been received. The factory has, so far, turned out over two million pounds of granulated sugar.—[Indiana Farmer.

"EXPERIENCED HANDS."

Mr. Robert Adamson, of the Immigration Branch of the Department of the Interior, is on his way to Scotland for the purpose of bringing out a number of experienced farm hands, who will enter into a year's engagement at \$225 wages and board and lodging. These men will be carefully selected by Mr. Adamson, and are expected to arrive in parties at Winnipeg between the 15th of March and 15th of April next.

Any farmer who desires to secure one of these men, should make application in writing to the Commissioner of Immigration, at Winnipeg, giving full name, post office, and nearest railway station, and sending \$25 on account of the passage money for each man—no order can be accepted unless accompanied by the sum mentioned—which sum may be deducted from the first three months' wages. All applications will be filed in the order they are received, and should reach the Commissioner of Immigration not later than the 15th day of January, 1905.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Veterinary.

CHOREA.

Collie dog has poor appetite, but drinks large quantities of water. He has a twitching in the muscles of his back. N. D.

Ans.—He has chorea, a nervous disease, which results as a sequel to distemper. It is very hard to cure. Give him eight grains bromide of potash three times daily. Do not allow him to drink so much water, but give him reasonable quantities of new milk instead. V.

LAME MARE.

Last winter, after working in deep snow, my mare went lame in near hind leg, which swelled greatly. I treated for farcy and she recovered. When put to work in the spring, she again went lame occasionally. I blistered her for spavin in June and again in September, and allowed her to rest nearly all summer. Now she is seldom lame when taken out, but if worked or driven for some time, she becomes so very lame she can scarcely walk. T. H. P.

Ans.—I am of the opinion that your diagnosis in each case was wrong. She certainly did not have farcy, and the symptoms noted are not those of spavin lameness. I think the trouble exists in the hip joint, and if so, there is a doubt whether she will recover. I would advise you to have her examined by a veterinarian, as there is a danger that my diagnosis is not correct, and it takes a personal examination to locate many lamenesses. The treatment that I would suggest is to put her in a comfortable box stall, allow her to rest all winter. Do not give her sufficient exercise at any time to cause the lameness to appear, and blister a considerable surface over the hip joint every four weeks. V.

One of the many noted Shorthorn breeders of Southern Manitoba is R. McLennan, of Holmfild. His cattle are looking well, and are headed by the two-year-old Bouncer (imp.), sire Earl of Strathbogie 2nd. At the Winnipeg Fair of 1903 he won first in the yearling ring, and since then has continued developing equally in proportion with his former record. Bouncer is a roan, of extra length, with strong crest, good shoulders, a well-fleshed, broad back, good handling quality and well let down at the flank, is proving to be an excellent breeder, his calves showing quality and uniformity to type, and is mixing in well with the Sir Colin Campbell heifers.

Mr. McLennan has 35 Shorthorns all told; last year's calf crop, along with new arrivals, are from present bull, yearlings, two-year-olds and some others by Sir Colin Campbell (imp.). The young stock are a very promising lot.

MINNEHAHA HORSE RANCH.

Glydesdales.

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

REGISTERED MARES, many of them from noted prizewinning sires.

R. W. Meiklejon, Cochrane, Alta.

Lump Jaw

Save the animal—save your herd—cure every case of Lump Jaw. The disease is fatal in time, and it spreads. Only one way to cure it—use

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

No trouble—rub it on. No risk—your money back if it ever fails. Used for seven years by nearly all the big stockmen. Free book tells you more.

Spavin and Ring-bone

Once hard to cure—easy now. A 45-minute treatment does it. No other method so easy—no other method sure.

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste cures even the worst cases—none too old or bad. Money back if it ever fails. Free illustrated book about Lump Jaw, Spavin, Ringbone, Splint, Box Spavin and other stock ailments. Write for it.

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

The Best Family Medicine.

The best, surest, safest and most reliable remedy for all Liver, Stomach and Bowel troubles. You will save doctor's bills, sickness and suffering if you always have and use

Beecham's Pills

Sold Everywhere. In boxes 25 cents.

Woodmere

GLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES

AND BARRED ROCKS.

On hand for immediate sale—a number of young bulls, and pure-bred pigs of both sexes from champion sow at Winnipeg, '04.

STEPHEN BENSON, Neepawa, C.P.R. & C.N.R. Farm 1 mile from town. Visitors met.

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
veterinary.

SCRATCHES.

Colt stocks when standing, and has sore heels. M. H.

Ans.—Purge him with three to eight drams aloes, according to his age and size, and two drams ginger. Follow up with one to two drams nitrate of potash night and morning for twelve doses. Poultice the heels with warm linseed meal, with a little powdered charcoal for two days and nights. Put a fresh poultice on every eight hours. Then, dress twice daily with oxide of zinc ointment. V.

BRONCHOCELE.

Driving mare has the glands of her throat so enlarged that it interferes with respiration. H. A. H.

Ans.—This is enlargement of the thyroid glands. It is seldom respiration is interfered with, and in such severe cases it is wise to consult a veterinarian, as an operation may be necessary. In rare cases, the removal of one or both glands is necessary, but this is a very critical operation, and sometimes results fatally from hemorrhage. In ordinary cases, the daily application of compound iodine ointment, with smart friction, will reduce them. When this fails, the injection into the gland substance of two or three drams of a solution of iodine and iodide of potassium will cause absorption; use one dram each to two ounces spirits. A hypodermic syringe is required for the injection. V.

ACUTE LARYNGITIS—LAMPAS.

1. Horse has difficulty in breathing, and has a cough. The trouble appears to be in his throat.

2. He also has lampas. He is five years old. E. E.

Ans.—1. This is acute laryngitis, and should have the personal attention of a veterinarian, as in some cases, where there is a danger of suffocation, an operation is necessary. Treatment consists in making as comfortable as possible in a well-ventilated stable; clothe to keep warm. Rub the throat well twice daily for 2 or 3 days with equal parts spirits of ammonia, oil of turpentine, and raw linseed oil. Tie a woollen cloth around the throat to keep it warm. Give thirty grains quinine sulphate by dropping on the back of the tongue out of a spoon every five hours, until the temperature is reduced. Do not drench with anything, as his throat is so sore he cannot swallow. Give him anything he will eat. If breathing becomes very labored, send or your veterinarian at once.

2. A five-year-old will not have lampas to interfere with his feeding. V.

LUXATION OF THE PATELLA.

Filly had dislocation of the stifle last winter. We blistered, and it seemed to help her. When at pasture during the summer, she went lame on one leg, then on the other, etc. She drags the foot as if stifled. Sometimes we cannot get her to move, until we drag the foot forward with a rope, then she is all right for awhile, and then goes bad again. J. & R. H.

Ans.—This condition has existed so long, and the bone slips out so easily, it will be hard to treat, and while treatment will probably effect a partial cure and render her useful, she will not likely ever be quite right. Tie her in a narrow stall; put a collar on; attach a rope to the pastern of affected leg, with a strap, draw the leg forward, and tie the rope to the collar, in order to prevent the bone becoming dislocated. Then blister the inside and front of the joint. Use one and a half drams each biniodide of mercury and cantharides mixed with two ounces vaseline. Clip the hair off, and rub blister well in. Tie so that she cannot bite the parts. In twenty-four hours rub well again. Let her leg loose now, but if the bone slips out, tie leg forward again. In twenty-four hours longer wash off and apply sweet oil. Turn her in a box stall now, and oil every day. In three weeks blister again, and after that blister every four weeks. Keep her quiet in the box all winter. It is not probable you will need to tie the leg forward after the first time. V.

HORSE OWNERS! USE

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM. A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Removes all bunches from Horses. Impossible to produce scar or bluish. Send for descriptive circulars. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Can.



WHAT'S IT WORTH? How much more would your horse be worth if you could cure its Heaves? INTERNATIONAL HEAVE CURE will do the work in a short time and greatly increase the value of your horse. SEND DIRECT. If your dealer does not handle it send us 50c. and we will forward you one 50c. package, express prepaid, with the agreement that if you are not satisfied with the results your money will be refunded. Our guarantee is backed by a paid-in capital of \$2,000,000, and as to our responsibility we refer you to the editor of this paper or to any of the commercial agencies. Veterinary Department. Our veterinary will be glad to give you his advice as to the method of treating any disease to which your stock may be subject, absolutely free. Simply write us and answer the following questions: 1. How many head of stock have you? 2. Where did you read this advertisement? PREPARED ONLY BY INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO. TORONTO, CANADA.

\$100 REWARD

for any case of colic, curb, splints, contracted or knotted cords, recent shoe boils, splints or callous that cannot be permanently and positively cured, if directions are followed, by TUTTLE'S ELIXIR.

It relieves and cures Spavins, Ring Bone, Cockle Joints, Scratches, Grease Feet, Founder, Sore Shoos and Shoulders, Bruises, Wire Cuts, Galls and Badly Cut Hooves, Pneumonia, Distemper, Choked Places, etc. Used and endorsed by Adams Express Co., Chicago Fire Department and others. Tuttle's American Worm Powders never fail. Tuttle's Family Elixir stops the pains and aches of mankind instantly. Our 100-page book, "Veterinary Experience" free. Tuttle's Elixir Co., 66 Beverly St., Boston, Mass. Beware of all other Elixirs. Tuttle's is the only genuine! Avoid all blisters; they are only temporary relief. LYMAN, KNOX & SON, AGENTS, Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

WHY NOT IN CANADA? STEVENS' OINTMENT

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

FIVE MINUTES' TREATMENT

As used in the Royal Stables. No Blemish. Directions with every Box. 50 Years' Success!!

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

Martin, Bole & Wynne WINNIPEG, MAN.

TERRA NOVA STOCK FARM Aberdeen - Angus Cattle. The Champion herd of Western Canada, headed by Imp. Prince of Benton, twice Champion of Dominion Exhibition. All of the best families represented. Young stock for sale from both imported and home-bred cows. Can ship on C. P. R. or C. N. R. Prices reasonable. S. MARTIN, Rounthwaite, Man.

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

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

"As Shakespeare says," remarked Cassidy, who was fond of airing his "bookishness" occasionally, "what's in a name?"

A London cabman had brought suit against a woman for not paying the legal fare, and his constant remark was, "She ain't a lady."

"Do you know a lady when you see one?" asked the Judge. "I do, yer Honor. Last week a lady gave me a sov'rin instead of a shillin', and I called: 'Beg pardon, madam, I've got a sov'rin instead of a shillin', and she shouts back: 'Well, you old fool, keep the change and get drunk with it!' That's wot I calls a lady!"

During his residence in Canada Ernest Thompson Seton, the well-known writer of nature books, visited Niagara often. Recently he said:

"Sometimes at Niagara I would fraternize with the cabbies there. I would ask them to tell me the odd comments on the Falls that they had heard strangers and foreigners make from time to time. Many an odd comment I would come upon in this way. As odd as any was that which an Englishman made."

"This Englishman, a porter in London, had come all the way across the Atlantic in December, when the rates were low, to see Niagara. The spectacle had somewhat disappointed him. He said to a caddy, over a mug of ginger beer, on the night of his arrival:

"As for the Falls, they're handsome, quite so. But they don't quite answer my expectations. Besides, I got thoroly vetted and lost me 'at. I prefer to look at 'em in a hengraving, in 'ot weather, in the 'ouse."

"What's the matter, old man?" he said as they met the next morning after. "You look blue." "I feel blue."

"But last night you were the jolliest member of our party." "I felt jolly."

"You acted like a boy just let out of school." "I felt like one."

"You said that your wife had gone away for the first time in three years, and there wasn't anyone to say a word if you went home and kicked over the mantel-clock?"

"I remember." "You said that if you stayed out until four o'clock there was no one to look at you reproachfully, and sigh, and make you feel mean."

"Yes, and I stayed out until four o'clock, didn't I?" "You certainly did."

"And I gave a war-whoop on the front doorstep." "Yes, and you sang a verse from a comic opera song, and tried to dance a clog."

"Yes, and my wife missed that train. Now, please go away and let me alone."

John W. Gates, in the breathing times in his fight on the Gould system, delights to tell a story of a German butcher in New York.

"There was a bretty young womans who one of my markets came at," runs the legend, "who a leg of lambs for her dinner would buy. She had no married been long yet alretty, und vas greens about marketing, py grachus."

"Vat kind uv legs uf lambs you will have?" mine glerk he asks her, bolite as possible. "It is company ve vill have the dinner fer," she says, "und my husband to get the best says."

WANT MONEY FOR SKINS

We buy all kinds of RAW FURS. We are the largest manufacturers of furs in the world, and can pay better prices than dealers who have to sell to others, who then sell to us. Write to-day for our price list and market letter.

REVILLON BROS., LTD., 134 McGill St., Montreal.

HIGH PARK GALLOWAYS. At present I am offering for sale several bulls from 6 to 20 months old, and a few heifers from 1 to 3 years old, prizewinners and bred from prizewinning stock. Will sell at right prices, and satisfaction guaranteed. Robt. Shaw, Brantford, Ont. Sta. & P. O. Box 294.

SCARCLIFFE FARM HEREFORDS

YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE. WRITE AT ONCE FOR PRICES. BING & WILSON, GLENELLA, MAN.

Prices Reasonable. Terms Easy Correspondence Solicited.

P. F. HUNTLEY, Breeder of Registered HEREFORDS. P. O. box 154, Lacombe, Alta., N.-W. T. Inspection of herd invited. Farm two miles east of town.

Poplar Grove HEREFORDS. Western Canada's leading herd. Young Bulls and Females for Sale. J. E. MARPLES, DELEAU, MAN.

Alberta Pure-bred Herefords. Bull calves, 9 to 12 months old, \$75 to \$100. Bull calves, 12 to 15 months old, \$100 to \$125. Heifer calves, 9 to 12 months old, \$60. Heifer calves, 12 to 15 months old, \$70. Heifers, 15 to 18 months old, \$80. Heifers, 2 years old, bred, \$100. For full particulars write to J. T. PARKER, Lethbridge, Alta. Box 11.

Aberdeen-Angus CATTLE. Herd headed by imported Leader of Dalmeny. My cows are sired by the leading bulls of America. I have a fine lot of young cows, bulls and heifers for sale. My bulls are from 12 to 22 months old. Come and see my cattle, or write for prices. M. C. Willford, Harmony, Minn.

W. CLIFFORD, Breeder of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, has a herd of 40 head on his farm, 1/2 mile from AUSTIN STA., MAN.

FOR SALE—Bulls from 3 to 18 months old; also a few choice heifers. All from imported stock or the best strains in Canada and the United States. Farmers, why not improve your stock by buying a RED POLLED BULL? The best for beef and butter. We have some good ones for sale, and the price is right. H. V. CLENDENING, Bradwardine, Man.

Drumrossie Shorthorns—"Drumrossie Chief" =29832—and "Orange Chief" =52966—at head of herd. Young things for sale at all times. J. & W. SHARP, Lacombe, Alta.

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

Maple Grove Stock Farm—For sale: Three SHORTHORN BULLS, all by Lord Missile of Nings, three winner of first at Winnipeg. W. M. RYAN, Nings, Man.

Gossip.

The day after the wedding. "I suppose, Henry," said the old gentleman to the new son-in-law, "that you are aware the check for \$5,000 I put among your wedding presents was merely for effect?" "Oh, yes, sir," responded the cheerful Henry, "and the effect was excellent. The bank cashed it this morning without a word."

Dr. Wines was formerly the principal of a boys' school. One day he had occasion to "trounce" a boy, and it is to be supposed did the work thoroughly. The lad took his revenge in a way that the doctor himself could not help laughing at.

Dr. Wines' front door bore a plate, on which was the one word, "Wines." The boy wrote an addition in big letters, so that the inscription ran: "Wines and Other Lickers."

This story is told of a young gentleman going to the British Wesleyan Theological Institution: His father was very anxious that he should not be plunged into any feminine entanglements. So he wrote to the governor to that effect. The next thing the father heard was that his son was appointed to take a ladies' class. The father remonstrated. The governor wrote back saying that the safety of his son was in numbers. The father wrote back to say that the safety of his son was in exodus. The chronicler, unfortunately, does not relate the sequel to this pentateuchal repartee.

DEVELOPING MARKETS FOR BUTTER

The Dairy Division of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, has again this year operated a number of creameries in the Northwest Territories, so that farmers in districts adapted to dairying might be able to obtain a cash income from their cows until such a time as they are able to carry on the work for themselves. Considerable attention has recently been devoted to developing new markets for the butter produced, and the results have been quite satisfactory. In spite of the fact that the price of butter in Eastern Canada has been lower this year than last, the patrons of the Northwest creameries have received an average net price of 20.98 cents a pound for the butter manufactured from the cream supplied by them, over a cent a pound more than in 1903, and the highest price ever obtained for the season's output of the Government creameries.

British Columbia has naturally been the chief market for Territorial butter in the past, and still continues to take the bulk of the shipments. Freight rates and other expenses are so heavy that a satisfactory trade with Great Britain cannot be carried on at present, but a considerable export trade is being developed with Japan and other Oriental countries. Before the Osaka Exposition there was scarcely any Canadian butter sold to Japan, but in spite of the war some 34,000 pounds have been shipped to that country from the Government Creameries during the first ten months of this year. The total consumption of butter in Japan is not large, but there are indications of a decided increase in demand for the Canadian article at the close of the war.

The Yukon butter trade is also being recovered for Canada. The total amount consumed in that territory annually is over 500,000 pounds, of which nearly 200,000 pounds has this year been contributed by the Government creameries in the Northwest Territories. When the country was first opened, several shipments of tinned butter sent up by Canadian firms were found to be very inferior in quality, and consequently the Canadian article got a bad name and the market was practically monopolized by the United States. Indeed, until 1903 about the only Canadian butter used in the Yukon was that sent to the Mounted Police. Meanwhile the Dairy Division had been testing various styles of tins and other packages, and had found that a first-class article properly packed, could be shipped there at a profit. Orders for 90,000 pounds were received last year, and the amount has been more than doubled this season, as mentioned above. W. A. CLEMONS.

Advertisement for Sharples Tubular Separators. The Only Modern Separator Bowl. Why buy a separator filled with bottomless cake pans, punched and bent sections of stove pipe, or other complicated parts? The only modern bowl has no contraptions; is as simple, light and easily handled as any woman could wish. The illustration shows it. Write for catalog K-186 and learn about the best and most attractive separator ever built—the Tubular. Canadian Transfer Points: Winnipeg, Toronto, Quebec, St. John, N. B., Calgary, Alberta. Address: The Sharples Co., Chicago, Ill. P. M. Sharples, West Chester, Pa.

FOR SALE—A thoroughbred JERSEY BULL CALF

five months old, sired by Jas. Walsham's bull, "Golden Prince of Brampton," dam "Daisy of Portage." "Golden Prince of Brampton" took diploma at Ottawa and Winnipeg. Apply to Chas. J. Robertson, Portage la Prairie, Man.

3 BULL CALVES

sired by Choice Goods—40741—. We have also three older bulls and a number of heifers that we will sell cheap in order to make room for young stock.

In Yorkshires, we can supply a few boars sired by Imported Dalmeny Turk 2nd. These are fit for service. Walter James & Sons, ROSSER, MAN.

Shorthorn Bulls, Heifers and Heifer Calves for Sale.

The get of Sir Colin Campbell (Imp.)—28878—and General—30390—. Cows all ages, in calf or calf at foot. Seventy head to choose from. Three Clydesdale Stallions two and three years old. Also mares and fillies, Leicester Sheep, both sexes. Stock always on hand. Geo. Rankin & Sons, Hamiota, Man.

Grandview Herd. Scotch Shorthorns.

Herd headed by Crimson Chief =24057—and Trout Creek Favorite. Stock for sale at all times. Correspondence solicited. J. A. WILSON, Innisfail, Alberta, Farm 3 miles south of town.

Scotch Shorthorns

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

SPRINGBANK HERD OF SHORTHORNS

Headed by Baron's Heir (38487), prizewinner at Winnipeg, Brandon and Edmonton. FOR SALE: 15 young bulls, 2 years and under, of the low-set, beefy type. Good handlers and some extra good show cattle among them. Prices moderate, quality right. S. R. ENGLISH, Warwick, Alta.

SHORTHORNS

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

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

BARGAINS IN SHORTHORNS

Nobteman (Imp.), a Winnipeg winner, of Nonpareil breeding, and **Pilgrim (Imp.)**, a massive, smooth, red bull; also **Nonpareil Prince**, a straight Nonpareil two-year-old, winner of first at Winnipeg, 1904, and **Fairview Prince**, same age, another winner this year, along with

FIFTEEN YOUNGER BULLS

fit for service, is **JOHN G. BARRON'S** present offering for sale. Mr. Barron is crowded for room, so will dispose of heifers and cows at rock-bottom prices.

JOHN G. BARRON, CARBERRY, MANITOBA.



TROUT OREEK SHORTHORNS

A few very choice bulls and females, both imp. and home-bred, with superior breeding.

Send for Catalogue.

JAMES SMITH, W. D. FLATT,
Manager, Hamilton, Ont.



Ogilvie's Ayrshires

Have competed with the best of the breed on the continent, and have won the aged herd 8 out of a possible of 9 times, besides a very large share of other honors. Present offering: A grand lot of young bulls and heifers by Douglasdale and Black Prince. See them at Toronto Exhibition.

Robert Hunter, Manager, Lachine Rapids, Que.
Farm near Montreal. One mile from electric cars.

GOSSIP.

Alex. Stevenson, of Killarney, Man., owns a fine bunch of Shorthorns, headed by Bracelet's Hero =38591=, sweepstakes bull at Killarney Fair in 1903, a compact, blocky fellow of approved type, thick and low, sired by the thrice champion Winnipeg bull, Sittytown Hero 7th. Another of Sittytown Hero's get is Brookside May 3rd, a fine two-year-old heifer, out of a Crimston Chief dam, who when in her yearling form won first at Killarney Fair. Mr. Stevenson's herd numbers over 30. The matrons are a fine large lot, and the young stock, which are all sired by Bracelet's Hero, promise to have plenty of size, combined with quality.

Gorrell Bros., of Pilot Mound, breeders of Shorthorns, have a very nice herd, headed by Calthness Duke =45619=, by Calthness =22065=. He is a fine, thick three-year-old roan, of fair size, good quality, and proving to be a good sire. The cows and young stock make a fine showing. One of the most prominent among the matrons is the white cow Minnie May, by Hillary =18071=. She is a large, deep cow, and a good breeder. Her heifer, a fine, blocky, thick one, is by Calthness. Cinderella, another of the best, is a thick, grand cow, sired by Achilles. The nine-year-old Pembina Rose is an excellent breeder, sired by Corbett =19199=. Her present calf, a fine roan heifer, is thick and growthy, and is the get of Calthness. The following are some of the two and three-year-olds, all got by Defender: Queen Victoria, out of Victrola, a good thick young cow. Another of the same age is Miss Posey; also Cinderella Butterfly, a two-year-old, of fine type; another good one, same age, with calf to Calthness Duke, is Rosetta. The calves are making excellent progress. They are a growthy lot, sired by Calthness Duke.

RAILWAYS MAY ENDANGER LIVE-STOCK TRADE.

Henry Wade, registrar of live stock at the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont., speaking recently of the efforts of the railways to upset the agreement permitting half rates on the shipment of pure bred stock for breeding purposes, said that any such withdrawal of the privilege would cause a fierce and open rebellion among live stock dealers. Mr. Wade thought that the action of the railways had been provoked by the certificate juggling methods occasionally practiced, by which dealers got the half rate on unregistered stock. Resentment against this had probably stirred the railways to act as they were doing. In any event, the withdrawal of the privilege would be very unfair. He had thought the railways had seen the benefit of the half rate arrangement to all concerned and was, therefore, surprised at the move.

"The effect on live stock trade would be very bad," declared the registrar, adding that it would place pure bred stock on the same level, shipping rates considered, as scrub lots. The shipper would be charged more than he has been paying, a very decided hardship to him, and there would be naturally a check in the movement throughout the country of pure bred stock.—Calgary Herald.

13 First-class Young Bulls

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

ARTHUR JOHNSTON GREENWOOD, ONT.

Public Sale of Fine Grove SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE. We will sell in covered Sale Pavilion, on our farm here, on Thursday, Jan. 19th, the day following the dispersion sale of the great Miller herd of Shorthorns at Brougham, Ont.: 22 young bulls, 22 heifers and cows, and 15 pairs of Shropshire ewes. A first-class opportunity for those who wish to purchase herd headers, and also for those who wish to increase their herd or flocks in first-class blood, or those who wish to establish new herd or flocks. Special advertisement of sale at an early date, and also catalogues of the animals. **W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Ltd.,** Rockland, Ont.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS, STRATHROY STATION & P. O.

Shorthorns and Clydesdales. 85 Shorthorns to select from. Present offering: 14 young bulls of splendid quality and serviceable age, and cows and heifers of all ages. Also one (imp.) stallion and two brood mares. Farm 1 1/2 miles north of town.

PLEASE DON'T

Imagine because we sold some cattle at Hamilton that we have none left to offer.

WE HAVE

some good SHORTHORNS, both male and female.

IF YOU

want any, write us specification, and we will tell you frankly whether we have it.

JOHN CLANAY, H. CARGILL & SON, Manager, Cargill, Ont.

FOR SALE

Stock Bull, Diamond Jubilee (imp.) 28861, (69583) A. H. B. 141460, bred by J. Marr, Cairnbrodie, Scotland, also 5 two-year-old heifers, 14 one-year-old heifers, 2 one-year-old bulls; 30 calves, male and female; calves and one-year-olds sired by Imp. Diamond Jubilee and two-year-olds bred to him. **Fitzgerald Bros.,** Mount St. Louis P. O., Elmvale Station, G. T. R.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM 1854.

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

BRONCHITIS.

A litter of pigs have a wheezing cough, and are not as hearty as they should be.

J. M.

Ans.—They have bronchitis, probably of an infectious nature, and it is doubtful if they will do any good. Move all pigs not affected into other quarters. Then close all openings in the pen, and burn sulphur as long as you can stand the fumes. When you can stand them no longer open doors, etc., to admit fresh air. Do this again in ten days, and repeat every ten days as long as necessary. Give the pens a thorough washing with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid, and follow in a few days with a thorough coat of hot limewash with five per cent carbolic acid, before putting fresh stock in them. V.

ECZEMA.

For some time my road team has had pimples, and one has had a rough coat.

R. C.

Ans.—They have a skin disease that is hard to treat without clipping, and it is too late to clip them now. Purge each with seven drams aloes and two drams ginger (see details for purging in answer to G. C., this column). After purgation ceases, give each one ounce Fowler's solution of arsenic night and morning every alternate week. Wash the affected parts (being sure to get the dressing on the skin) twice daily with corrosive sublimate, 40 grains; water, one quart. The coats of the horses will not improve much until they shed in the spring. You cannot convert a rough, long, strawy coat into a fine, glossy one in cold weather.

ITCHY LEGS.

Clydesdale horse appears to have an itchiness in his hind legs. He pounds the floor with hind feet at a tremendous rate, bites his legs, and rubs them together.

G. D. C.

Ans.—Some horses of the heavy, hairy-legged classes, especially those of the beefy or round-boned type, are particularly predisposed to this condition, and it is very hard to check the itchiness. Purge him with nine drams aloes and two drams ginger. Follow up with one and one-half ounce Fowler's solution of arsenic night and morning for two weeks. Dress the legs twice daily with a solution of corrosive sublimate, 30 grains to a quart of water. Care must be taken to get the solution rubbed well into the skin each time. This, on account of the hair, requires considerable time and trouble. V.

WORMS, ETC.

1. Colt three years old and yearling have worms.

2. Would you advise breeding to Clydesdale stallion with large puffs on hocks? Would such a sire be liable to produce colts that would develop the same defects?

H. J.

Ans.—1. Give the three-year-olds one dram each sulphate of copper, sulphate of iron, calomel and tartar emetic night and morning; and the yearling one-half that dose, for twelve doses. Then purge the three-year-olds with seven drams aloes and two drams ginger, and the yearlings with half that dose.

2. I would not select a sire with any undesirable conformation or with blemishes, as there is always a danger of an animal producing colts that will inherit a predisposition to any unsoundness with which he is affected. V.

INJURY TO COLT'S NECK.

About two months ago I wrote you re injury to colt's neck, and your veterinary diagnosed partial dislocation of the cervical vertebra. We treated as advised, and found the diagnosis correct. As the partial luxation had existed for four weeks, a complete recovery did not occur. The muscles on one side of the neck have fallen away, and there is an enlargement of the other side, and he staggers a little. J. P. M.

Ans.—As the dislocation existed for so long a time, it is probable there was a deposit of material that prevented complete reduction, and as a consequence, pressure upon the cord was not completely relieved. All that can be done now is to blister each side, the one to stimulate the muscles to growth and the other to stimulate the absorbents to remove or absorb the enlargement. Blister in the ordinary way once every month. It is possible he will completely recover. V.

Only a Trifling Cold

Has been the Lullaby Song of Many a Victim to their Last Long Sleep.

A cough should be loosened as speedily as possible, and all irritation allayed before it settles in the lungs. Once settled there Bronchitis and Consumption may follow.

DR. WOOD'S

NORWAY PINE SYRUP

is just the remedy you require. The virtues of the Norway Pine and Wild Cherry Bark, with other standard pectoral Herbs and Balsams, are skillfully combined to produce a reliable, safe and effectual remedy for all forms of Coughs and Colds.

Mr. N. D. Macdonald, Whyecocmagh, N.S., writes:—"I think it my duty to let people know what great good Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup did for me. I had a bad cold, which settled in my chest, and I could get nothing to cure it till I tried Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. The first bottle helped me wonderfully, and the third one cured me. Price 25 cents per bottle.

Spring Grove Stock Farm SHORTHORN CATTLE & LINCOLN SHEEP.



First herd prize and sweepstake, Toronto Exhibition, 3 years in succession. Head headed by the imported Dutch-bred bull, **Ross Manning**, and **White Hall Ramsden**. Present crop of calves sired by **Imp. Prince Sunbeam**, 1st Toronto, 1903. High-class stock, home of all ages for sale. Also prizewinning Lincoln.

Apply **T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT.**

MAPLE SHADE SHORTHORNS



Nine young bulls fit for service. Showing the finest Cruickshank breeding. Good Size, Quality, Flesh and Bone.

Inspection invited. Catalogues on application.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin P. O., Ont.

PRIZEWINNING AYRSHIRES

Imported bulls from the best milking strains in Scotland head the herd of 75 head. Winnings for 1905 at Toronto and Ottawa; The gold medal and 4 first prize herds; 35 prizes in all—15 firsts, 6 seconds, 5 thirds, 5 fourths. In the Pan-American milk test the 3 first Ayrshires were from this herd. Quality, size, milk and tests is our aim. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Price and particulars, apply to **Mr. J. B. BODEN, Manager, St. Anne de Bellevue, P. O. G. T. R. and C. P. R. stations on the farm. 2 1/2 miles west of Montreal.**

140 - JERSEYS - 140

to choose from. 74 First Prizes, 1904. We have what you want, male or female.

B. H. BULL & Son, Brampton, Ont. Phone 68.

AMERICAN LEICESTER BREEDERS' ASSN.

A. W. Smith, Pres., Maple Lodge, Ont. Pedigrees now being received for Vol. 5. For information, blanks, etc., address **Mr. A. J. TEMPLE, Sec., Cameron, Ill., U.S.A.**

MOUNT FARM BERKSHIRES

CHOICE-BRED STOCK now for sale; PAIRS SUPPLIED NOT AKIN. Inspection requested, and correspondence invited and promptly answered.

C. G. BULSTRODE, Mount Farm, QU'APPELLE, ASSA.

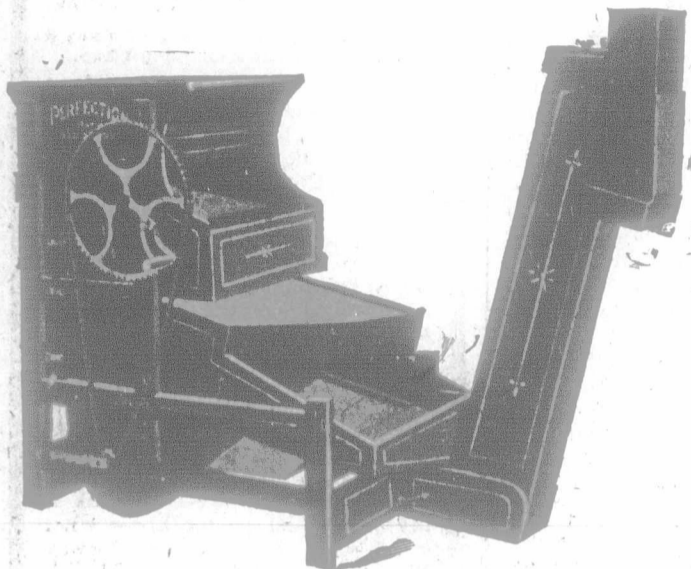
T. E. M. BANTING

BANTING, MAN. Breeder of Prize Tamworths. Some fine young stock for sale.

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

DIRECT FROM MAKERS TO THE FARMER

Special Cash Offer



Perfection Grain Separators

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

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

None Can Equal It. Every Mill Guaranteed

ORDER AT ONCE.

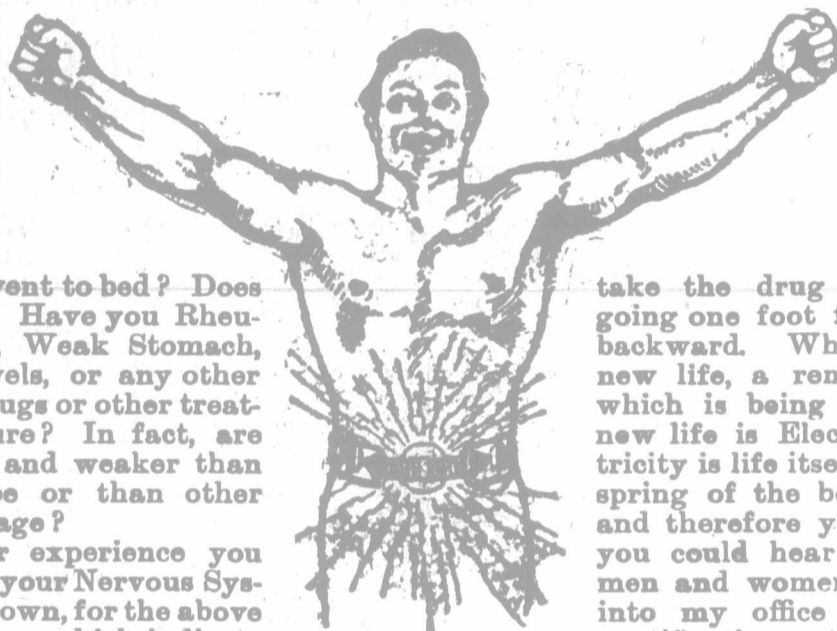
The Brandon Machine Works Co., Ltd.

BRANDON, MANITOBA.

HERE IS NERVE STRENGTH

Are you losing your grip? Do you grow tired from the least physical or mental exertion? Are you losing your ambition? Do you get up as unrefreshed as when you went to bed? Does your back ache? Have you Rheumatism, Sciatica, Weak Stomach, Constipated Bowels, or any other ailment which drugs or other treatments fail to cure? In fact, are you feeling older and weaker than you ought to be or than other men are at your age?

If this is your experience you may be sure that your Nervous System is breaking down, for the above symptoms are those which indicate nerve exhaustion. The man whose nerves are strong is the picture of health, acts like a strong, healthy man, makes no complaints of



his physical condition, is ambitious, strenuous and inspiring to his fellows and enjoys life.

If you need a renewal of strength don't take the drug route—it is like going one foot forward and two backward. What you want is new life, a renewal of vitality which is being exhausted. This new life is Electricity, for Electricity is life itself. It is the main-spring of the body. You lack it, and therefore you are weak. If you could hear what the cured men and women say who come into my office to express their gratification at the result of using my method of rebuilding their bodies, you would understand the enthusiasm that inspires me when I say to you

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT

IS THE GRANDEST INVENTION OF THIS GRAND AGE OF ELECTRICAL DISCOVERY. When used as directed it never fails to cure. It is pleasant so use, never burns nor annoys, as do the cheap imitations, and does its work while you sleep.

FREE ELECTRIC ATTACHMENT FOR MEN.

I have room only in this notice to publish a few examples of cures; if you would like to read more and know where to get outside information as to what my Belt is doing in the way of curing diseases that baffle the doctors and drug shops, write me for reference and I will gladly send it.

This is Convincing Evidence of the Claims I Make.

"I have given your Belt a fair trial and am delighted to say that it has cured me of heart, lung and kidney trouble."—**GEO. HELMAN, Sr., 17 William St., Glebe, Ottawa, Ont.**

"I wore your Belt for about three months, and it cured me completely of lumbago. That is over a year ago, and I have never felt a return of it since."—**GEO. A. MADGETT, 178 Stanley Ave., Hamilton, Ont.**

"I have been wearing your Belt only thirty days, and my back is almost cured, and have had only one loss in that time."—**JAMES McTAGGART, Sonya, Ont.**

Wherever you are, I think I can give you the name of a man in your town that I have cured. Just send me your address and let me try. This is my twenty-fourth year in the business of pumping new vim into worn-out humanity, and I've got cures in nearly every town on the map.

I know how skeptical people are after paying out hundreds of dollars without getting any benefit, and know that many would pay after they were cured. To those I say, set aside those prejudices, give me evidence of your honesty by offering me reasonable security for the Belt. I will arrange it with necessary attachments suitable for your case, express it to you, and you can

WEAR IT UNTIL CURED AND PAY ME WHEN THE WORK IS DONE.

CAUTION. Beware of the man who offers to give you something for nothing. Nothing of value is given away. The "Free Belt" man (which in reality is only a scheme to foist some worthless article upon you at a small price), or the one offering a "just-as-good" belt for a few dollars, is not to be trusted. There is but one way to apply electricity properly in your case, and if you can't do that you had better not use it at all.

I have a beautifully illustrated book which every man or woman ought to read.

FREE BOOK. If you can't call send for it to-day. I'll give you a free test if you call and demonstrate how and why electricity cures. **Don't Delay. Write To-day.** **FREE CONSULTATION.**

DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN, 130 YONGE STREET, TORONTO, CAN.
OFFICE HOURS—9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Wednesdays and Saturdays to 8.30 p.m.

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

GOSSIP.

"At this point," said the narrator, "she broke down and wept scalding tears." "My goodness," exclaimed the listener, "she must have been boiling with rage."

THE DELEAU WHITEFACES.

Marples and Herefords are names which have been linked together by stockmen, visitors of fairs, ranchers and farmers and other lovers of high-class beef cattle. Mr. Marples has not been seen at the fairs recently with his cattle, but he is still doing business at the old stand, as witness the report below from the Farmer's Advocate field man when on a visit to Poplar Grove Farm.

At this farm are seven fine Shetland ponies, several of them noted prize winners. Hamlet, the stallion in service, is a son of Chestnut 3572, winner of 1st at Illinois State Fair in 1899, 1900, 1901 and 1902 and 1st at New York Horse Show and Chicago in 1902, also 2nd at the Pan American, Buffalo, being beaten only by his illustrious sire, the Prince of Wales. Hamlet, rising 3 years, is 40 inches high and a beautiful little pony; as a foal he won first at New York State fair. A very pretty spotted mare, 10 years old and only 36 inches high along with her 2-year-old colt, which promises to be still smaller, made a pretty pair; Topsy and Talma are a beautiful little team, and go well hitched to buggy of suitable size. One little black foal, 6 months old, sired by the champion Prince of Wales and out of an imported dam, promises to be an extra fine stallion, being full of quality and very small. Mr. Marples has several suitable rigs, both single and double, and quite a few fine sets of harness, some black, others tan, and can put up a swell turn-out for a horse show.

The Herefords.

The Herefords at "Poplar Grove Farm" are the outstanding feature, and at the time of our recent visit were in excellent form, although not long in their winter quarters. For uniformity in the entire herd and growthiness in the younger members, coupled with quality and good size, according to age, a better lot would be hard to find. The breeding of this herd has received able and careful attention and each infusion of new blood that has been introduced, through the purchase of sires, has been selected from the combined standpoint of individual fitness and pedigree worth. The present stock bull, Ring Improver 137748, of the Red Cross strain, is by Improver 94020, a noted show and stock bull, which T. F. B. Sotham imported from England to improve on the Corroctor strain. Ring Improver was bred by Sotham, dam Princess Jenny (imp.), by Horatius, a noted bull. This young two-year-old bull has already established his record as a sire of worth, and his calves are coming like himself, deep, level, smooth and growthy. The matrons are a large, uniform, smooth lot, and when turned loose in the large yard present a splendid appearance, being well marked in addition to their other good qualities. The following is the breeding of a few:

Princess—sire Valentine, dam Constance of Breeze Lawn. Countess of Poplar Grove—sire Spotless of Ingleside, dam by Tom Wilton. Isabel—sire Cronkhill Chief, dam Belle of Felhampton (imp.), by Cronkhill Monarch. Blanche of Poplar Grove—sire Spotless of Ingleside, dam Duchess of Poplar Grove by Sir Roger de Coverley. Gem and Brenda of Poplar Grove, both by Spotless, are all excellent breeding cows. Etta of Poplar Grove, sire Rex Second of Ingleside, is a grand three-year-old, very blocky and smooth as an egg, with a sweet feminine appearance. Among the 2-year-olds is the thick, curly-coated, grand, deep heifer, Silver Bell, by Duxmoor Ingleside. Matchless of Poplar Grove by the same sire, Pearl of Poplar Grove, sire Spotless of Ingleside, a thick, smooth heifer of approved type. Over a dozen grand yearling heifers were noticed among them; the following thick growthy daughters of Duxmoor Ingleside: Royal Duchess; Dorcas; Lillian of Poplar Grove; Bonnie Girl; Poplar Grove Lassie; Snowflake; Lady Winsome; Flash of Poplar Grove and Fairy of Poplar Grove. The head and front of the former stock bull at Poplar Grove Farm, Duxmoor Ingleside, was mounted and adorned the Canadian Exhibit at the World's Fair, St. Louis. The Dominion Government purchased it from Mr. Marples for that purpose.

The calves are a thrifty, growthy lot, are by Ring Improver and number about 23, 11 of them being quite young at the time of our recent visit. In looking them over carefully we singled out one exceptionally fine young bull calf, Improver of Poplar Grove, calved April 15th, 1904—sire Ring Improver, dam Milly of Poplar Grove, out of a grand imported cow. The granddam of this calf was in her 18th year when the young bull's dam was born.

Mr. Marples has 12 very promising young bulls for sale, ranging from 8 to 16 months. They are well fed and freely exercised and give every promise of developing into excellent herd-headers. A unique feature of the barnyard is a wild duck, where it is quite at home. It, along with its mate, was hatched on the Marples Farm, the eggs being found in early spring; about August first the two birds left and about the first days of December the present bird returned alone, its mate likely having been shot. It is so tame that it can be picked up while out in the open and carried into the henhouse.