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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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VOL. XL. WINNIPEG, MAN. DECEMBER 20, 1905. LONDON, ONT. No. 691

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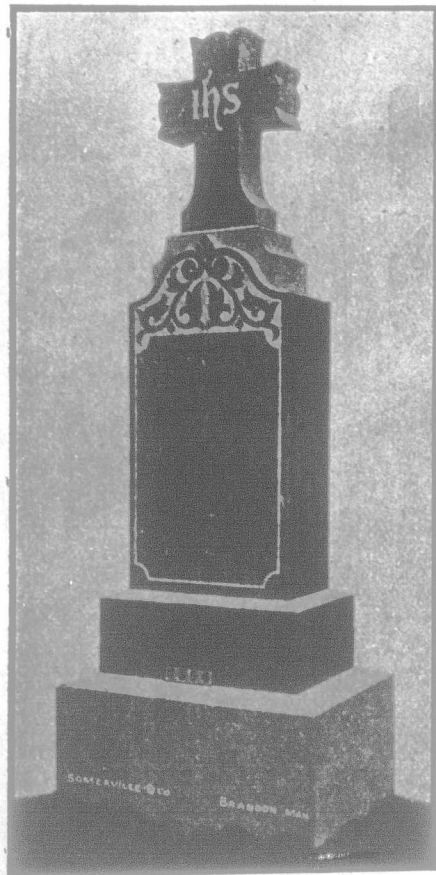
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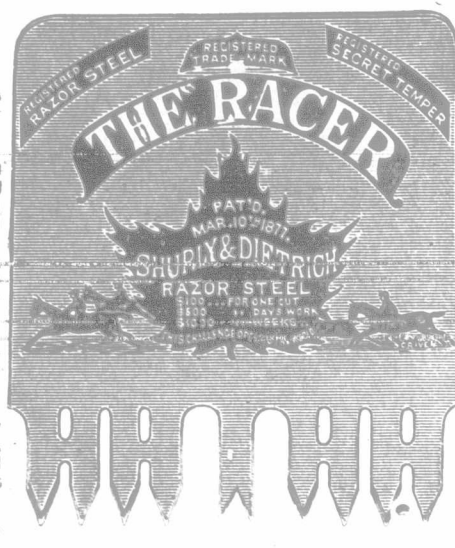
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 saws are elliptic ground thin back, requiring less set
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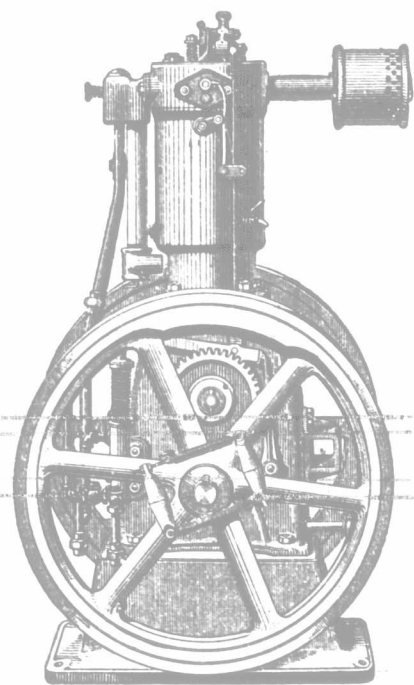
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In 8 sizes, churning from 1/2 to 30 gallons.

Improved Steel Frame. Patent Foot and Lever Drive.

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

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 St. Mary's, Ont.

Agriculture on Vancouver Island

The agriculture of Vancouver Island, like its surface, is somewhat varied. Among thousands of acres of "mountain rocks" we find valleys of wonderful fertility. Among these Comox may be mentioned as one of the best. This thriving little place is situated on the east side of the Island, about 150 miles from Victoria and a little farther north than Vancouver.

To reach Comox from Victoria by the quickest way, you would take one of the two trains which run daily over the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway, to Wellington, and get off at Nanaimo. By the way, this is the railway which was built by the late Hon. Robt. Dunsmuir, who owned large coal areas in the vicinity of Nanaimo. For building this road the Government gave Mr. Dunsmuir several thousand acres of land situated in the central part of the Island. This railway has lately been sold to the C. P. R., who are now making surveys north, with the intention of extending the road to Comox, or perhaps farther. The transfer of the railway included also the land grant. Much of this would be suitable for agriculture if cleared of its enormous growth of timber, but that means work. Stumping by ordinary methods in B. C. is a serious problem as well as very expensive, costing as much as ten dollars in some cases for the removal of one stump.

I understand that the C. P. R. have in contemplation clearing some of this land in a wholesale way with large and powerful machinery, thus getting it ready for settlers before they sell it. In this way, the timber taken off will probably pay the cost of clearing, and the value of the land will be greatly increased from an agricultural standpoint. Some of the best of this land is situated in the vicinity of Nanaimo, where there are already some nice little farms. One of the mining companies divided quite a large tract of land into five-acre lots, and sold it to miners at reasonable rates. This system encourages the miners to build homes for themselves, making them more prosperous and contented and less liable to leave on slight provocation.

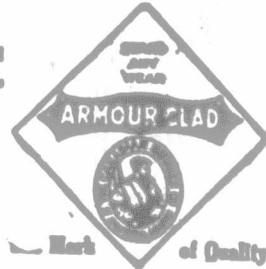
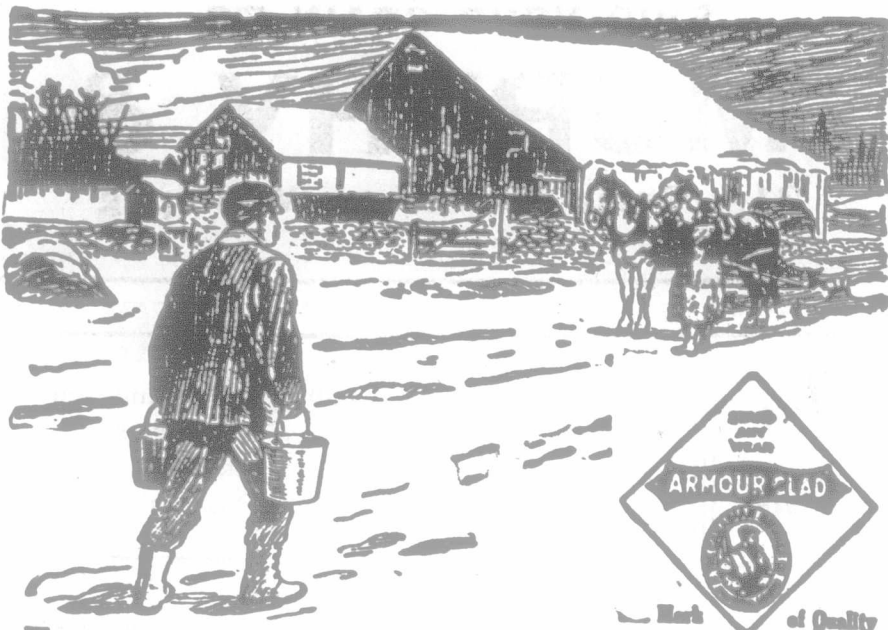
The idea might be introduced into other mining sections with good effect. Just back of the town of Nanaimo, one of the mining companies has a 300-acre farm of its own, which is largely utilized in growing hay for the mules and horses which are worked in the mines. However, some of the farm is used in growing grain and roots, which do well in an ordinary season.

Dairying is quite an important feature among the farmers of this section. There is a cream-gathering creamery at Nanaimo which does a very good business and turns out a good quality of butter.

But I started to tell you about Comox. To go there from Nanaimo, you board the C. P. R. boat called the City of Nanaimo, which sails from Comox twice each week, calling at a few places on the way. The village of Courtney in the Comox district is located in a rich valley, where the tidal waters meet the waters of the River Comox. By overflowing its banks occasionally and depositing rich sediment from the hills, this little river has built up some farms of wonderful fertility. Some of the farmers have made money on the places, and would be insulted if you offered them less than one hundred dollars per acre for their farms. This section is well suited for dairying, and the farmers are wisely following that trend. They have a creamery here which is fairly well supported, and besides this there are several farmers who make from one to three thousand dollars' worth at home. There is a good local market at Cumberland, a mining town, only six miles distant, where butter usually sells at 30c., and pork at 9c. to 10c. per lb. Roots grow exceedingly well in this locality, and may be left in the ground all winter and taken as needed. Clover, too, can be grown very easily, as well as corn and grain of all kinds. So, with the above prices prevailing for dairy products and pork, what would prevent the farmers making money in the dairy business?

There is another problem which is perhaps the most serious question the farmers have to consider. That is the eradication of weeds.

In this fertile soil and mild climate, the growth of weeds is almost a continuous performance. Already the Can-



Frosty, snowy or sloppy weather means cold, wet feet, chilblains and misery, unless your feet are protected by **ARMOUR CLAD** Lumberman's and Boots.

Weather and waterproof, comfortable, and made to stand any wear. All styles.

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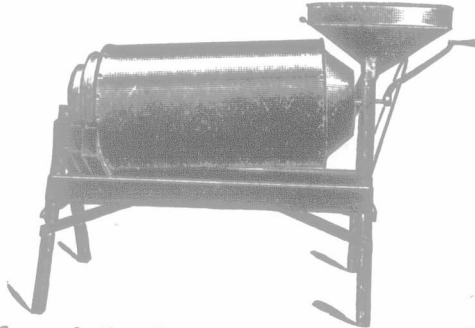
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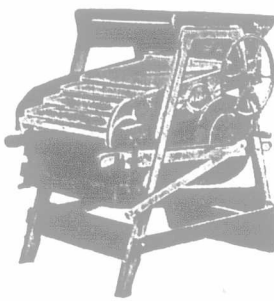
Built in Winnipeg to Suit Manitoba and Territorial Grain

This mill takes the lead in thoroughness of work. It will separate wheat and oats, barley and oats, timothy and clover, chess, cockle, wild mustard and wild oats from wheat or barley, rye from oats, wild buckwheat from flax; cleans peas, beans, corn, buckwheat and cockle. Almost a complete separation first time through. Oats and wheat sown together are separated perfectly by the Hero. Sold with or without bagger. Size: Width, 2 ft. 4 in.; length, 3 ft. 9 in.; height, 4 ft. 2 in.; weight, 150 lbs.; baggers, 30 lbs.

Write us for particulars and price.

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The oldest Incorporated Farmers' Mutual in the Northwest Territories. Correspondence solicited. Agents in unrepresented districts wanted. FARMERS, INSURE IN A HOME INSTITUTION.

ada thistle and other noxious weeds are claiming the farms by right of possession, and if a united effort is not made among the farmers to keep them in check and prevent the introduction of new varieties, the result will be serious. Weeds are going to be one of the big questions all along the coast, and it seems to me that if the Government enacted a law compelling their destruction, future generations would rise up and call it blessed. **BLUENOSE.**

If He were a Farmer.

The Rev. C. M. Sheldon, of Topeka, who has pointed to us the footsteps of Jesus, and who has made it clear what he would do if he were an editor, has told the Kansas Board of Agriculture what he would do if he were a farmer:

"First," declared Mr. Sheldon, "if I were a farmer, I would take some time in the course of my life to enjoy the scenery. A famous New England painter of animals, one who especially won reputation for his painting of cattle, once said, gravely, that he thought a cow in her grazing picked out the places in the meadow or on the hillsides where the scenery was of the best.

"Second, I would buy a good kodak and take pictures of various things on the farm. A good kodak with a developing machine, by means of which the pictures may be finished without the use of a dark room, can be bought with all the material necessary for a year for twenty-five dollars.

"Third, I would also provide my home with some kind of self-educating process which would be working itself out every day of the year. An intelligent and happy family on a farm in Vermont, with which I was acquainted for two years, took a Chautauqua course and graduated with honors.

"Fourth, I would consider the education of my children as necessary as the cultivation of my land or the development of new forms of vegetable life.

"Fifth, I would make it a special point to see that my house was furnished for my wife's comfort, so far as she shared in my work, as well as any other part of the farm.

"Sixth, I would consider my relation to the neighborhood in which I lived as an important factor in my life. In other words, I would not consider my duty as a farmer was done when I had made a good farm, had paid for it, educated my children, filled my own family life as full of happiness as possible; but should consider what lay around me in the lives of others as making a complete programme of life."—**[Christian Advocate]**

After three months of the hardest work ever done by any senior class of the Animal Husbandry Department of the Iowa State College, for representation on the student-judging team which will represent the college in the competition at the International Live-stock Exposition at Chicago, on Dec. 16th, 1905, the names of the six men having the highest standing have been announced. This year's team will be composed of R. A. Cave, Ames, Iowa; R. W. Crouse, Dyke, Iowa; C. F. Coverdale, Delmar, Iowa; S. A. Fry, Corydon, Iowa, and R. S. Gribbon, Minburn, Iowa, with L. E. Troeger, Storm Lake, Iowa, as alternate. Iowa students have won the famous Spoor trophy three times in succession, and it is now the property of the Animal Husbandry Department of the Iowa State College; also the new horse trophy, won at the last International Exposition.

Lemons used as soap will remove stains and roughness of hands. Baths of salt and cold water will rouse a sluggish skin, and will cure cold feet.

The taint of fish may be removed from the blades of knives and the prongs of forks by rubbing them with a piece of lemon peel.

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Each car receives our personal attention.

Prompt, businesslike treatment. Duplicate official certificates and freight bill attached to each account sale. Large advances by return mail after bill of lading reaches us.

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REFERENCES Canadian Bank of Commerce, R. G. Dunn & Co.,
The Bradstreet Co., or any Commission Agency
or Bank in the Country.

WO-SEE FARM For Sale

At a great bargain. It is a splendid investment, more especially for the successful Manitoban who wishes to retire from the prairie to the shelter and beautiful scenery of lake and mountain, combined with a salubrious climate. Temperature seldom falls to zero. Lake freezes over about once in three years for a short time. Wo-See Farm is situated on the Kootenay Lake, having half a mile of water frontage. Quarter of a mile from boat landing. 300 yards from railway station. Contains 55 1/2 acres, 35 1/2 acres being highly cultivated. Produced \$3,000 revenue this year. Will double next. Land, dwelling, stable, outbuildings, horses and implements all go for \$7,000. No waiting to clear or pioneer. Just move on and enjoy the luxuries and comforts of this beautiful health-restoring home. Terms \$2,000 cash. Balance can easily be obtained from the products of the land.

THIS IS A SNAP.

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

VOL. XL.

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NO. 691.

WINNIPEG, MAN. DECEMBER 20, 1905. LONDON, ONT.

Editorial.

The food adulteration investigations might be termed spicy reading, eh!

"While wise men come from the East, such always improve by coming West."—J. H. Ashdown. Amen!

The wandering band of bronchos may be solving the transportation problem for the glanders germ. Beware! Beware!

The Brandon Times of Nov. 30th says: "Give your horse an occasional sweet apple." At how much per barrel? Would you advise XXX or XX?

The Western farmer consumes a lot of canned goods—but not the U. S. article retailing there at 95 cents a dozen, on which there is a duty of 67½c. per dozen.

Should the making of an institute speaker or live-stock judges be considered an infant industry? Farmers would place them on the free list!

How many \$14-profit farmers were at the Tariff Commission at Brandon? Grain-growing only is not a profitable occupation in Beautiful Plains, by the statement presented.

A Winnipeg hardware man suggested that cement be placed on the free list. He stated "it might be considered a raw material." It certainly is considered so by the farmers.

Judging by the crowd of kids that met Santa Claus at the C. P. R. depot the other day, the old chap is, next to King Edward, the most popular man in the British dominions.

Turkey is not likely to be a common cause of indignation on Christmas Day in Winnipeg. The farmers' abstinence from turkey-raising has cheated many a struggling medico of his Xmas box.

After listening to a lengthy speech presenting the farmers' side of the tariff question, Mr. Patterson thirsted for knowledge on the lumber question. He was not bored; neither had he an attack of shingles.

In spite of the good intentions of the lumber manufacturer, the city man still kicks on the house rent. He ought to go on a homestead and live in a sod-house. The idea of him kicking—rediculous!

W. A. Farmer, Kildonan, has been sampling Ontario apples, and brought some to the Tariff Commission. Messrs. Fielding and Brodeur immediately disclaimed being from Ontario once they saw the apples.

The canned goods (Ont.) combine was exposed by Lawyer Pitblado before the Tariff Commission. He suggested removal of duty on American canned goods as the remedy, and now Ashdown wants the duty off can-openers. Fie!

Did it ever strike you how foolish to prate about the embargo, no risk of disease, etc., when a railroad across part of Ontario is liable to give a stop-over to hundreds of germs. It's generally the hog-cholera microbe that is put off, but there may be others.

The game must be played fair by the farmers; the manufacturers should not get all the attention, or they may get vain. The salmon canners and the pilots, the sugar chaps and the express companies. Be gentlemanly; it's not in good taste to monopolize one lady for the whole evening's entertainment.

As the farmer pays freight on his screenings in his wheat to the lake ports, and is only paid for the actual wheat, either the freight or the screenings should be remitted, or the price the said screenings bring should be credited him on his freight bill. No railway or elevator company has a right to preach a "weed-suppression doctrine" by sticking to something that does not belong to them. Yet, these screenings are better-fed than wasted.

Transportation via the magnificent waterway—the St. Lawrence—is made more expensive than via U. S. ports, so the Montreal Witness says, owing to bad pilotage. Grain-growers' and other farmers' associations might inject a little courage into Prefontaine, so that he would come to "grips" with the close corporation of habitant pilots. It is little use paying thousands of dollars to light that waterway when the whole work is nullified, splendid boats wrecked and lives risked in order to mollify a hundred French-Canadians.

Agitators of the Local Market.

The perennial question of discrimination in local wheat markets this year has assumed quite large proportions, and the wide variations in quotations at different points, even when the freight rates to lake ports are equal, have been sufficient to indicate the often-expressed opinions of the grain-growers that the dealers have a mutual understanding with regard to prices which operates to restrain trade. Farmers marketing wheat at different points along the railways have had ample evidence that the real competition in the wheat market is not between the operators of the straight-line elevators, but rather between a combination of these interests and the local mill-owners or buyers. In county towns it is generally understood that the buyers for the line elevators are given the option of advancing their prices for wheat five cents a bushel over the telegraphed quotations if there is an independent or local buyer on the same market who operates upon his own judgment. This contention is vindicated by the fact that in such a market prices invariably rule higher than in those where there are no independent buyers. From all appearances one would conclude that an independent buyer was more or less of a poacher on the special preserve of the line-elevator companies. Certain it is that he is a disturber of the equilibrium of low prices and the bull of the local wheat market. He usually has the first chance at a load of grain, and where he can get sufficient cars handles his full complement of the trade.

So disturbing an element as the independent buyer is upon a market naturally diverts trade from its usual channels. In the late fall farmers will often haul grain four, five, and even ten miles to a neighboring town for an advance of from two to five cents a bushel, and instances are numerous where all the expenses of hauling are cleared by selling in a market where an independent buyer operates. These conditions, however, have their disadvantages. The farmer should not be put to the necessity of hauling his grain an extra mile, and the continuance of the local buyer in business year after year is proof that the enhanced prices for which his operations are

responsible are not so high as to prohibit a legitimate profit. Nor should the farmers, who, from the fact of the more popular market being their natural trading point, be inconvenienced by an influx of grain from farms nearer to other markets.

Another phase of wheat marketing that appears to us to be more or less of an unnecessary drain upon the producer is the practice of turning over the light work of negotiating the sale of a car when loaded from a platform to a business man in town. Instances have come to our notice where men about town have induced farmers by comparisons between local elevator prices and Winnipeg commission houses' quotations to adopt the sensible plan of shipping to their own order where a car can be conveniently loaded, and generously appropriate only from five to twenty-five dollars for their service of ordering the car, writing out the shipping bill, and receiving remittance for the wheat. The method of selling through a commission house is one of the best plans of selling wheat, although there is some complaint that one cent per bushel is too large a commission, but there is absolutely no necessity for giving a local man any "rake off" for the slight services he may render, unless a man would rather part with the amount than be bothered writing a few lines. Very often this is the case. Some men have such a distaste for any kind of business which involves writing that they willingly pay exorbitant fees to be relieved from it.

Wall Street Methods in Farming.

Not infrequently the information is volunteered us by farmers that they sold and delivered their wheat at threshing time, and bought its equivalent on the option market for May or July delivery. This is the modern method of holding wheat over winter. It is not very largely practiced in Canada, but the practice is growing, and there is every possibility of it becoming much more common. If the amount of wheat bought on margins by a farmer were only just equal to the amount actually sold the element of speculation could scarcely be said to enter very largely into the transaction; but the introduction of the farmer to the methods of the bucket-shop always extends beyond the limits of trade in what might be called his actual property to the feverish engaging in speculation with a commodity whose daily quotations are the most erratic upon the option market.

It is not a sufficient excuse for indulgence in wheat speculation to say that wheat is more conveniently carried over winter on the option market than in the granary or elevator. Such a statement, takes no account of the daily fluctuations during months of erratic trading, by which the holder of wheat may be called upon time and time again to put up varying sized lumps of money in order that he may have wheat to sell the following summer when he expects it to have risen. That is where the rapaciousness of the option market is satiated. Wheat may be so high in June as to give a man a good dividend for holding grain over winter, but during the months intervening the market has been so manipulated that the legitimate accruing profits have long ago disappeared in margins. A writer who has observed the operations and effects of the bucket-shop in a Middle Western States town, thus comments in the World's Work upon its malign influences and sinister results:

"When in his slack time a farmer visits the village to meet his neighbors and talk over family 'doins' and crop returns, he sees a newly-opened 'office,' with spacious entrance, double doors, and a plate-glass window. He stops and

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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looks. Within he hears, 'Wheat, 82½ . . . 83½ . . . 84½.' He enters, and is greeted by a neighbor seated in a comfortable leather chair. The place begins to fascinate him; its smoking-room and free cigar are a seductive bait. He feels good, and finds himself at home among neighbors. The blackboard and its columns of changing figures is entertaining; his neighbor tells him of a neat turn he made; and as he watches the fluctuations in wheat, oats and corn he thinks, 'What's the harm in taking a try myself?'

"He buys wheat; wheat rises two points and he sells. From that hour the man is changed. His spirits are light that night, and as he sits at the family fireside he takes out an extra cigar and smokes with the enjoyment of a man who feels that the days of 'easy money' have come. The drudgery of farm life seems a huge mistake—too slow for one who can hire help and pay them out of the easy profits of the trading-room. Yet his thoughts find no expression that his wife may share his anticipations. All his life she has been his safe counsellor, but this little venture is his own, and he gloats over it as if it had made him rich.

"There is a change coming over that home. No longer is there an exchange of ideas at the fireside as to how 'the stock' looks or how the wheat is heading out, yet wheat and stocks are in the brain of the man who has been a pattern to his children and the pride of a devoted wife. The farm machinery rusts in the barnyard, the grain grows overripe, the stock becomes thin, and the once faithful man is buying and selling in the trading-room wheat that is not his and never will be his—pursuing a phantom, playing a game that no man can beat in the long run, a game the dealer dares not play himself, for he knows it will break him as it does his dupes.

"When the telephone rings he dare not let

his wife answer it. The message is, 'Send down \$500 to sustain your margins. Wheat is off two points.' He lies to his family about it. The farm must carry a mortgage at last.

"Months pass; the interest is not paid; the foreclosure notice is in the weekly paper. Six months more, and the family look for the last time, broken-hearted, on the old home. As they stop to gaze back at it, he wonders why such a fate should overtake him when the speculators of the 'Exchange' and the 'Street' heap up wealth by the same process. He does not know of the unremembered tens of thousands whose ruin, like his, has been courted in listening to 'Wheat, 82½ . . . 83½ . . . 84½.'

Thus it is that the rugged character and seasoned moral fiber of a rural community may be warped and splintered by the seduction of "easy money" and the coming nearer of the Wall Street of the farm.

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Have you sent us your subscription for THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE for 1906? If not, please do so at once, and take advantage of this special offer we are making our present subscribers for sending us NEW NAMES. See special club offer on page 1885, which is good to February 1st, 1906.

The circulation of this paper is increasing so fast that we have found it necessary to engage extra assistance in our circulation department. We want every old subscriber to send us one or more new subscribers.

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

Type in Live Stock.

Perhaps the simplest definition of the term type as applied to farm stock is that it is an example of any class considered as possessing the qualities or characteristics of the best representatives of a species, a breed or a family. The men of the past or the present who have undertaken and successfully prosecuted the work of originating and improving the various breeds of live stock have had an ideal in their minds, symbolizing the sort of animal considered by them best fitted to economically serve the purpose of their being reared, whether for the production of meat, or milk, or wool, in the greatest quantity and of best quality; or, in the case of horses, the drawing of heavy loads, or moving more rapidly and gracefully on the road with lighter loads. The potency and power to fix and perpetuate the desired traits or qualities in a breed has been secured by intelligent selection and the mating of superior specimens of the class, and then breeding from the best of the produce or those conforming most nearly to the ideal, even though the system involved the mating of animals closely related in blood lines, a system which experience has taught cannot be safely followed or continued long after the establishment of a breed.

The object of this article, however, is not to attempt an exposition of the intricate science of breeding, but rather to call attention to the series of articles commenced in this issue of the "Farmer's Advocate" on the origin and history of the leading beef breeds of cattle. The interest manifested by many of our readers in the articles on and illustrations of the principal dairy breeds, by Mr. Valancey Fuller, recently appearing in our columns, and those earlier in the year describing

the British breeds of sheep, has encouraged us to continue this feature, believing that it commends itself to a large percentage of our readers, being at once instructive and interesting.

It has long been the policy of this paper to keep before its readers first-class illustrations of typical animals of the various breeds, believing that these, as much as anything, serve to inform its readers as to the most desirable and approved types of live stock, and we are persuaded that in this regard the pages of this paper are unsurpassed, if, indeed, equalled by the agricultural and live-stock periodicals of any country, in the estimation of those who discern the difference between pictures made up by the use of pencil and brush and those reproduced from photographs which are true likenesses and faithful representations of the subject.

Horses.

Importance of Generous Feeding.

In seeking to improve our horse stock, breeding and selection make success possible, but will fail wholly or partially unless animals of all ages and stages of development, used as material in the operation, are at all times provided with a full supply of the most suitable food, says an exchange. Many a man has fallen short of success in breeding by depending upon blood alone to improve his stock. He has forgotten that all our improved breeds of horses are the product of adequate nutrition as well as intelligent breeding, suitable environment, sufficient shelter and kindly care. The use of a sire so produced endows the progeny with the propensity to develop character and qualities akin to his own, and of the breed he represents. But these desirable qualities will not perfectly develop unless the progeny is given food, care and shelter such as have had their effect in the production of the pure breed and its high-class representative. In all pure breeds the original "scrub" blood at the foundation is ever seeking to reinstate itself. In short, there is a tendency in all pure-bred animals to degenerate or retrogress toward original and less perfect types, and nothing will more surely and speedily stimulate this tendency than lack of nutritious food. In the absence of sufficient nutrition, or complete nutrition, the possibilities of perfection inherited from pure-bred sires or dams but partially materialize or wholly fail to assert themselves. The well-born but incompletely nourished colt fails to develop, and at maturity is no less a "weed" than the ordinary scrub or native animal. On the other hand, if the dam is adequately nourished on complete rations during pregnancy and when nursing, and the colt, from weaning time forward, is as perfectly and as fully fed, it will, in all probability, develop to the high standard of size, power, quality and character made possible by its breeding.

In addition to proper feeding, it is likewise necessary to protect the young, developing animal against every possible cause of debility, discomfort and unhealth that would tend to retard its growth. Shelter must, therefore, be sufficient, disease must be fought against, vermin must be prevented from sapping the constitution, and fresh air, sunlight, adequate exercise and kindly care must take a full part in perfecting the development of the animal.

The Future of Horse-breeding.

At present, says a writer in an exchange, it is the middling horse that is the most difficult to dispose of; for the worst ones usually "go off" at some price or other, whilst there is scarcely a dealer or commission agent to be found who is not on the look out for an animal or two of exceptional merit according to the dictates of the prevailing fashion. A big, sound-colored harness horse, with action, and of good appearance, can scarcely be found. It is upon the production of the latter class of animal—the very best, no matter what the variety may be—that much, if not everything, will depend in the future, for horse shows and horse societies have taught the public much, and have convinced people that a good animal costs no more to raise than a middling one, and is very much more easily disposed of should there be an occasion to part with it. The comparative dearth of such animals is the incentive that should stimulate breeders to new efforts; and when a good horse, no matter what his breed may be, is found, there will be no difficulty in disposing of him.

I like your paper well. It seems to have our best interests at heart, and also to be very capable therein. Yours very truly,

HAROLD ARCHIBALD,
Forest Station, Man.

The Breeding and Management of Clydesdales at Home.

By Arch. MacNeillage, of the Scottish Farmer.

Clydesdales are bred in almost every part of Scotland, from the Mull of Galloway to Cape Wrath, and from Ardnamurchan Point, on the Atlantic, to Fife Ness, on the German Ocean. Although our country is small, the temperature within these limits varies greatly—thanks to that mysterious affair known as the Gulf Stream—consequently there is a big difference between the methods pursued in the various districts of the country. Brood mares are the foundation of the stud, and these may be divided into three classes: Those kept for breeding purposes only; those kept partly for breeding and partly for the performance of the daily routine work of the farm; and those kept for exhibition and breeding purposes, by no means an easy combination to work successfully.

Dealing with the first class, breeders generally try to keep the mares outside, all the year round. This is possible in most districts, and cold is not nearly so detrimental to health as rain. The dividing line between wintering out and wintering in is not temperature, but climate. The cheapest way to keep a breeding stud of this kind is to give them the run of stretches of old pasture, well sheltered, and during winter let them have in addition an allowance of about 40 pounds of oats per week mixed with chopped oat-straw, a few swedish turnips in the forenoon, a paifful of boiled feed, say turnips, cut hay and bran, in the afternoon, and as much oat-straw as they can eat. This was the system followed in the old Keir stud, and it was successful in the maintenance of a high birth-rate. In 1887, 28 mares were served, and the result was 20 foals; in 1888, 29 mares were served, and there was 19 foals; and in 1889, 32 mares were served, and there were 18 foals. Where the fields are unsheltered it is customary to have open sheds in the corners of the fields, in which the animals are fed, and where they may take shelter from the blast. As a rule, however, unless a bar be placed across the entrance, as is done in some cases, the stock prefer to be outside in all weathers. Fife-shire boasts one of the best Clydesdale studs in Scotland—that of Sir John Gilmour, Bart., at Montrave, 550 feet above sea level. The winter is protracted, and east winds prevail during the earlier months of the year. The mares are left entirely to the freedom of their own will in the matter of taking shelter, with the result that they prefer to defy the elements. During winter they are fed twice daily with a total of about fourteen pounds per diem, the constituents being bruised oats, chopped hay, and a few raw swedes. Rock salt should always be kept in front of the mares, so that they may lick it when feeding.

The number of studs of mares kept solely for breeding purposes is not increasing in Scotland, and the second class of brood mares is by far the most numerous. Scots farms, as compared with Canadian homesteads, are of small extent, but on a very large number of them a foal, or it may be three or four foals, are bred annually from the mares which do the ordinary work of the farm. On a large farm, where this system is pursued, the mares in foal while working are allowed about 168 lbs. of bruised oats to the pair per week, with a small allowance of swedes, and good hay in abundance. It is customary in some cases—it may be in most—to give each mare about 2 ozs. of Epsom salts every Saturday evening during winter, and when foaling date comes in sight more bran and linseed is given than at an earlier date. Breeders are unanimous that mares in foal should not be put into cart yoke after they have reached half way in pregnancy, and even when put between the shafts at an earlier stage they should not be "backed." The "backing" movement appears to have a tendency to cause them to abort. This is a good ration for a mare working up to within a week or ten days of her foaling date: One pound oats, one-half pound barley, one pound bran, one pound bruised oats, one pound cut hay and straw, with a few turnips and a little salt and treacle, three times a day. It is a moot point amongst breeders whether they should allow their mares to become fat when in pregnancy. A good deal depends on the means employed to keep them in condition. A prominent breeder in Galloway used to keep his mares in very high condition. They were regularly wrought on the farm, and the owner had less deaths at foaling time than most of his neighbors. During pregnancy the mares are fed on bruised oats and linseed cake, with a very few swedes, and good hay or straw in abundance. In six years in this small stud, where 34 mares treated in this way were served, 29 produced foals. Only one foal died at birth, and twins were in one case dropped which lived for six weeks and then died. Given steady, cautious work and careful handling, breeding mares are all the better for being liberally fed. Near to Glasgow much heavy carting of manure from the city is done, and the allowance per week for each horse or mare in a farm stud is three bushels of bruised oats, Indian corn and cut hay, in the

proportion of two bushels (about 70 pounds) oats to one bushel Indian corn. The boiling of food is not now generally approved, and the health of the stock is, as a rule, much better without it. On an Aberdeenshire farm work horses and mares are fed six times a day—5 a. m., mash consisting of 2½ pounds oats, 3½ pounds bran; 5.45 a. m., 2 pounds oats; 11 a. m., 2½ pounds oats; noon, 2½ pounds oats; 6 p. m., 2½ pounds oats and 3½ pounds bran in a mash, as in the morning; 8 p. m., 8 pounds raw turnips. Hay is given without stint as an accompaniment.

Show mares are ticklish animals to handle, and many a hundred pounds has been lost in the vain endeavor to obtain living, healthy foals from mares kept for exhibition purposes. Suppose a man wants to show his mare as in foal at the H. & A. S. show in July, 1906, he should begin now by keeping her in good healthy, thriving condition, and have her stunted early in spring. Once he is sure she is safe in foal, he should not rush the feeding, but keep her going on steadily, and, in particular, avoid undue excitement or over-feeding about the tenth or eleventh week, when there appears to be a natural tendency to abort. After this is past she may get about 16 to 20 pounds of food per day, consisting of bruised oats and cut hay, oatmeal at night, wet, and well mixed with bran and linseed, and sometimes treacle. The philosophy of success in feeding brood mares in foal is summed up in a sentence—"Keep the bowels open." A successful exhibitor of this class of stock keeps his mare by herself in a small paddock, well sheltered and well watered. She gets five meals a day, which is quite as good as comes the way of a saloon passenger on an Atlantic liner. The diet is: 5 a. m., boiled or steamed mash, consisting of cut straw, bran, turnips, beans, treacle, and about a wine-glassful of linseed oil; 10 a. m., cut oat-sheaf mixed with bruised oats; 1 p. m., drink consisting of peas, meal, oil-cake meal, treacle and bran; 5 p. m., same as 5 a. m.; and 8 p. m., same as 10 a. m. Highly-fed mares should not be allowed to run out at night; they are more ready to catch chills. But in plain English, the game of trying to breed and exhibit Clydesdale mares in foal is not worth the candle. Sometimes show animals of either sex or age are troubled with swelling of the limbs, or "itch." The late Lawrence Drew had a useful recipe for the disorder: One gallon of pure train-oil, and one bottle of spirits of tar, mixed with a few handfuls of sulphur until the whole is brought to the consistency of cream. Before application see that the parts affected are well washed with soap and water. After a mare has foaled she should be "sheeted" for a few days, to prevent chills, and on no account should she be turned out to graze while hoarfrost appears among the grass. Young stock will be of increasing interest in Canada now that so many breeding fillies have been imported. Foals here are generally weaned when from four to six months old. In the best breeding districts the second week in October is not an uncommon weaning date. The best way to wean a foal is to hand-feed the dam for about a fortnight before with bruised oats and cut straw and hay. The foal learns to eat out of its dam's trough, and when the weaning day ar-

rives it is not left to starve, but soon gets accustomed to a diet with which it is already partially familiar. In some cases mare and foal are grazed for a week or ten days in a field of young grass in which it is intended that the foal should be wintered. When the critical moment arrives the mare is led quietly out and the foal kept at a distance from the fence. This is a course which is only possible where fences are up to the mark. The more common way is to keep the foal inside for a week or ten days after the dam has been removed. The diet during this imprisonment may consist of a little porridge, mixed with bran and sweetened with treacle. The allowance should be limited at each meal, but these meals should recur at frequent intervals. The next development may take the form of bruised oats, mixed with bran and cut hay, and dampened with treacle and water. A small supply of good hay should be always at hand. After being turned out to graze, foals in most parts of Scotland are kept outside day and night in paddocks with sheds where they may take shelter if so minded. They should be fed four times daily during winter on a combination consisting of oats, cut hay, bran and treacle, steamed, and allowed to settle into a kind of cake, which may be cut up into desired quantities. Foals and yearlings should receive their food in a rough, open state, and free from undue richness. Foals intended for the show-ring in the following spring or early summer get liberal feeding in long troughs placed in the fields where they graze, and they are most successful in the show-ring when run out in all weathers. Galloway breeders are most successful in this department. They do not believe in the boxing system at weaning, but make it their business to see that their foal never loses flesh, but goes forward all the time. Such foals get about 12 pounds each per day of bruised oats and linseed cake, divided into two equal diets, and when one year older the same treatment is given, the quantity being increased by about two pounds per day overhead. A fixed daily diet in one stud is 2 pounds oats, ½ pound maize, ½ pound peas, and ½ pound bran, all bruised and mixed with cut hay.

Young stallions, of necessity, receive different treatment from that meted out to the fillies. Increasing numbers of colt foals are bought up, either privately or at the autumn auction sales, by those who make a specialty of bringing out such stock. After coming home to their new quarters such colts may be put out to graze in a small paddock, and receive a daily ration of bruised oats, cut hay and linseed cake, to the extent of from 12 to 16 pounds per head daily. This may be given in three diets of equal parts. Another daily ration at this stage is 10 pounds bruised oats, cut hay and bruised maize, or, as it is called, "chop," with 6 pounds carrots fed in three equal diets. During the ensuing four months of summer no hand feeding is given, except to show colts. At the close of that summer the youngsters should be boxed, each having a box and small exercising paddock to himself. During this second winter of their existence such colts may receive 15 pounds chop and 9 pounds carrots per head daily, with an evening mash of boiled beans, peas, oats, rye and Indian corn, mixed with bran



From a painting by Paul Wickson.

"Dinner Time."

and a little oil cake. After February they are handled gently, and exercised by hand if possible every day. In well-managed studs no sticks are allowed at this juncture. Some feed colts rising two years old five times daily, viz., at 5 a. m., 9 a. m., noon, 5 p. m., and 8.30 p. m. In such cases, rough boiled or steamed food, such as barley, maize, cut hay or straw, turnips or cabbages with bran, may be alternated with raw bruised oats and cut hay, and at the noon diet a mixture of cut hay and bran steamed.

The system of feeding and handling stallions rising three years old, and those above that age, is hardly alike in any two studs. The trade in this class is something entirely by itself, and every owner has his own way of feeding. The diets are made up of open, loose food; in some cases such as is given to the younger animals, with the addition of two pounds linseed cake daily to each horse. The constituents in a stallion's diet may be carrots, beans, barley, bruised oats, cut hay, swedes, linseed cake, and unlimited oat straw or hay, cut and bruised, or "chopped." A very successful exhibitor of entire horses uses the following rations, upon which his horses have often come out to victory on a spring day: Five a. m., mash of 2 pounds oatmeal, well boiled, and mixed with 2 pounds bran and cut hay, sweetened with treacle; 8.30 a. m., open rough mash of boiled beans, etc.; 12.30 p. m., 5 pounds chop, with 3 pounds carrots; 5.30 p. m., mash of boiled beans, peas, cut hay, oats, etc.; 8.30 p. m., 5 pounds chop, with 3 pounds carrots. Horses should always be watered before feeding, and get as much fodder as they will eat. The "chop" referred to in this ration consists of 10 cwt. cets, 1 cwt. beans, 1 cwt. peas, 1 cwt. Indian corn, 1 cwt. best home nut oil cake, and 1½ cwt. cut hay—all mixed together in the proportions named, and steamed. No stallion should have less than a walk of three miles every morning from first of January onwards until the season opens, say about the middle of April or beginning of May. When on the road a stallion should be fed often, but never with more than 8 pounds at a diet, of bruised oats mixed with beans. Until grass is plentiful he should receive a bran mash every night. He should be allowed to drink plenty of water, but meal drinks should be avoided.

Stock.

A Period of Rest Before Calving.

Some cows are long in coming to the bull. It may be twelve months or more from the last time of calving till the next. Occasionally this is an advantage, particularly if they calve in autumn or early winter, when so many fresh ones are wanted, but the next calf may be so long in coming that the period becomes unprofitable. The time of calving should always be taken into consideration in milking and drying off all cows, but some give more heed to the length of time they are dry than others. Few wish the dry time to exceed two months, but some are satisfied with half, and a few will milk them almost up to the day they are due if milk is forthcoming. It is widely asserted that the calves of such cows will be small and weakly. The nourishment has been extracted from the interior that ought to have gone to mature the calf. And, again, a cow that is milked continually is being worked hard, and more or less exhausted. I do not think there can be much doubt about this, and it is, to say the least of it, unwise. They want a rest, and the time before calving is the period to let them have it. Some cows, if permitted, give milk up to the day they calve, but they require regulating and care that they evidently cannot afford themselves. Feeding has a good deal to do with it. Succulent food keeps the milk on, while dry material reduces it. Other cows have become dry too soon. They do not hold out as they ought, and good treatment gives but little help. Such cows are no favorites of mine. They cannot be regarded as of good milking strains. These are the cows, too, that generally have the most inviting appearance, in being fat and sleek. If cows of this stamp, too, are long in coming in calf again, they are a great drag on the dairy and its returns, and are better fattened and killed than tolerated as milkers. But where another calf is not due till twelve months or more after the previous one, and the cow can be made to give milk and pay her way, it is well to keep on milking her as long as possible. This may be for a year. Indeed, it may be more, as in those town dairies where newly-calved cows are bought in and never bulled again, they are often milked for eighteen months, then fattened and butchered. There is, therefore, a wide margin in milking cows, but those that go on comfortably and calve with much regularity, as plenty do, should be given every chance and dried for six or eight weeks before calving. [Six weeks is long enough if the animal is matured and has been properly fed.—Ed.] It will be noticed the cow recruits a good deal when dry. She may not put on flesh, but she is braced up, and the best doings may always be expected from a cow that has had a rest. It sounds well to have perpetual milking cows, but there is little profit in it, and more or less of a degeneracy going on in the animals. Besides reducing the milk by less nutritious food, it may be necessary to adopt other

means to stop the milk. One easily applied mode is to be very careless in milking—only milk once a day. Do not extract it all, and the supply will soon stop.—[Dairy Farmer, in Farmer and Stock-breeder.]

The Influence of Good Blood on Market Prices.

A writer in an Old Country contemporary states as follows: The price of second and third rate beef just now, as is generally the case, is not without its effect upon young stock that will require very long keeping. By the bye, how the dead-meat quotations, and live meat also, at Deptford show the quality of much of our imported supply. The different quotations are quite a study, and give an idea how much our pedigree stock must be needed in other countries, which probably has been the cause of the unprecedented demand for our leading beef breeds. A few of these quotations may be worth repeating in these notes, as tending to show, probably, what benefit the importation of English pedigree stock has had in the counties whence the greatest numbers have been exported.

In the London Central dead-meat market we find best Scotch short sides quoted at 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d. per 8 lbs.; American, Deptford killed, 3s. to 3s. 4d., a great difference this, but a far greater difference, proportionately, exists between American refrigerated hind quarters, which are quoted at 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d., and New Zealand hind quarters, which, in the same market, are only quoted at 2s. 3d. to 2s. 4d. per stone. We do not know whether this great difference in the prime parts of the cattle is due to the better conditions under which the two consignments are marketed, or if due to the quality as caused by better breeding and feeding of the animals that produced that beef. We do, however, know that America has been a very large and continuous importer of our pedigree cattle, whilst New Zealand has taken but quite an insignificant number.

In the live market at Deptford, New Zealand cattle, of course, are not shown, the distance being too great to admit of bringing them over at a profit, but the quotations of the different grades of American are rather startling, and show that there is still great room for improvement in some of their cattle, which means continued need of our Shorthorn, Hereford and Angus bulls. The total supply of foreign cattle offered at Deptford last Monday appears to have been 1,391, 1,050 of which were from the United States, the remainder Canadians. The quotations for these were: States cattle, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d. per 8 lbs.; Canadians, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d. On the Saturday previous, 2,046 States cattle and 180 Canadians were offered, the former making 3s. 9d. to 3s. 11d., and best Canadian, 3s. to 3s. 2d., seconds only 2s. 10d. per 8 lbs., sinking offal.

The highest quotation for these Canadians is, but 4½d. per lb., whilst the second-rate ones run to but 4½d. per lb. [The highest quotations for Canadians are for cattle, grain-fed Ontario stuff; the lower for grass-fed ranchers.] It does seem strange that English and Scottish feeders should for a moment clamor for the importation of store cattle of such a class as this, which would at once tend to give our home-produced meat a bad name, and it is quite certain those are the class of cattle we should get. Canadian farmers and feeders are much too well alive to their own interests to allow for a moment their best feeders to be sent over here, retaining only such indifferent animals for their own feeding as those quoted above. Quality in store cattle for fattening is the all-important point, making all the difference between profit and loss.

Cut Out Dairy Steers!

In a recent bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture, prominence is given to a report from the Iowa Experiment Station at Ames, of the results of a year's feeding test to determine the relative economy for beef production of the beef and dairy types of cattle. This is a question that is receiving much attention at the present time. It was found unprofitable to feed steers of dairy type for beef purposes. The results are summarized as follows:

Dairy type steers show a considerably higher percentage of offal and a lower dressing percentage.

Dairy type steers carry higher percentage of fat on internal organs, thereby increasing the total weight of cheap parts.

Beef type steers carry higher percentage of valuable cuts.

Beef type steers furnish heavier, thicker cuts; they are more evenly and neatly covered with outside fat, show superior marbling in flesh, are of a clearer white color in fat, and a brighter red in the lean meat; but there is little difference in fineness of grain.

The low price paid for dairy steers may be due partially to prejudice, and to the greater expense of carrying and selling the lower grade carcasses; but it is chiefly due to an actual inferiority in the carcasses.

It is neither profitable nor desirable to feed steers of dairy type for beef purposes. They are unsatisfactory to the consumer because they do not furnish thick and well-marbled cuts; they are unsatisfactory to the butcher, because they furnish low-grade carcasses which are difficult to dispose of, and they are decidedly unsatisfactory to the feeder, because they yield him little or no profit, and both breeder and feeder waste their time in producing such a type of steer for beef purposes.

Baby Beef in Manitoba.

Only in a few rare instances has the business commonly known as baby-beef making extended into the Canadian West. The business is an evolution of intensive agriculture in countries of high-priced lands and large markets. It is most largely followed in the corn States, where, although land values are high, cattle and cattle feeds are plentiful.

Early maturity of cattle is one of the first essentials in baby-beef making, and early maturity as a trait is secured by the liberal use of pure-blooded stock and liberal feeding. With high-grade or pure-bred steers and liberal feeding, sufficient weight for market purposes can be made at from 18 to 30 months of age, and as the relative cost of making gains is much less in a young animal than in an older one, it is at once obvious that the earlier a steer can be made of a marketable weight the greater the profit there is in feeding him. In this country, or in any other where land is cheap and grass plentiful, the cost of raising a steer is not a subject of very serious consideration, but where a definite valuation is placed upon every pound of feed an animal consumes, then the cost of his production has a very definite relation to his selling price. Under such conditions a man sets about to estimate how with a given amount of feed he can make the largest profit, by feeding a certain number of cattle three years, or by feeding a larger number a shorter length of time. The result of these calculations and of actual experience has resulted in the increasing adoption of the modern method of baby-beef making.

In Western Canada few men have as yet seen the need of thoroughly analyzing the cost of producing a pound of beef or pork. When this is more commonly done there will be a greater discrimination in buying breeding stock and in breeding feeding stock. Up to the present time grass has been comparatively plentiful on the unoccupied lands, grain is usually available, and if a steer is not salable at three years he is given more grain and more grass to make him fit for the market at four years. Such are the methods in a country of extensive agriculture, and such our West has been. The settling up of the country will result in intensive methods which will make more common the system of baby-beef making.

Isolated instances of this system of feeding are already to be found in Manitoba. One such came under our observation not long ago. It is practiced by Mr. David Jackson, M. P. F. for Hamiota. Two years ago Mr. Jackson fed his steers and had them fitted for market as yearlings, but the buyers complained that such cattle made quarters of beef too small in size, so this year the stock will not be sold until two years of age. As yearlings, Mr. Jackson realized about \$30 a head for his cattle, which was considered a good figure, estimating their worth in the fall at \$14, and \$10 more for feeding until spring, when they sold for 4 cents per pound live weight.

Mr. Jackson's present method is to let the calves—which are high-grade Shorthorns from big, rugged cows—suck the first summer, then to winter over in box stalls on just sufficient feed to keep them growing and to retain their calf flesh; then to summer them on grass on rough land, and feed them up for beef the following winter, having them ready for market at two years. When he turned them off as yearlings they weighed between seven and eight hundredweight; as two year-olds they are expected to go about twelve cwt. This fall twenty-five head of as sappy yearlings as one could wish to see have been put up. Cattle-feeding is not followed by Mr. Jackson as a fad, nor blindly without a knowledge of the financial side of the question. He has unoccupied land which must be made to give some returns, and he tries to make a point of giving as much profitable employment to men in winter as in summer, and, besides, makes a market for wild hay and coarse grains. Unlike his neighbor, Mr. Cook, whose method of feeding we described in our issue of the 6th inst., he believes in stabling, because he feeds growing cattle and does not practice dehorning.

The cattle were stabled the last week in November, and were at once introduced to a fattening ration. At first about two pounds of grain per day is given in three separate feeds, and this amount will be increased as the feeding period advances. For the season it is not expected that the average per head will be more than eight lbs. per day, and very probably less. The grain ration consists of whatever chances to be the cheapest or most plentiful. This year it will be crushed barley and oats. The roughage consists of wild hay and straw.

The feeding of these cattle, along with about twenty-five cows, and the same number of last spring's calves, furnishes considerable work during the winter, and unless one is prepared to occupy himself every day there is no use undertaking to feed cattle.

Pigs: Past and Present.

In a lecture given by Mr. Sanders Spencer, Holywell Manor, before a large audience of farmers and breeders, at Chelmsford, England, recently, he said:

As regards the breed of pigs which are most profitable to keep, they had first to discover the type, or types, of animals which best met the demand of consumers at the present day. This was of primary importance, for they might depend upon it that no manufacturer or salesman would succeed unless he supplied his customers with the article that they fancied. The old-fashioned, over-fat, heavy hog of 400 or 600 pounds was a thing of the past, although it was true that comparatively lean sows of that weight might still be sold at a good figure at certain seasons of the year when sausages were in keen demand. But, generally speaking, the public would have either nice, comparatively young pigs of about 90 pounds live weight—pigs which were converted into what was called London porkers—or fat pigs of from 200 to 300 pounds, and furnishing a considerable proportion of lean meat and as little offal as possible. The present cry was for small joints of the very finest quality meat, from early-maturing pigs. Pigs of from 200 to 300 pounds live weight would also meet the requirements of bacon-curers, who were every year feeling more and more the effects of foreign competition. English breeders had not studied the requirements of the bacon-curers as much as they might have done, or supplied the class of pig which could easily be profitably converted into breakfast bacon and mild-cured hams, which were in great demand all over the world. The Danes and Canadians had sent to this country agents of experience and judgment to discover what were the requirements of the English market, and what kind of pigs commanded the highest price. Having secured this knowledge, Canadian and Danish breeders took every possible means to furnish the raw material, with the result that bacon shipped from those countries was well-nigh equal to that produced at home. Yet, had such practical steps been taken by the pig breeders of this country to meet the home market, although that market—the best in the world—was at their doors?

The type of pig now sought after was known to most breeders. The London porker, to which he had referred, should be compact, of fair length, light in the head and shoulders, deep in the rib, wide in the loin, and long and deep in the quarters; it should also be fine in the bone, skin and hair, and weigh, when dressed, about 60 pounds. This weight should be arrived at by the time the pig was at most five months old, but if in four months, so much the better, as the proportion of bone and fat would be less and the meat more tender. The main part of the foregoing description would also apply to the bacon-curers' or country butchers' pigs, except that the live weight should be about 220 pounds, so that a carcass of say 160 pounds was the result. The length of flank and thickness of flank were of even more importance than in the case of the porker pig. This weight could be obtained in about seven months by keeping well-bred pigs. He compared the class of pig he recommended with that of half a century ago, which he could well recollect. In those days the sows were long, flat-sided, coarse-boned, lop-eared brutes, who had to pick up a living as best they might, and when cured by the old-fashioned methods were often almost indigestible. And, despite the fact that these animals cost little or nothing to keep until it became necessary to fatten them, when that time arrived the fattening process cost more per pound of pork than was the case with the improved type of pig that was required to-day. There was no doubt that the most successful pig-keeper was the man who bred his animals from strong, healthy, well-selected parents, and maintained them in a progressive state from birth until they were turned out fat at about four or seven months old. Working along these lines it would be found that not only would a smaller quantity of food be needed for each pound of increase, but that the pork from the pigs would realize a higher price per pound on the market. Experiments had proved that the cost of manufacturing each pound of pork increased with the age of the pig, and the principal reason for this was so obvious that it was not necessary to state it.

Norfolk Fat-stock Show.

At the first of the English fat-stock shows for the season, opened at Norwich, November 16th, the champion prize, the King, was won by Mr. E. T. Learner's cross-bred Shorthorn-Angus heifer, Luxury; Mr. Hadson's cross-bred steer, Danesfield Midnight (Shorthorn-Angus), taking the reserve and special for the best steer or ox. The King won prizes in several of the cattle classes with animals from Sandringham, and he also secured the championship for sheep, with a pen of beautiful Southdown wethers, the reserve number being a pen of Suffolks; the special prize for lambs going to Mr. T. Rush's Hampshire-Oxford cross-breeds, the reserve being a pen of Hampshires.

The Four Great Beef Breeds.

While, perhaps, to most readers of the "Farmer's Advocate" the distinctive characteristics of the four principal beef breeds of cattle in America, namely, the Aberdeen-Angus, Galloway, Hereford and Shorthorn, are fairly well known, there are probably a considerable number who have given comparatively little attention to the matter, and will be pleased to know that we purpose publishing a series of brief articles on the origin, history and characteristics of these four great breeds, accompanied by pictorial illustrations of the most approved modern type of each, as has recently been done in these columns respecting the four principal special dairy breeds, and earlier in the year of the British breeds of sheep. To avoid any appearance of favoritism, we will, as in the case of the dairy varieties, take up the beef breeds in alphabetical order, and will say in the outset that at present, in conformation and the useful qualities for which they are principally bred—the economical production of high-class beef

originated in Norfolk County, England. A polled Durham or Shorthorn breed has been originated in the United States, and a pedigree record for them established. These have come from two different sources of ancestry, one branch having been established through the crossing of pure Shorthorn males upon selected common muley cows; the other is pure Shorthorn, but hornless, said to have been originated by mating animals of the breed accidentally born without horns, and thus fixing and perpetuating this peculiarity. A polled Jersey breed is also being originated in the States, a class having been provided for them at the Pan American and Louisiana Purchase Exhibitions.

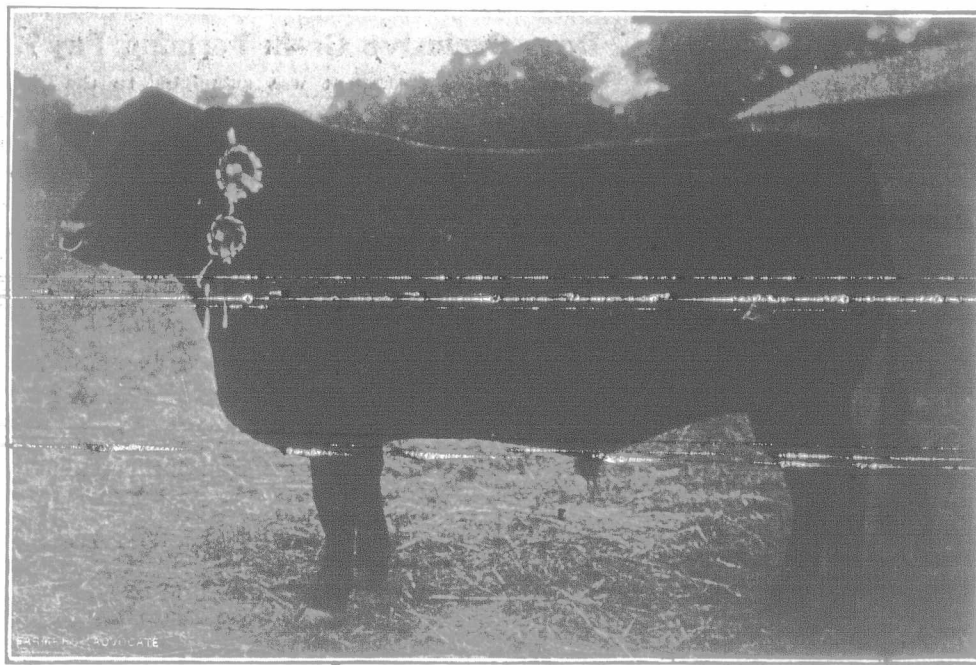
ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

This breed originated in the north-eastern counties of Scotland, with Forfar and Aberdeen as their chief centers, as there is much evidence to show that early in the seventeenth century polled cattle were numerous in these counties. The common impression, owing to their similarity, that the Aberdeen-Angus, or Polled Angus breed, as it was formerly called, owes its origin to a greater or less infusion of Galloway blood is stoutly denied by historians of the former breed, and there appears to be no authentic record of their being derived from that source.

Hugh Watson, of Keilor, Meigle, Forfarshire, was the most noted of the early breeders of the Aberdeen Polls. Both his father and grandfather owned good herds of the same kind of cattle, the latter as early as 1735. As distinguished from horned cattle in those early days, they were often described as "doddied"—wanting horns—which accounts for the nickname, "Dod-dies," sometimes applied to them in these days. Hugh Watson established the Keilor herd in 1808, and prosecuted the work with much vigor and success until 1865, when it was dispersed. He bred from those animals only which came nearest to his ideal, and did not seem to care whether they were closely related or not. After Hugh Watson, the most noted improver was William McCombie, of Tillyfour, who was born in 1805, and died in 1880. His herd was founded in 1830 and dispersed in 1880. His success in the show-yards has few parallels in the history of farm stock. In 1878 he won highest honors at the International Exposition in Paris, France, competing against all breeds. It has been said that what the Collings did for Shorthorns, Hugh Watson did for the polled breed. It might be said with equal truth that what the Booths have been to the "red, white and roan," William McCombie was to the "glossy blacks."

IMPORTATION TO AMERICA.

The importation of Aberdeen-Angus cattle to Canada dates from the early sixties of last century, and it is on record that a class was provided for them at the Upper Canada Provincial Fair in London, Ontario, in 1865, and that a herd of this breed was there shown by Mr. James Nimmo, of Camdén East, in Addington County. In 1876, Professor Brown, of the Ontario Agricultural College, at Guelph, secured some good specimens for that institution. The first impor-



Knight of Danesfield. Champion Royal Show, 1904



Quines. Champion A. A. Cow, Highland S. S., Perth, 1904.

—there is really very little difference between the four breeds named, the distinction being mainly in color, the presence or absence of horns, and the ability to reproduce those peculiarities uniformly.

The black, polled breeds, Aberdeen-Angus and Galloway, originated in Scotland, and derived their titles from the districts in which their improvement was principally effected. The question of how or when polled varieties were originated and established cannot be definitely settled. There exists indisputable evidence that the original wild cattle of Europe were horned, and it is supposed that the polled breeds originated in sports or accidental variations in the case of individual animals born polled, which being mated and their polled progeny only retained for breeding purposes, the hornless characteristic was fixed and established. There are three British breeds of polled cattle, namely, the Aberdeen-Angus, the Galloway, and the Red Polls, the latter having

tation to the United States dates from 1873. In the eighties, and also in the last decade, extensive importations were made to the States, where there are now many more herds of the breed than in Britain, and where the breed has become exceedingly popular, and has made a splendid prize-winning record at International fat-stock shows and other leading exhibitions, both as pure-bred and when crossed upon other breeds, or upon common cattle for beef purposes, and it is not an uncommon occurrence for carloads of these grades and crosses to top the market at the Chicago Stock-yards. The record of the Aberdeen-Angus breed and its crosses in prizewinning at the Smithfield and other principal fat-stock shows in Great Britain in recent years has been a remarkable one. There are now a considerable number of high-class herds of Aberdeen-Angus cattle in Ireland and England. They are being bred in over twenty States in the American Union by over one thousand breeders. They have been introduced into Australia, in several European countries, and in practically every Province in Canada, proving a very satisfactory class.

ORGANIZATIONS ESTABLISHED.

The Polled Cattle Society of Great Britain was established in 1879, largely through the efforts of Sir George McPherson Grant, but the first volume of the Polled Herdbook was published in 1862. The collection of the materials for the first volume had been commenced about twenty years before that date by Mr. Edward Ravenscroft, but in 1851 the whole of the matter which had been obtained was destroyed in the fire which in that year took place in the Museum of the Highland Society, of Edinburgh.

The first volume of the American Aberdeen-Angus Herdbook was published in 1886, and over 85,000 animals are at this date recorded in that book. Canadian breeders, finding their principal trade in the States, have recorded their cattle in that book. But the increasing distribution of the breed in the Dominion, and the desire to establish National Records in Canada has led to the organization of a Canadian Association, and it is understood that a Canadian record will be established in the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa in the near future.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE BREED.

From the earliest accounts they have been noted for symmetry of form, and this quality has been, perhaps, more uniformly maintained in this breed than in any other. A compact, well-rounded frame is an essential requirement of the modern model beef animal, and this is found to perhaps a greater degree in the Aberdeen-Angus than in other breeds. Prominent hook-bones and shoulder-points are objectionable, and are seldom found in this breed. They are, perhaps, as a rule, not as thick-fleshed in like condition as the Hereford or Shorthorn, but their flesh is more evenly distributed, and is less disposed to roll on the ribs or become patchy at the rump. They are quiet in disposition, kindly feeders, and weigh heavier, as a rule, than their appearance would indicate, and no other breed produces a higher percentage of dressed meat in proportion to live weight, while in quality of meat they are ahead of the Shorthorns or Herefords, and equal, or nearly equal, with the Galloway or West Highland breeds. As a rule, their flesh is well mixed, and contains a large proportion of compact, finely-grained meat, with a small percentage of offal. Their feeding qualities are of the first order, as they stand confinement well, and make good use of the food given them. The milking qualities of the cows, as a rule, are medium, some individuals being very satisfactory in this respect, and are, as a whole, quite equal to that of the other beef breeds, except the Shorthorns, some of which are excellent milkers. In early maturity, grazing and feeding qualities, and for utility in crossing, they are about equal to the Shorthorn.

The head of the ideal Aberdeen-Angus male should not be large, but handsome and neatly put on, the poll higher and more pointed than that of the Galloway. The muzzle should be fine, the nostrils wide, the distance from the nostrils to the eyes of moderate length; the throat clean, with little flesh beneath the jaws, which should be heavy; the neck fairly long, clean, and rising from the head to the shoulder-top and surmounted by a moderate crest, giving a masculine appearance. The neck should pass neatly and evenly into the body, showing no undue prominence on the points, on the top or at the elbow; the chest should be wide and deep, the bosom stand well forward and be well covered with flesh; the crops full and level, with no falling off behind; the ribs well sprung, and neatly joined to the crops and loins; the hook-bones not prominent; the back level and broad; the quarters long, even and well rounded, swelling out downward, and passing into thick, deep thighs. The twist should be full, and the hind legs set well apart. The bottom line should be as even as the top, and the bones of the legs fine, flat and clean. All over the frame there should be a rich and even coating of flesh; the skin should be fairly

thick, but soft and pliable, and so free from the ribs as to fill the hand; the hair, as a rule, is thick, soft and mellow to the touch, and not long like that of the Galloway, which has a thicker skin and a stronger coat of hair. The same description answers for the female, except that she should have a more feminine appearance in head and neck, and may be a trifle wider at the hooks, and proportionately heavier in the hind quarters, and should show a well-formed udder, with well-placed teats, and the other indications of being a fairly good milker.

White marks are objectionable, except on underline behind the havel, and there only to a moderate extent.

During recent years pure-bred and high-grade and cross-bred Aberdeen-Angus steers and heifers have won more important prizes at the leading fat-stock shows of Great Britain and America for the number shown than have been won by any other breed.

Farm.

Does Exclusive Grain Farming Pay?

The following statement was submitted to the Tariff Commission by Mr. S. Benson, of Neepawa, Man., as a fair statement of grain farming on a half section in Manitoba at the present time. It is of itself a powerful argument for mixed farming, and more powerful still for cheap lumber for buildings, without which mixed farming cannot be carried on. No one wishes to go back to the day of the sod stables, although such were quite comfortable in dry weather:

VALUATION OF HALF SECTION WITH STOCK AND IMPLEMENTS THEREON.

Capital Account.	
Half section (320 acres).....	\$7,000 00
Implementations.....	
Binder.....	\$155 00
Drill.....	125 00
Plows.....	100 00
Harrows.....	25 00
Disks.....	45 00
Land packer.....	100 00
Wagons (2).....	160 00
Sleighs (2 sets).....	54 00
Fanning mill.....	38 00
Scales.....	34 00
Harness (3 sets).....	100 00
Sundries.....	100 00
Horses, 6 head.....	1,036 00
Cattle, 8 head, at \$18.....	144 00
Hogs, 10 head, at \$6.....	60 00
Fowl, 40, at 25 cents.....	10 00
Household furnishings.....	250 00
	\$9,500 00

RECEIPTS FROM A FARM OF ONE-HALF SECTION.

Wheat, 150 acres, at 20 bushels per acre, at 65c. per bushel.....	\$1,950 00
Oats, 50 acres, at 50 bushels per acre, at 25c. per bushel.....	750 00
Barley, 20 acres, at 35 bushels per acre, at 30c. per bushel.....	210 00
Fowl, profit on 40 head.....	15 00
Cattle, profit on 8 head.....	50 00
Potatoes, half acre, 200 bushels.....	30 00
Garden.....	10 00
	\$3,015 00

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE ON A 320-ACRE FARM.

Feed for 6 work horses for 1 year.....	\$ 300 00
Wages, 1 man 8 months, at \$25 per month; 2 men 1 month, at \$40 per month, and a girl 4 months, at \$11.....	324 00
Household living, at \$2.75 per head per week.....	715 00
Thrashing.....	265 00
Twine.....	80 00
Seed wheat.....	163 00
Seed oats.....	30 00
Seed barley.....	9 00
Taxes.....	50 00
Incidentals.....	50 00
Interest on capital invested, at 7½%.....	710 00
Depreciation on value of stock and implements, at 45%.....	305 00
	\$3,001 00
Total receipts.....	\$3,015 00
Total expenditure.....	3,001 00
Balance, being farmer's profits.....	\$ 14 00

Note.—The cropping of the land, as shown above, allows for 70 acres summer-fallow, and 20 acres pasture. Judging by the above, this farmer is not a reader of literature of any kind, unless the item "incidentals" includes his agricultural paper. What do our readers think of this? Let us hear your criticisms.

A Cereal Growing in Favor: Barley.

Heretofore the farmers of the West have sown barley principally for feed, and occasionally, when the quality is extra, have sold some of it for malting purposes. Many farmers favor the two-rowed for a feed, claiming it to have superior feeding properties by reason of its plumpness and thin husk. The commercial page of the Free Press contains the following:

"The crop of 1905 is giving a good account of itself. Brewers report that the quality of barley offering is very superior to that of the last three years, and that so far they have been able to supply all their requirements with locally grown. The coming of the Canada Malting Co. has enlarged the market for malting barley, and there has been no difficulty in disposing of all barley of the malting grade. The current price is 38c., but 40c. has been paid for cars of extra quality. The malting companies prefer the six-rowed barley, and state that this year the color (that most important item in their trade) has been excellent."

The six-rowed varieties are more commonly grown in Western Canada than the two-rowed, although the experimental farms (Brandon and Indian Head) report very little difference between these varieties in yield.

CHARACTERS OF A GOOD MALTING BARLEY.

The following points are of importance in estimating the suitability of barleys for malting purposes; the features of greatest weight are only obtainable by chemical analysis, but some of the external and readily observable characters mentioned below frequently indicate the value of samples.

Composition.—In the malting process the starch of the grain is changed into soluble compounds—dextrin and maltose—which are extracted by means of water and ultimately fermented. The amount of starch should, therefore, be high in order to obtain a rich extract; the best samples contain from 62 to 64 per cent. of starch.

The proteid content of barley varies from 6½ to over 17 per cent.; it should be as low as possible, as it is found that barleys with a high percentage of proteids give turbid worts (the unfermented infusion of malt that when fermented becomes beer), and the keeping quality of the beer prepared from them is reduced.

In the best samples the proteids usually average not more than 9 per cent.; medium samples contain 10½ or 11 per cent., while poor ones frequently contain 12 per cent.

The amount of water in the grain is important, as it is found that the drier barleys germinate more quickly and evenly than the damper samples. Moreover, those with a high water content sooner lose their germinating capacity, and are more liable to be injured and overrun by moulds (saprophytic fungi) than drier ones. The amount of water present in the grain depends upon the ripeness when cut, the method of harvesting, subsequent sweating in the stack, and upon other conditions. Good samples contain an average of 14 per cent.

Germination Capacity and Germination Energy.—The quicker the germination the more even the malt, and the better the yield of extract. In good samples 96 per cent. of the grains germinate in seventy-two hours when kept at a temperature of 18 to 20 degrees C.; if the percentage is as low as 85 in this time, the sample should be rejected.

Plumpness and Weight.—The grains should be short and thick, and of uniform shape, and the sample should be free from broken grains or those with injured skins. The bushel-weight of good barley is 56 pounds in Great Britain, in Canada 48 pounds. Samples exhibited in the Brewers' Exhibition, at London, England, usually vary from 35 to 60 pounds. One hundred grains should weigh between four and five grams; in the erect-cared barleys the latter weight is sometimes exceeded.

Mealiness.—When cut across, the grains should show a snow-white surface, but rarely do we find samples perfect in this respect, most of them containing a larger or smaller number of flinty grains.

The proportion of skin or husk (glumes and pericarp) to the rest of the grain is subject to much variation; in some cases the percentage of husk is as low as 8 per cent., while in others it is as high as 16. In thin-skinned samples the grains show a series of delicate transverse lines or pickers, due to loss of water and slight shrinkage of the internal contents during ripening. Thick-skinned grains show no such lines.

Color.—The sample should be pale yellow or a pale, clean, straw color, and uniform all over the grain. A stained or discolored appearance is often associated with inferior and damaged samples. Grains, therefore, with brown bases, or which are grey or of dark tint are to be avoided. The brown tips of the grains are frequently caused by dark-colored fungi, but occasionally it is the natural tint of the barley, and may, in

such cases, be no indication of inferiority of sample.

Barleys exposed to heavy dews and rain are generally darker in color than well-harvested crops. Samples which have been soaked with rain during stacking often give evidence of the injury by its musty smell.

Freedom from Broken or Cut Grains.—Great care should be taken when threshing matting barley to have the machine properly set, so that the awns are not cut off too short nor the grains cut in two. Closely-cut grains often have the embryo so damaged that the latter will not germinate, and cut grains are liable to become mouldy when damped and placed on the malting floor.

In the eastern and south-eastern counties of England the best matting barleys of the world are grown; in hot, dry, continental climates the grain is usually thin and flinty.

Barley grows most satisfactorily upon light soils; sandy and calcareous (limey) loams, free from excess of nitrogenous manures, are best.

The reason that the malting companies prefer six-rowed is said to be that they prefer the barley to be all of the one variety; mixed lots do not germinate evenly, and as the great bulk grown is six-rowed, by stating their preference for six-rowed barley people will not sow two-rowed. The English authority from whom we quote re six- and four-rowed barleys, says: "Six rowed barley (*hordeum sativum hexastichon*) is hardy, gives good yield, but is rarely met with, as the very poor quality of its grain debars it from being of any use to the farmer in this country; and of four-rowed (*hordeum vulgare*) barley, termed "bere," formerly this race of barley was used in the preparation of malt and beer; and is yet to a slight extent. The proteid content of the grain is, however, frequently too high, and the starch content too low, for the preparation of a good malt."

Barley is, at present, largely grown in the West for feeding purposes and, as a rule, the best destruction in rotation of crops.

Supt. Bedford, Brandon, says of barley: "This grain has given excellent returns and a heavy kernel. Among the six-rowed varieties, I wish to call attention to Yale barley, a hybrid between Duckbill and Rennie's Improved. This variety stands second on the list of the most productive kinds tested here during the past five years, and it has also given excellent returns on nearly all the experimental farms.

"We find that barley can be used to good advantage as a cleaning crop, weedy land cultivated near the surface in early spring, then plowed deep about May 20th, and sown at once with six-rowed barley, will generally give large returns, and also leave the land much cleaner of weeds.

"Many enquiries are made regarding beardless varieties of barley. Champion and other varieties of this class have been under trial on this farm for many years, but the yield from them has generally been much below that of the bearded kinds, and the weight per bushel is invariably under the standard.

"While all varieties of barley stood up well this year, we usually find the six-rowed varieties have the best straw. The two-rowed Thorpe kinds come next, while the Chevalier varieties are usually too weak for summer-fallow land in this climate.

"Twenty varieties of six-rowed barley were tested, including Yale, Odessa, Mensury, Rennie's Improved, Oderbruch; yields ran all the way from 41 to 66 bushels. The two-rowed barleys were sown June 6th. The soil was sandy loam, which had been summer-fallowed. All were sown on May 17th, in the proportion of two bushels of seed per acre. There was no rust on any of the varieties."

How the First-prize Clover was Grown.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—Re the clover-growing competition: In the first place I wish to thank the "Farmer's Advocate" for the great interest they have taken in this very important subject of clover-growing in Manitoba.

Because of the interest you aroused by your competition, I have seen many very nice, healthy clover patches throughout our district, and having had considerable success myself, I gladly give you the method I adopted.

First, the last was a potato patch in good shape, plowed in the fall, sown on the first of May with broadcast attachment on seeder without nurse crop of any kind, and harrowed after seeding with heavy harrow. In seven days it was up nicely. On the last of June considerable weeds were showing, and I then clipped it with the mower, raked it up, and drew it off the field. It was then mostly weeds. In a week the clover was looking fine. Again, on the first of August, I mowed it, having a lot of clover and some weeds.

By the middle of September the clover was about eighteen inches high, and there were no weeds. It kept in full bloom long after the September frosts. Some of the heads ripened and had nice plump seed. The calves and colts have pastured on it all fall, and there

is enough left on the ground to hold the snow to protect the roots through the winter.

I consider 10 lbs. of seed enough for an acre, and would suggest sowing in May with barley, five pounds of clover seed and four of timothy seed per acre, and for protection cut as high as possible. I think it would pay to sow clover for a mulch crop to plow down in the fall, even if it cannot be wintered over.

Greenwood Farm, Crystal City. J. J. RING.

An Experience in Clover-growing.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Our experiment in clover-growing is very gratifying, and if it comes through the winter all right it will provide a valuable rotation crop, and be a means of solving some of the difficulties ahead of farming in this country. The scoring in the test is very encouraging. In regard to the method we followed in sowing, we took a plot that had a crop of turnips on last year, kept well hoed and clean, disked in spring, and sowed 18 lbs. of hullless barley to the acre with a shoe drill, and at the same time (May 19th) sowed 15 lbs. clover, 4 quarts timothy, 2 quarts brome grass, mixed together per acre by hand, giving it one stroke of light harrows turned upside down.

I wrote to ask our seedsmen, Messrs. McKenzie, of Brandon, about some culture that had been recommended. They could not at that time supply any, but recommended me to apply to Mr. Bedford, who advised me to sow about one bushel per acre of soil from land that had grown white clover for many years. We did that, but have no means of knowing if it was any benefit.

My experience is too limited to speak definitely in way of advice in the method of procedure in regard to the crop. One conclusion I have come to, though, is that 15 lbs. per acre is too much to sow. I would not sow more than from 8 to 10 lbs. next year, and slightly increase the timothy and brome seed, and if sown on clean land would use the same amount of barley per acre as we sowed last year as a nurse crop, both for summer and winter protection. It gives early, and gives an opportunity to fill up and make a good covering before cold weather. If the land was weedy, early and frequent surface cultivation should be done until time of seeding, and would probably be better without a nurse crop, as any weeds that came on might be kept down by mowing. I would sow the grain alone, as the smaller seed would be liable to get too deep to germinate freely, and follow sowing by hand or broadcast attachment. I could not find any formation of seed, although the crop flowered abundantly.

Franklin, Man.

The Formalin Treatment for Smut.

Prof. Bolley, the plant pathologist on the "Soo" Line special seed train, issued a leaflet as follows:

WHY TREAT.—Smut, wilt, blight, rot and other diseases attack the crops by the way of the seed. The purpose of seed treatment is to kill the spores of disease which are on the seeds, without injuring the germinating power of the seed. The treatments which we recommend prevent disease, hasten maturity and increase the yield.

THE PROPER STRENGTH OF SOLUTION.—If less than the strength recommended is used, the disease-producing spores will not be destroyed. If a stronger solution is used the seed will be injured or killed. To make the solution, add sixteen avoirdupois ounces of "40-per-cent." formaldehyde to forty or forty-five gallons of water.

FOR WHEAT.—Dip, sprinkle and shovel, spray, or run through a dipping machine, indeed, in any way, so that all the grains become damp over the entire surface. Avoid using too much solution. Too much only softens and swells the seed and injures it. All one wishes is to kill the smut spores. It takes about three-fourths gallon of solution per bushel of wheat.

FOR OATS, BARLEY AND MILLET.—In these grains the smut spores are lodged inside the chaff scales. The treatment must be thorough enough so that the solution can soak between the scales. Dipping is all right for these grains, but it pays to shovel the grain over several times to ensure the even distribution of the liquid. If the sprinkling and shovelling method is used, the grain should be shovelled thoroughly, and be wet up once or twice.

These grains take about one and one-half to two gallons of solution per bushel. After treating any seed grain with formaldehyde it pays to allow the grain to remain piled for a few hours. The excess of the solution will be absorbed and the gas act more effectively. The grain will swell some. By measuring before treating and again afterwards one can decide how to set the drill so as to sow the proper amount. Wheat swells about one-fifth to one-sixth in bulk.

Supt. Bedford, Brandon, recommends using a spray pump to apply the formalin, and also says it is essential to cover up the treated pile with bags or horse-blankets so as to keep in the fumes; otherwise the smut spores on the top grains are not killed, and escape, to make trouble and confuse the farmer, who then thinks either the method or drug is N. G.

Getting Clean Oat Seed.

A correspondent in Saskatchewan writes: Can you tell me where I can get clean oat seed? This being a new farm, I should like to keep it as clean as possible. All the oats around here are full of wild oats."

We presume that nearly every farmer who is at all aware of the noxiousness or obnoxiousness of wild oats will ask himself this same question before next seeding. The spread of wild oats over the four million-odd acres in crops in the Canadian West within about three years has been one of the most phenomenal occurrences in the vegetable kingdom. This year the field that has not a few wild oats in it is indeed rare, and the man who has wheat and oats free from this pest should advertise the fact, and should receive a good price for clean seed. In such a case as our correspondent's we would advise advertising for clean seed, and that when obtained it be spread over a white-topped table and examined for wild oats. The task would be a long one, but would be easier and shorter than eradicating wild oats if they once got a stand; besides, there is generally time for this sort of work in winter. In buying seed oats, we would prefer to get white grain, as wild oats can more easily be detected. And not only should extra care be taken to get out wild oats, but the fanning mill should be given plenty of use both with wheat and oats to get out weed seeds and light grain. This year many farmers got a lesson on using light seed. Heavy seed being somewhat scarce last spring, considerable frozen wheat was sown, with the result that we have had more smut this fall than for years. Smut attacks, however, were not confined to crops grown from small seed, but it is significant that there should be so much smut in a year when so much small seed was sown.

The practice of seed selection will, no doubt, receive considerable stimulus from the campaign to be carried out in connection with the seed train "special" which will tour the country this winter. The campaign will at least create some serious thought upon the subject, which is the seed of action. But a concentrated effort is required to check deterioration in the quality of grain grown and arrest the spread of weeds. The experience of Dr. S. J. Thompson, of St. James, who has won so many prizes at different shows, including St. Louis last year, and the World's Fair in 1893, is an example of the great good that results from very little care. Dr. Thompson makes first of all a study of his farm, then sows the cleanest and heaviest of his wheat. In harvest he selects a patch sufficiently large to provide his seed, and leaves this to become dead-ripe. This is stacked separately and stored by itself. It is well cleaned before seeding, and for twenty-four years Dr. Thompson has used but one strain of wheat, with what result his winnings at the larger exhibitions demonstrate. Our correspondent, and others in a similar position, had better take every pains to keep weed seeds out of their seed grain, and then exercise all care to keep the seed clean and vigorous.

A Believer in Stook Threshing.

In the Nov. 8th issue of your paper I see an article on stook and stack threshing, in which the writer makes out—or tries to make out—that stack threshing is more profitable to the farmer than stook threshing. In his paper he makes some misstatements. So far as this district is concerned, about half the grain around here is stacked, and the other half is threshed out of stook. The cost in both cases is alike—4 cents per bushel for oats and barley, and 5 cents for wheat, the farmer furnishing teams to haul in stooks. I have never known any man that stacked his grain to get a quarter cent per bushel more for it than those that did not stack, and as for cheapness of handling, I consider the man who stacks is out just what it costs him to stack his grain. The same cost in labor it takes to stack the grain would put it through the machine and have done with it. No man can handle or do anything with wheat for less than 2 cents per bushel; so that it costs a man 2 cents to stack it and another 2 cents to fork those stacks into the machine again. I can't see it in any other way. As for there being more waste in stook threshing, I have to differ with your correspondent again: I admit that there might be a few more sheaves wasted, but the waste in that way does not make up for the waste incurred in having so many moves per day when grain is stacked. Around here, in threshing stooks, we only move machine twice per day—at noon, and first thing in morning, making two clean-ups all day; in stack threshing there are no fewer than five or six moves per day, and every move means so much more grain wasted cleaning up. I have threshed out of stook these last eight years, and have kept account pretty closely of expenses in connection with same, and in comparing notes with those who stack-threshed, I have no wish to stack.

R. H. SMITH.

Clover-growing in the Red River Valley at Selkirk, Manitoba.

For the past fifteen years previous to 1902 old settlers have discouraged one in the attempt to grow clover, saying that it would not stand the winters, the roots being killed by the alternate thawing and freezing in the spring and fall; but for all this, my observations of the White Dutch clover strewn along the roadsides, and sown by the late Mr. Vaughn, of Selkirk, years ago, who, when he was driving out to do survey work, would always carry some in his pocket and scatter it here and there in his travels; also hearing of a field of clover near the Hudson's Bay Post, at Fort Alexander, on the Winnipeg River, and at Whitemouth, on the C. P. R. between Winnipeg and Rat Portage, I came to the conclusion to try two acres in the spring of 1902. The previous crop on this land was roots (beets and carrots). I had made arrangements with the two livery-stable keepers at Selkirk, one mile and a quarter distant, to take away gratis their manure every morning during the winter, and got a large, flat rack-load of horse manure each day, largely mixed with prairie hay, which I spread on the land as I hauled it. About the commencement of June, 1902, I plowed this land, having the manure forked into the furrows as evenly as possible. I may say here that the hay litter in the manure, acting as a non-conductor, prevented my getting on this land till late, and even then, where the spreading was not well done, under any large lumps of litter I found ice, or, if not ice, the ground was sticky, having only just thawed out, making it bad plowing, and because of the lateness of the season I have always sown four-rowed barley, it taking a shorter time to mature than other varieties. After plowing I put on my disk harrows, which I found helped to bury the manure left on the top of the ground, and firmed the ground, closing any air spaces between the top soil and the under-soil caused by lumps of straw manure, and which I thought might kill the young rootlets before they got through the manure to the under soil and got a fresh hold; then the drag harrow and the roller, alternately, lots of it; then the barley, one and one-half bushels to the acre, drilled in with shoe drill; then the clover and timothy (twelve pounds clover and four pounds timothy per acre), sown with a Cyclone broadcast seeder the same day I sowed the barley, so that the clover seed may fall in the drill marks. Then, again, my lightest harrows crossways, and, lastly, the roller, when the surface is dry enough to roll. In the fall I harvested fifty-two bushels of barley to the acre, and had a fine stand of Mammoth Red Clover and timothy, some of the clover headed out and over two feet in length. In cutting this crop I left the stubble long, so as to catch the snow and form some protection to the clover roots, and the following year took off the 2 1-5 acres 10 1-10 tons of clover and timothy hay, measured by Mr. C. C. Stewart, of Selkirk. The succeeding years, up to now, have been equally satisfactory, taking one crop in 1903, and leaving the second crop to reseed; in 1904, two crops, and in 1905, two crops. In 1904 I seeded six acres which the previous year had been speltz, using the same methods, only this year I ran my harrows over the manure early to try and thaw out the ground; also, the land being weedy after the barley was up, I went over the land with my two-horse weeder. I sowed one and one-half bushels of barley, and six pounds of clover and six pounds of timothy. I find that the timothy helps to hold up the clover (which grows as high as six feet one and one-half inches, a sample of which I sent to the Department of Agriculture for the Exhibition in July, 1903; also the clovers and grasses arranged around Sir William Van Horne's stock this year, which were grown on this farm). Off this six acres, in 1904, I harvested 365 bushels of barley, or nearly 61 bushels per acre, but found the stand of clover rather thin in places. I also, this year, tried alsike clover mixed with brome grass, and one-half acre of alfalfa, and am satisfied with the results, and hope to continue them. The crop from this six acres this year was excellent. This year I again seeded six acres, using the same methods, only this year I seeded five acres Mammoth Red clover and one acre of common red clover, putting eight pounds clover to four pounds timothy per acre, and one and one-half bushels of barley; the barley yielded 200 bushels, or 33 1-3 bushels per acre, and the clover has a very fine catch, if anything, too thick; so I have herded our milch cows on it this fall, hoping they will trample out some of the roots, as well as benefit themselves in their milk supply. I intend next year to try and save some seed, as I find that the home-grown seed is very plump and large, and should fancy that there is money in it at the present prices, we having to pay down-East growers from 16 to 20 cents per pound. I understood from books I have read that it was necessary to inoculate the soil with clover bacteria before making clover-growing a success, and I mentioned this to Mr. Murray, of Ottawa, and Mr. Campbell, of Balmoral, when they came to see our clover crop in

June, 1905, suggesting that perhaps the white clover which I write of growing along the roadsides inoculated our land, but Mr. Murray thinks the white clover bacteria differs from the red clover bacteria; be that as it may, the nodules on the rootlets are very numerous, and clover-growing will hereafter form part of my rotation of crops. I hope to plow up the first-named piece of ground next summer, plowing down the second crop early for green manure, and the following spring seed down half of it to wheat and half to potatoes, and shall then be glad to let you know the results, should you care to. My conclusions of the experiment this year are, to seed on this black loam with clay subsoil one and one-half bushels of barley, eight pounds of clover and four pounds of timothy, and to follow the exact methods I have described in this as in previous years. I by this method gain a crop of barley and a stand of clover, and do not lose the use of my land for one year, as I would if I sowed without a nurse crop. How this method would answer on light land I cannot say. Possibly, like the nurse, the invalid and the bottle of brandy, the nurse (barley) might get all the brandy (nourishment from land), to the detriment of the invalid (clover). HAROLD W. NEWTON. Selkirk.

Alberta's Great Forage Crop.

It is becoming constantly more evident that alfalfa is to be the great forage plant of Southern Alberta; and even in the more central and northern parts of that Province it appears to be possible to grow this legume with success.

The success that has attended those who have grown it would certainly justify a wider distribution. Mr. W. H. Fairfield, of Lethbridge, and Mr. C. White, of the same place, and other practical farmers, have produced as much as five tons of cured hay per acre in one season. The quality of this hay is the very best. A chemical analysis reveals the fact that alfalfa is as rich in protein as bran. Actual experience in feeding backs up the scientists' dictum, by proving alfalfa the most nutritious and valuable of dry roughage.

The Alberta farmer has an advantage over the Eastern Canadian, in the fact that he can produce his own seed. Instances are known in the Lethbridge and Magrath districts when as much as from five to seven bushels per acre have been grown. When the seed is worth \$20 per bushel, it can readily be seen that the business of producing alfalfa seed for sale would be a very profitable one, if not overdone.

Inoculation evidently helps to increase the first crop. The first crop sown on inoculated land is rarely or never a marked success. On irrigated land self-inoculation gradually takes place. There are probably a few of the bacteria on the seed; these multiply and develop, and are spread over the field by the irrigation water. Another possible explanation of self-inoculation is that the bacteria of the wild vetch gradually adapt themselves to the alfalfa.

Once a farmer has one field inoculated, he can hasten the process of inoculation in the others, by spreading earth from the inoculated field upon them.

Many of the American experiment stations and the Ontario Agricultural College, send out the bacteria necessary for inoculation in the form of yeast. The preparation of this yeast for use in the Province should be one of the duties of the new experimental farms.

The growing of alfalfa will be one of the many important topics discussed in Alberta by the speakers on the Seed Special, and at the "Seed Fairs," conducted by the Seed Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. W. C. McKILLICAN.

Plan of Granary Wanted.

A Vegreville, Alta., correspondent writes, asking some of our readers to give him a plan of granary holding from five to ten thousand bushels. What is wanted is convenience in getting the grain from the wagon boxes to the bins. Many of our readers have small elevators and flat granaries, the plans of which would be of considerable benefit to our correspondent and others who are about to build. Let us have a drawing of these, together with an estimate of their cost and hints upon their construction. Of late years a large number of temporary portable granaries have been built, into which the grain spout of the thresher is turned, thus saving the expense of a grain team at threshing time. If this plan is more satisfactory than the building of a large granary, it would be of service to a large number to know it.

Manure on Grass Lands.

The writer has noticed recently several farmers spreading manure on unbroken, closely-pastured prairie land. The application results in a great stimulation of the growth, and although the cattle may refuse this grass in the early part of the first season after the application of the manure, they will readily turn to it later on when the grass becomes too short and dry on the unmanured portions.

Manure on grass lands wonderfully helps the growth. Pastures on which the grass seems

pulled out by the roots can frequently be brought to life again. Try it; try it on the virgin prairie if you have no better place for it. Your labor will be well repaid, and, after all, farm-yard manure does not make an ideal bridge over a slough, although it is frequently used for that purpose. Try it, instead, to renew the grass in that old, worn-out pasture field, and note the improvement that can be effected.

Dairying.

The Jersey-Holstein Cross.

"For producing A 1 dairy cows," remarked an Oxford County dairyman lately to a "Farmer's Advocate" representative, "I have found nothing better than the cross of a good St. Lambert bull on a good strain of Holstein cows. I have cows of the cross that will produce, in full flush of milk, 60 to 70 pounds a day, milk testing 3.6 to 3.8 per cent. of fat, and in a herd of over twenty I have a lot of splendid producers of this breeding. The Holstein insures the size and milking capacity; the Jersey adds richness in butter-fat. Of course, a great deal depends upon the strain. There are good and poor strains of Holsteins and of Jerseys, and one might try the cross with disappointing results, but in my case it has panned out well.

"One mistake that many make with dairy cattle," he added, "is in breeding Jersey or other dairy-bred heifers to calve at twenty or twenty-four months of age. Very often, too, they are thin and below the standard in size and vigor. Then they are milked for all they are worth, and bred to calve again within a year and a half, and by the time they are three or four years old they are about played out."

We were somewhat interested in this man's experience, because it has been commonly held that the Jerseys and Holsteins were too much of a contrast to cross well. One man's opinion of his experience doesn't prove the contrary, but we report the interview that his remarks may be taken for what they are worth.

Dairying in the North.

The West is not a country blessed with a great variety of farming operations, not, however, because it lacks in the natural conditions favorable to versatility in occupation, but largely because the practice of grain-growing offers the least resistance to energy and intelligence employed, and, as a result, is the most popular method of extracting wealth from the soil. The areas in which dairying proves and would prove most satisfactory and remunerative are not very large, nor are they always devoted to this system of farming, yet we occasionally find a man in Manitoba who, seized with the conviction that for his particular locality, owing to natural conditions, dairying is not only the most rational, but the most profitable system of farming to follow. Such a man is Mr. J. H. Farthing, of Millwood, Man. Millwood is one hundred and sixty miles from Winnipeg, on the Yorkton branch of the C. P. R., and is located in the valley of the Little Saskatchewan River. The country about is rolling and "bluffy," and consequently is well adapted for the keeping of cows or the feeding of steers. Mr. Farthing has a taste for the former. He has a herd of from twelve to fifteen grade Jerseys. In the summer they receive the customary care, prairie pasture, and in the winter are comfortably housed and fed on wild hay, ensilage, chaff, roots and grain.

The silo is supposed to be the most northerly in location in America. It is of medium size, made of wooden staves, and cost, complete, with concrete foundation, but no roof, about \$300. Three varieties of corn have been used to fill it—Compton's Early, North Dakota Red, and North Dakota White. So far, however, Mr. Farthing is not perfectly satisfied with any of the varieties. The difficulty seems to be that in growing a hardy, early-maturing sort, too much leaf and stalk growth has to be sacrificed, which results in a greater amount of work being required to cultivate and harvest a given number of tons. What is wanted for so northern a country is a variety as early-maturing as Compton's Early, but with more stalk and leaf.

Naturally, in a country where labor is so scarce, corn cultivation does not receive the attention that it should to insure the best growth, so it is the intention to sow less next year—about five acres—and to give it greater care. Next year's crop will also be planted in hills and cultivated both ways.

The product of the herd is sold in the form of cream to the Crescent Creamery, at Winnipeg, and is shipped in ten-gallon cans whenever the can is full. The express charges on such a can are six cents, and the price received for butter-fat the past summer ranged from 27 cents per pound in April, to 16 cents in July, and 23 cents in October.

This method of farming, Mr. Farthing believes

to be the most secure from the standpoint of present and continuous revenue, and, while wheat-growing has given larger returns during the recent favorable seasons, it is contended that, ultimately, the dairying or mixed farming system will be found more remunerative, especially when the relative effects upon soil fertility are considered.

Apiary.

Manitoba Bees.

Amongst the interesting little creatures that live on the flowers and hide themselves in winter are the wild bees. There are about ten varieties, as noticed on the blooming clover this summer near Hartney. Although the bees sometimes venture far out on the prairie, they keep mostly in or near woods, for there the flowers are more dewy and delicious, and are in greater variety, and high winds are less troublesome. The wild bees generally spend the winters and make their homes in the woods. About the roots of a decayed tree is a favorite place, as there the ground is soft and loose, often mixed with old leaves or covered by moss. In such places the bees, only a few in number, build the comb, nourish their young and store a little honey for winter use. In spring the bees venture out in very warm days, and in the woods, where the sun beats on the trees, the air is quite warm and there is no wind. The first sweets obtained are from the sap of the maple where the small branches have been broken by the winter storms and sweet sap comes in plentiful drops. Soon afterwards the catkins of the willows attract the honey seekers, and as spring merges into summer the prairies and woods everywhere become a mass of bloom.—*Hartney Star.*

Poultry.

Other Enemies of the Chicken.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of Nov. 22nd I notice an article on "Protection of Prairie Chickens." The gentleman of Portage la Prairie blames the farmer for plowing up their nests, but I do not know of a farmer who would willingly destroy a nest of prairie chickens. I have seen my neighbor carry grain and water to where there was a chicken nest only this spring. I saw a farmer get out of his wagon and carry little chicks out of the road. But I can tell you what destroys our chicken. Go from one town to another in the hatching season and you will see brood after brood of young chicken. The dogs that follow the rigs and wagons kill lots while they are too young to get out of their way. Then, again, the barb wire, telegraph and telephone wires, against which the chickens fly, kill many. There is also an article about the wolves destroying them, which they certainly do to a great extent, but what about the mice and gophers that wolves destroy? I live on a bush farm, and have lost a few fowl and ducks from the wolf, but he is welcome to the few he gets from me for the mice and other vermin that he kills.

Glenora, Man.

WM. MACKLIN.

Good Prices for Proper Poultry.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In a recent issue of your paper I read that "A number of Montreal produce dealers are desirous of purchasing the output of the Government fattening stations in Prince Edward Island, and offer as high as 14c. a pound for dressed chickens." The price mentioned is certainly not exaggerated, for here—at our station—where we rear quite a number of chickens for Montreal market, not one pound has been sold for less than 15c. this year. In fact, until the middle of October, live chickens were sold at 15c. a pound, and since at 15c. a pound dressed. In June, July, and even in August, broilers never brought us less than 25c. a pound, and could be sent to dealers as soon as they weighed 1½ pounds, alive. With these prices, a chick two months old brings 40c., and a four months fattened bird 75c., and even more.

It is to be wondered that when Montreal dealers offer these prices they are obliged to go to the Atlantic coast for their supply, especially when we see farmers giving away four-months-old chickens for 40c., and sometimes for 25c. Still, there is reason for this. For want of knowledge and want of training, farmers do not produce the proper article—the article wanted by the market. They even imagine it is impossible to do so with profit, though there are stations and up-to-date growers to prove the contrary.

It is true farmers visit the stations, and even follow the work done there, but a larger number of these gentlemen would take an interest in station operations and teaching did they know the stations existed; that is to say, if the local press, and even the city dailies, would call the attention of interested parties to the existence of

the stations and the good work they are called to perform.

I have known readers of the "Farmer's Advocate" to drive twenty miles in order to be present on our "killing and plucking days." Others pay \$5 in the cars to come and spend a few weeks at the station. When they leave they are grateful and satisfied; so are we, for we notice that constant readers of agricultural magazines are good pupils. They may not always be extra well posted regarding the latest sensational crime committed or the next supposed political combination, but they are quick at understanding agricultural work and comprehending new methods. Still, they are not the class of farmers who most need training and teaching. The other class—the class which ignores the existence of teaching establishments, or heeds them not—are more in need of them and of their teaching, and I think the press could perform good work for that class and help the stations to reach it.

A P. Q. Station Manager.

[Note.—The above letter is from the manager of a French-Canadian poultry-rearing station conducted for the Ottawa Poultry Division at the La Trappe, P. Q., monastery. They have done exceptionally good work this year; from two incubators they will market 1,000 birds. They are very desirous that people should derive the full benefit of the work they are doing, and wish to impress upon farmers the wisdom of reading agricultural journals rather than "yellow" papers.—Editor.]

Winter Layers.

The winter layer is the profitable bird; and it is now that the preparations are made for successful winter egg production—in fact, the preparations began last spring when the chicks were being hatched, or we may say several years ago, when one began breeding up his strain of egg producers. But it is now when the birds will be brought together and everything got ready for the winter's work. It is necessary that extra care be taken in selecting the birds that shall fill the pens for the winter. A few drones among them will cut down the profits quite a lot. Any deformed birds, or any which do not come up to the point of being "good" birds for the purpose for which you are keeping them should be thrown out. It certainly does not pay to keep any which do not show by their looks that they might make layers. There are enough poor ones among those which look all right. Perhaps a number make the mistake of trying to keep too many birds, thinking that the more birds they winter the greater will be their profit, and so they go ahead and keep a lot of undesirable birds, that will not pay for their feed through the winter, forgetting that it takes the profit of one of the best birds to pay the feed bill of one that does not lay any eggs at all, and one that only lays a few eggs will greatly diminish the profit of another good one. Thus a few non-layers will greatly lower the general average of the whole flock. Of course, we cannot tell exactly which will prove to be good layers, but we can throw out those which seem to lack the appearance that goes to mark the "excellent" layer. It is not the number of birds that we keep, but it is the quality that counts. A few really good birds will pay better than twice as many with a number of drones mixed in. It pays to throw out the unprofitable ones as soon as they are found out. Sometimes the best appearing ones fail to make good egg producers.

In arranging the interior of the poultry-house the very best plan is to make all the fixtures movable. Have the nests, roosts, dropping boards and all the dishes so they may be taken out when you wish to have a general cleaning up of the poultry-house (which should be one of the items of your fall work in preparing for winter); you may have an easier job of it, as the fixtures may be taken outside for cleaning and leave only a bare coop inside, with nothing in the way to prevent a thorough cleaning. It pays to have everything as simple as possible, and still furnish the necessary advantages. Why unnecessary fixtures will only be in the way. A whole lot of study is needed, and should be given before one begins to build. This might save the changing of the building later.—Percy W. Shepard, in American Poultry Advocate.

POULTRY-RAISING BECOMES MORE POPULAR WITH THE FARMERS ALL THE TIME. IF YOU HAVE ANY GOOD STOCK FOR SALE THERE ARE LOTS OF PEOPLE READY TO BUY IT. PUT AN ADVERTISEMENT IN OUR "POULTRY AND EGGS" COLUMN AND YOU WILL SOON FIND OUT WHO THEY ARE. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Horticulture and Forestry.

A B. C. Fruit-grower on the Tariff.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I was greatly interested by Mr. Martin Burrell's very able statement of the case for a duty on fruit, which appeared in your issue of November 22nd. It was when he carried the "war into Africa" that his letter became most instructive, for he clearly showed the heavy taxation which is imposed on the inhabitants of B. C.

The first point I notice is that in spite of the heavy taxation of these parts the farmers of the Northwest scarcely benefit at all. The price of their grain is entirely governed by the world's market. The price of meat is not affected by the B. C. demand, and the dealer gives no more for a steer which he intends to ship West than one destined for the British market, even though there be a duty of 3 cents per pound.

Mr. Burrell states the case of the B. C. fruit-grower who produces 1,000 boxes, the increased value of which, owing to the duty of 10 cents per box, would be \$100. He states that this \$100 may mean the difference between the ability to purchase only bare necessities, and the ability to purchase also an occasional luxury.

But suppose that we B. C. fruit-growers, instead of demanding protection for ourselves, were to throw in our lot with the farmers of the Northwest in demanding a tariff for revenue only, and we succeeded in our object, we should lose the \$100 of extra price per 1,000 boxes, but we should find when we came to make up our accounts that our new plow, harrows, etc., also our food, clothing, paint, lumber, had all been cheaper, and the balance, I feel confident, would be on the right side.

As Mr. Burrell says, "fruit-growers are not so dense that they cannot see that if protection exists at all it must be made to operate with fairness towards all industries." Now, if Mr. Burrell will show the grain-growers of Manitoba how their grain is to be increased in value by a tariff, he will have done something which all other economists have failed in.

I believe there is a great future for the fruit-growing industry of B. C. even without the aid of a tariff. Our orchards are marvellously free from disease, and I believe we are right in enforcing strict quarantine regulations to protect our trees from infection.

Protection, as I see it, is very like a house into which a large crowd are trying to squeeze to escape the fierce storms of competition, and it is my firm conviction that the farmers of Canada, and even the B. C. fruit-growers, will eventually be amongst those out in the cold, and that the manufacturers of the East will be found next the stove if more tariff protection is given.

The little book, "Protection or Free Trade," by Henry George, is a most remarkably clear and interesting argument of the case for free trade, well worthy of study by all interested in this question.

B. C.

J. C. HARRIS.

Shelter May Be Injurious to Tree Growth.

A correspondent suggests that any persons having the larger fruit trees growing in the shelter of deep ravines or river valleys where they would have ample protection and would be sheltered from the drying winds of the prairie, give their experience, as it would be an encouragement to others to plant such trees. In our observations of the growth of fruit trees in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, the exceptionally warm, well-sheltered valleys are not the best locations for fruit trees. The sun seems to start the sap too early in the spring, and the valley is often visited with a frost which a more unsheltered one may escape. Shelter, however, is most important in fruit-tree growing, but the shelter of wind-breaks, such as large trees and hills, with the fruit trees not too much exposed to the south, appears to give better satisfaction than where trees are set in a ravine with a slope to the south or east. In this connection a very peculiar condition has been observed in districts where the land is rolling. It first came under our observation when travelling on the Yorkton branch some years ago. Up about Solsgrith and Birle the hills rise up from the prairie like warts upon a toad's back, and the crests of the valleys of the creeks and rivers are serrated like the teeth of a saw. On the sides of these numerous serrations or little hills exposed to the north trees grow right up to the crest, while on the warmer side the hill is perfectly bare of trees or shrubs. Not all the credit for this growth, however, is due to the protection upon the north side from early-spring sunshine. Some account must be taken of the effects of spring prairie fires, which burn the opposite side before the grass is dry on the north.

The most successful orchardist in the West has his location at the foot of the hills which were once the western shores of an ancient lake covering all the Red River Valley, and besides the shelter of the hills the orchard is surrounded by trees which protect it from winds and the too violent heat of the sun.

Events of the World.

Canadian.

Rich mineral deposits have been found in Northern Quebec, the most abundant and valuable being gold, copper, asbestos and nickel.

Professor Osler moved the resolution at Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's meeting in Oxford, Eng., and Col. Sam Hughes spoke at Wolverhampton.

Mr. James Johnson, a well-known Canadian journalist, and very popular in the metropolis of the mother country, died there recently. He was buried in Ireland.

Mr. J. F. Munro, a fourth-year student at the Ontario Agricultural College, has been appointed assistant editor of Country Life in America, a New York publication. Mr. Munro has made a special study of horticulture.

British and Foreign.

British South Africa has a population of 1,133,756 white and 8,808,355 colored people.

Nineteen dead and 187 injured is the record of the American football game for the past season.

For the first time in twenty years there has been a fall of snow in the city of Melbourne, Australia.

Lord Roberts has resigned from the Committee of Imperial Defence, to organize the work of universal military training.

Hon. A. J. Balfour, Premier of Great Britain, has resigned, and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has been chosen by the King to form a cabinet.

It is estimated that in the three storms which have visited the Great Lakes this autumn, 149 lives have been sacrificed, 70 ships wrecked, and \$7,000,000 the financial loss.

The business men of Nebraska have declared a boycott against the Union Pacific and Burlington railroads, because these roads have refused to pay taxes for two years.

General Cronje, who surrendered to Lord Roberts at Paardeberg, and was afterwards confined at St. Helena, has just sailed from the English port of Southampton for South Africa, accompanied by his wife and two sons.

Haakon VII., the new King of Norway, has taken the oath to support the constitution of the country. Among many congratulations was one from Oscar of Sweden, expressing his best wishes for Norway's prosperity.

The Presbyterian Board of Missions of the United States will make no claim for indemnity in connection with the murdering of five of their missionaries in China recently, but the American Government will probably take up the matter.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Nebraska has declared excommunicated all members of his church who attended a wedding in Omaha where the bridegroom was a divorced man. The Bishop had previously warned the members not to attend the ceremony.

London unemployed surrounded the Church Army tents, which were presented by the King and endowed by the Queen, and there the mob jeered at and insulted the Princess Louise, the King's daughter, as she was performing the ceremony of opening the tents.

President Roosevelt's message to Congress on December 5th shows that he is heartily in sympathy with the desire for reform that is showing itself in so many parts of the Republic. He would have the strong hand of Government laid upon the power of corporations. Under this heading he discussed railroad rate legislation at considerable length, advocating Federal supervision as a remedy. The study of the problem of women and children in industrial life received his attention. He advised the abolition of corporation contributions to political funds, and recommended consideration of the question of safeguarding the States against corruption of the flagrant kind which has recently been exposed. He recommends that immigration across the border from Canada and Mexico be stopped, except in the case of native Canadians or Mexicans. A law against bribery and corruption at elections, the saving of Niagara Falls from the greed of commercialism, and an increase in the strength of the American navy, were also dwelt upon in the President's message.

THE NEW BRITISH CABINET.

It is officially announced that the new British Ministry is made up as follows: Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman; Lord High Chancellor, Sir Robert T. Reid; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Herbert Henry Asquith; Secretary of State for Home Affairs, Herbert John Gladstone; Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Sir Edward Grey; Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Earl of Elgin; Secretary of State for War, Richard Burdon Haldane; Secretary of State for India, John Morley; First Lord of the Admiralty, Baron Tweedmouth; President of the Board of Trade, David Lloyd-George; President of the Local Government Board, John Burns; Secretary of State for Scotland, John Sinclair; President of the Board of Agriculture, Earl Carrington; Postmaster-General, Sydney Buxton; Chief Secretary for Ireland, James Bryce; Lord President of the Council, the Earl of Crewe; Lord of the Privy Seal, the Marquis of Ripon; President of the Board of Education, Augustine Birrell; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Sir Henry Hartley Fowler. The foregoing constitute the Cabinet. The following ministers are not in the Cabinet: Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Right Hon. Samuel Walker; First Commissioner of Works and Public Buildings, Lewis Vernon Harcourt; Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, the Earl of Aberdeen. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman drove to the palace and had an audience with King Edward of about twenty minutes, and at which His Majesty signified his approval of the new Government.

Doings Among the Nations.

TURKEY AND THE POWERS.

Since our last issue the powers have carried out their threat of occupying Turkish ports and collecting the customs if the Sultan refused to yield to their demands for reform in Macedonia. So far he has refused and the result has been what the powers predicted. Mitylene and Tenedos, Turkish ports, are occupied by eight warships of the combined fleet, under Admiral Ritter Von Jedina. But so far the Sultan has held out, and the powers are in a dilemma, because they cannot discover whether the Sultan is "bluffing," or whether he really means it, though the popular belief is that he will give way. Meantime the powers are waiting.

RUSSIA.

Revolt has broken out afresh in the navy and the rebels have control at Sebastopol. The laborers and railway men joined with the sailors, so that overland reinforcement of troops is impossible. The revolutionary spirit has seized the army also, and one report says that at Sebastopol only two regiments remain loyal to the Czar. In the endeavor to suppress the mutiny, half the town has been destroyed by the firing from the rebellious fleet; a cruiser, a training-ship and two torpedo boats have been sunk, and many lives destroyed. The latest development of the Russian situation is the accusation of disloyalty against the Czar's own body guard, a number of soldiers in it being arrested for presenting a series of petitions, including one against the use of troops for police purposes. That he is to leave Russia and a regent to be appointed in his place has been rumored. Telegraph and telephone communication has been almost entirely cut off, and little news reaches the outside world, though a despatch sent through Prussia tells of the assassination of General Sakharoff, former Minister of War, who was shot by a woman at his own door.

Field Notes.

Steamer export tonnage from Montreal this season was 1,940,000, compared with 1,853,000 last year.

Vancouver is to have a paper called "Two Voices," in which the articles will be written both by Conservatives and Liberals, expressing the two views of public questions.

Niagara Fruit-growers, at a large meeting recently, decided to ask Parliament to make six and eleven quarts the two standard sizes for baskets for peaches, grapes, etc.

British Columbia's exhibit of apples at Caxton Hall was the finest seen in England for years. The exhibit covered a space 75 feet long and 6 feet wide, and the Horticultural Society awarded the Province a gold medal and eight industrial exhibitors' medals of lesser value. The Nova Scotia exhibit also was much admired, and the agent general was awarded a silver medal and four other exhibitors also received medals.

Freight Rate on Oats.

The Rapid City branch of the Manitoba Grain-growers' Association has passed a resolution requesting the central executive to refer the matter of the freight rate on oats from local points to Winnipeg to the Railway Commission. The district about Rapid City is becoming quite a large oat producer, while Winnipeg is the natural distributing point for oats for lumber camps, mills, railway construction camps, etc., and is, besides, a large consumer of oats. At present the rate from Rapid City to Winnipeg is less than that to Fort William, which naturally operates against both the producer and consumer.

Manitoba Institute Meetings.

The Provincial Department of Agriculture for Manitoba has arranged to provide speakers at Farmers' Institute meetings at the following places:

Meadow Lea—December 20th, at 2 o'clock.

Woodlands—December 21st, at 2 o'clock.

Speaker—Prof. Carson, Manitoba Agricultural College.

Subjects—"Production and care of milk for cheese factories and creameries"; "Discussion of different methods of paying for milk and cream."

St. Pierre—December 27th, at 2 o'clock.

St. Jean—December 28th, at 2 o'clock.

Speakers—Prof. Carson and R. G. O'Malley.

Prof. Carson's subjects—"Production and care of milk for cheese factories and creameries"; "Discussion of different methods of paying for milk and cream."

R. G. O'Malley will speak on "Destruction of noxious weeds."

Holland—January 9th, at 2 o'clock.

Cypress River—January 10th, at 2 o'clock.

Treherne—January 8th, at 2 o'clock.

Glenboro—January 11th, at 2:30 o'clock.

Speakers—Prof. Carson and Geo. Batho, Winnipeg.

Prof. Carson's subjects—"Mixed farming and the dairy"; "The breeding, selection and care of dairy cattle."

Geo. Batho's subject—"The best methods of destroying weeds on Manitoba farms."

Pipestone—January 3rd, at 2 o'clock.

Souris—January 4th, at 2 o'clock.

Hartney—January 5th, at 2 o'clock.

Melita—January 6th, at 2 o'clock.

Deloraine—January 8th, at 2 o'clock.

Boissevain—January 9th, at 2 o'clock.

Killarney—January 10th, at 2 o'clock.

Cartwright—January 11th, at 2 o'clock.

Crystal City—January 12th, at 2 o'clock.

Pilot Mound—January 13th, at 2 o'clock.

Manitou—January 15th, at 2 o'clock.

Morden—January 16th, at 2 o'clock.

Speakers—A. J. Balfour, M. J. Ryan, and J. J. Golden, Winnipeg.

Mr. Campbell's subjects—"How to make more money out of the farm"; "Soil cultivation and No. 1 hard."

Mr. Golden's subjects—"Improving the homestead"; "The destruction of noxious weeds."

Would Put Bounty on Crows.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I have just read an article in your issue of Nov. 22nd, re protection of prairie chickens and other game birds, and note some of the many ways in which our game birds are being destroyed. I think the accusation brought against the farmer of destroying more with the plow than is destroyed by the gun is almost too absurd to require comment. I, for one, have been engaged in farm operations now for two decades, and have plowed more or less every season, and only once in all that time have I found a prairie chicken's nest in the way of my plowing operations, in which case I carefully lifted the nest and eggs out of the way, left a bit of stubble to mark the place, drove around same with harrows and drill, and had the satisfaction of knowing that the mother bird did not desert her nest.

There may be a few careless farmers who would allow the eggs to go to waste or to be destroyed, but I think that the number of chickens destroyed in this way is very small compared with the havoc wrought by the prairie wolf and the crow; and I think the number of the latter is greatly on the increase and the former holding their own very well.

I can heartily endorse all that W. M. says re the destroying of wolves and crows, but might add that a bounty on crows would not be out of the way, as an inducement to small boys and boys of more advanced years to take some pains to rid out or lessen the number.

Lansdowne Municipality.

J. J. WATY.

Suggestions re Coyotes.

A recent farmers' bulletin, from the B. A. I., Washington, comes to the following conclusions:

Prairie coyotes will not willingly jump over a fence above thirty inches in height.

They will readily climb over fences built of horizontal rails or crossbars, especially in order to escape from captivity.

Barbed wires do not deter them from crawling through a fence to escape. Whether they will go through a closely-built barbed-wire fence to attack sheep or poultry is still an open question.

Woven wire fences should have meshes, when rectangular, less than six by six inches, to keep out coyotes. For such fences triangular meshes are much better than square ones.

In fencing against coyotes with woven fences, care must be used to see that there are no openings at the ground through which the animals can force themselves, since they are more likely to crawl under a fence than to jump over it.

It seems reasonably certain that a fence constructed of woven wire, with a triangular mesh not over six inches across, and having a height of twenty-eight to forty-two inches, supplemented by two or three tightly-stretched barbed wires, would prove to be a sure proof. It is difficult to make exact estimates of the cost. Woven fences differ in weight, price and quality, and

freight charges on materials depend on the distance from distributing points. The cost of posts and labor varies much. An estimate on so many variable factors is of little value, but an average of \$200 per mile would probably allow the use of the best materials.

Re How the Autonomy Bill Works Out.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I have been for the last two years or more a constant reader of the "Farmer's Advocate," and during that time I have noted with pleasure your genuine and unflinching interest in the farmer's welfare, and the readiness, as well as the success, with which you have grappled with current questions in which this great agricultural country was concerned. Your stand upon such public questions as the tariff, transportation, etc., has been such as to meet the general approval of fair-minded men; and the reason, without doubt, why your view was always the correct view, why your arguments were unanswerable and convincing, was that the subjects must have been approached in a fair and broad-minded spirit, all prejudice and local jealousy laid aside, and the facts carefully studied in every detail.

However, even the most careful and conscientious editor, like any ordinary mortal, may make an occasional slip. In your issue of November 8th an article appears, which, I am convinced, would not have appeared, at least in such form, if you had followed the lines laid down above; if due and unprejudiced attention had been paid to all the facts upon which it is supposedly based. I refer to your article, "How the Autonomy Bill Works Out."

Now, I am not a resident of the section in which this glaring injustice is said to have been perpetrated; I am not acquainted with the parties concerned, and I do not doubt that Mr. John A. Turner is the upright and reliable man you describe. In spite of all this, however, I am in a position to state most emphatically that the facts cannot be such as would justify you in your conclusion that the Autonomy Bill is at fault. Either you have been misinformed, or there are additional facts unstated that would put a different face upon the matter.

My reason for such a positive and apparently rash statement is quite simple. Having had an experience of some eight years as teacher in the Northwest, and about five years as secretary and practical manager of a school district, I am pretty fully acquainted with the School Ordinance; and I know that such a state of affairs could not exist under the Autonomy Bill, which in educational matters merely continues the existing Territorial Ordinance. Now, if you will take the trouble to look up this Ordinance, you will learn, firstly, that legally a man must pay his school taxes to the school district in which his land is situated; secondly, that a separate or minority school can be established only within the limits of an existing district; and, thirdly, that a new school cannot be established unless it contains a sufficient number of children of school age to justify its establishment. Now these are facts, which it requires only a perusal of the School Ordinance to establish beyond dispute.

And in the light of these facts, what does the case described in your article resolve itself into? Simply this: Unless the conditions already exist, in order to divert his taxes to a separate school, this large landowner must first establish, with the consent of the Education Department, a separate school with a sufficient number of children within the limits of the public school district. Otherwise, and until this separate school is established, the public school district can collect his taxes by law, without a cent of cost to the district. As for diverting his taxes to a Calgary school, it is impossible under the law, unless this Calgary school is within the limits of the public school district of which your article treats.

Of course, if there is a separate school in operation within the public school district, it puts an entirely different face on the matter, and it is not quite fair to bring up a supposed case as an argument against the Autonomy Bill.

As I have no doubt either of your fairness or good faith, I trust that you will read up the Ordinance to satisfy yourself that I am right, and then give my letter the same prominence in your paper as the article that called it forth. THOS. J. DWYER.

Wishing to be absolutely fair, the above was submitted to our representative on the ground. His explanation follows:

"With regard to statements of Mr. Dwyer, I may say that they are correct, subject to such exceptions as are always to be found in any law of human conception. The Autonomy Bill brought in by Sir Wilfred only carries out and gives perpetuity to the existing Territorial Ordinances, which cover the question in dispute pretty thoroughly. In the School Ordinances, chapter 29, of 1901, and amendments, I find in clause 41 the following: 'The minority in any district, whether Protestant or Catholic, may establish a separate school therein, etc.' This cannot be construed to mean that the minority from four or five districts can club together and establish a separate school, for in the 'interpretation' of the act, as given on page five of this volume, I find that 'in this ordinance, except the context otherwise requires, the word 'district' means any school district erected or constituted as such at the date of the coming into force of this ordinance, and any school district hereafter erected or constituted under the provisions hereof.' This, then, clearly shows that a separate school can be established only within

the limits of an existing district. Now about the case cited to you by John A. Turner, and the man in the cattle business. This constitutes the exception to the law. The separate school district in question, commonly called the Lacombe School District, is an old district, established some considerable time ago—prior to '98, if I mistake not—its boundaries are large, and are not the boundaries of the school district in which your informant holds sway; they include Mr. Turner's district, and also some of the district of Calgary's suburbs, such as the Mission, etc., and I believe the cattleman is in the strict letter of the law entitled to withdraw taxes from the common school in that district and apply them to maintenance of the separate school some miles away, but which is still within his school district. This you will see is an exception, and may not occur in any other part of the Province; the Autonomy Bill had nothing whatever to do with it, and it can only occur from the lapping of this separate school district over the surrounding district.

Your correspondent contends that a man must pay his taxes to the school district in which his land is situated. This is perfectly correct. In any district hereafter established, or that has been established within recent years, there can be no exception to this.

The petition for the establishment of a separate school—either Protestant or Catholic—must be signed by three resident ratepayers of the religious faith indicated in the name of the proposed district. (Clause 42, chapter 29, of the School Ordinance.) That settles the establishment of separate school. In any school religious instruction may be given after 3.30, and all schools are subject to the same inspection and oversight from the Educational Department."

[Note.—As the above answers the questions raised by our correspondent, the debate is now closed.—Ed.]

The Tariff Commission in Winnipeg.

An interesting session of the above board of inquiry into tariff matters was held in Winnipeg, December 4th and 5th. The Live-stock Associations' representatives, Messrs. Andrew Graham, R. C. Henders, Stephen Benson and Dr. S. J. Thompson, presented the views of the mixed farmers. The argument of these gentlemen was logical and well sustained, figures being given to prove that exclusive grain-growing was not profitable either to the individual or the country, and that it was necessary, in order to render mixed farming possible, that lumber and other raw materials of the farmer be placed upon the free list. Mr. Benson's figures, published elsewhere, showed the cost and returns from an average 320-acre grain farm. American implements were freely referred to as superior to Canadian, but which, especially in the case of binders, is not always borne out by the facts, and that their continued importation was desirable as a help to keep the quality of homemade goods up to the mark.

During the session the canners' combine was exposed to the commission, by which canned goods are made much more expensive to the consumers than such should be.

Mr. Ashdown, wholesale hardware merchant, asked that cement be placed on the free list, and W. A. Farmer demonstrated how the West was beaten by the apple shippers. It looks to us by the samples shown that the Government fruit inspector might be a little more severe in the prosecution of infringements of the Fruit Marks Act. Mr. Farmer is opposed to the suggested duty on bananas, or any other imported fruits.

The live-stock men referred to the importation free of inferior pure-breds, which the commission said Mr. Fisher was working on. As pure-bred live stock are one form of the farmers' raw material, it seems strange that such should be forced on him duty free.

The commission's attention was also drawn to the imposition of a duty on seed corn, it being pointed out that the varieties grown in Minnesota and Dakota were better suited to Canada than the Eastern kinds. It seems that the commissioners expected seed corn would come in free, but the wise customs officials in the West put such into the list of agricultural seeds, and thus forced the farmers to pay duty on his raw material. The representatives of the University asked for free chemicals, glassware, etc., from Germany; also alcohol for scientific experimental purposes. Mr. Brodeur pointed out that infractions of the law had occurred under this guise.

Representatives of the Manufacturers' Association spoke, urging that protection for the manufacturers would mean larger local markets for the farmer. Boiler and machine manufacturers want protection continued, as do also paint and beer manufacturers. The saddlery manufacturing people were satisfied with the tariff, and had had a fair degree of prosperity under existing tariff regulations.

Mr. Hodson Will Handle Lands.

Stockmen will be interested to learn that Mr. F. W. Hodson, Dominion Live-stock Commissioner, is making preparations to assume the management of the company recently organized and backed by the money of the I. O. F. to handle Western Canada lands. The announcement of Mr. Hodson's resignation may be expected shortly, and it is his intention to take up his residence in Winnipeg.

Re the Destruction of Game.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I would like to endorse the article written by W. M. in your issue of Nov. 22nd, re the protection of our game birds. As a farmer and also a sportsman, I claim to know some little of this matter. Mr. Atkinson, in the issue of October 25th, claims that more game is killed by the plow in the spring than is killed by the gun in the fall. This is a most unjust reflection on the farmer, for no one recognizes the value of our game birds more than the farmer, who, in nine cases out of ten, is himself a sportsman. Mr. Atkinson also states that the eggs disturbed by the plow should be taken home and hatched under the domestic hen. This I have tried and never found successful, as not more than one or two eggs seem to hatch out of a nestful, and the chicks from these do not thrive. I know of several others who have had the same experience.

He also remarks that "wolves become numerous in certain districts, and begin to carry off the poultry and live stock of the residents . . ." but it does not seem to occur to him that the nests of the wild fowl, being farther from the haunts of man, offer themselves an easier prey to these pests. In this district the coyote is very plentiful, and even the brush wolf is occasionally met with, yet they are practically unloathed. Why? Simply because the bounty is not high enough to compensate for rifle or traps with which to wage war upon them. If the bounty was raised to about \$3.00, there would soon be a thinning out of wolves in this and other districts, and also an increase in the number of game birds that reached maturity.

I would like to particularly call attention to what W. M. says regarding the change made in the duck season this year. I have good reason to believe (from the "bags" claimed by different sportsmen this year in comparison with former years) that the chickens have had a harder time of it this year than before the change, simply because on the first day of open season, and while their lust to kill was still hot, sportsmen could get after the chicken while it was still comparatively tame and unused to man and gun. According to Mr. Atkinson's claim that the late duck season helped to protect the chicken, open season, or, rather, close season, should be the same for all game birds. Evidently such was not the view of the makers of the law.

One thing that would aid considerably in preserving the chicken would be to reduce the number to be shot by one person from one hundred to seventy-five, or even fifty, which is a goodly number, and a strict enforcement of the act in this respect. T. M. H. Hartney, Man.

[As the towns object so strenuously to wolf bounties, how would it be to raise the price of game shooting licenses; no license being necessary for a farmer shooting in the municipality (or county) in which he is a bona-fide resident, he, however, to be limited to the number of birds as suggested above? The additional or entire revenue from such game licenses to go towards the paying of wolf bounties. Much of the game is raised on and fed on the farms with grains grown there, and as a general thing it is the townsman who gets the game.—Ed.]

Sale of School Land.

The following account of the school-land sales show the upward prices of wheat-growing lands in the Province of Alberta:

Edmonton—8,874 acres, realizing about \$107,000, at an average price of \$12.04 per acre.

Leduc—1,756 acres, realizing about \$16,000, at an average price of \$9 per acre.

Wetaskiwin—4,700 acres, realizing about \$47,000, at an average price of \$10 per acre.

Lacombe—4,081 acres, realizing about \$36,000, at an average of \$8.85 per acre.

Innisfail—7,580 acres, realizing about \$63,000, at an average of \$8.35 per acre.

Didbury—23,203 acres, realizing about \$242,000, at an average of \$10.50 per acre.

In Calgary some sensational prices were reached, one quarter, about a mile from the city, selling for \$61.50 an acre. The highest price for wheat land was \$30.00, paid in the vicinity of Okotoks. The total sales were 23,000 acres, at \$230,000, being an average of \$10.00 an acre.

High River—24,000 acres, \$255,000, averaging \$14.75 per acre.

Pincher Creek—7,400 acres, \$102,900, average \$13.85.

Macleod—16,000 acres, \$195,700, average about \$12.25 per acre.

The above is not exact to a cent, but it gives an idea of land values in the new Province in the shadow of the Rockies.

Tariff Commission at Brandon.

The attitude of the Western farmer upon the tariff is summed up in the following clauses, adopted by the representatives of the local Grain-growers' Associations after a discussion of the situation before the enquiry opened at Brandon. Resolved:

1. That we are resolutely opposed to any increase in the customs tariffs asked for by certain manufacturers.

2. We urge that the present free list be extended by addition thereto of dressed lumber, all fence wire, cement and gasoline, and that the duty on agricultural

implements, cotton and woolen goods and fruit, be very materially reduced.

3. That the preference on all British goods be restored to 33 1-3 per cent.

4. That we are willing to have all agricultural products placed on the free list.

The Noxious Weed Situation.

Our Deputy-Minister of Agriculture is recently reported to have stated that he doubted if the yield of wheat in the Red River Valley last season would average more than ten bushels per acre. When we compare this statement, which I consider near the mark, with the forty-bushel estimate of the boomsters, we naturally ask, what's the matter? That the estimated yield was purposely exaggerated, or the result of incompetence, cannot be doubted; but that the yield under last season's conditions should be ten and not twenty-five bushels, makes it quite evident that we are slowly but surely drifting towards agricultural bankruptcy. In fact, if ten bushels be a correct estimate, we are already below the cost of production.

Our heritage here was a virgin soil, pure and undefiled, unsurpassed in fertility, and yielding two to three times what it does to-day of plump No. 1 hard. What have we old-timers done to bring about present conditions—a soil polluted with the foulest of noxious weeds, a soil whose fertility is becoming a matter of history, a soil whose product makes No. 1 hard the exception and Nos. 2, 3, 4 the rule? Let me tell you.

We imported seed grain, but failed to take the necessary precaution to free it from noxious weed seeds before sowing.

We were farming on the extensive plan, paying more attention to the number of acres and the rapidity with which we did our work, than to the number of bushels and the thoroughness with which we did our work.

We considered it beneath our notice to pull a small patch of stinkweed or mustard, but allowed the binder to pick it up, thresh it, and distribute the seeds all round the field.

We allowed the threshing mill, which may have come from a dirty farm, to be dragged all over our cultivated land, and thresh at points most convenient, instead of in stack yards.

We allowed our cattle to follow the thresher, pick up the heaps of noxious seeds, and distribute them properly fertilized to grow up with the next crop.

We gave our horses dirty feed, without first destroying the vitality of the noxious seeds in the crusher.

We allowed the first small patches of thistles to go to seed, and on downy wings they soon became scattered broadcast over the whole district.

In selecting our seed grain we did not know that like begets like in the plant as well as in the animal; and we are losing the increase arising from careful selection, by weeding out weak, sickly grains, to say nothing of the noxious weed seeds, through a proper use of the grain cleaner.

We were carried away with the false doctrine that the fertility of our soil was inexhaustible. We plowed, plowed, plowed; cropped, cropped, cropped. We kept cattle. A great manure heap rose in front of our stable. We moved the stable. We had brains, but we didn't use them. Two or three loads of manure on the land, and close observation of results, would present two prominent features. Each seed grain on the manured plot would stool to more heads than on the adjoining unmanured land, and the crop on it would ripen a few days earlier.

We passed our long winter evenings smoking, gossiping, playing cards, and attending every dog-hanging in the countryside, but failed to read books on agriculture, and up-to-date papers, like the "Farmer's Advocate," or arrange for a series of meetings in the schoolhouse, to discuss topics affecting our common interest.

When cultivating the soil we whiled away our time whistling a random tune, or thinking of our hard lot, instead of concentrating our minds on the living and

life-giving properties of the soil, thus lightening labor, and learning how to work hand in hand with nature in intelligent effort to produce the best results.

With such careless habits as these, and lack of proper methods of tillage, we have polluted the virgin soil of the once famous Red River Valley with the foulest of noxious weeds, and exhausted its fertility until we have reduced its productive capacity below the cost of production.

AGITATION, EDUCATION AND LEGISLATION NEEDED.

Separate plots for seed grain purposes is theoretically a good idea, but practically unworkable, except to a very limited extent. The matter of seed-grain selection is, in my opinion, a bagatelle compared with the loss we sustain through noxious weeds, lack of manuring, and careless methods of tillage.

The seed-train special is certainly "out of sight" from a spectacular point of view, but to many of us common farmers it will simply appear as a passing meteor, that illumines only the high points where it is least needed.

We have in the Province three classes of farmers. We have the breeders, who, by their influence and organizations, are able to get their innings in stock-judging, parades, etc. These score-card exhibitions have their place, both from an educative and advertising point of view, but should not be allowed to push into the background other more important questions, such as those pertaining to the cultivation of the soil, which we all have in common, and upon which all our wealth directly or indirectly depends.

Then we have the thrifty, careful, calculating common farmer, who keeps his acreage within his power to thoroughly cultivate. Some of these men last season raised as high as thirty-five and forty bushels of wheat in this district, and we are in the Red River basin, which is credited with only giving an average of ten. We have also a third class, the class that brought our average down to ten bushels.

Let the Dept. of Agriculture institute a campaign of education, and it will be found that, generally speaking, only the first two classes will be in evidence at the meetings. In my opinion such a campaign would be productive of better results if two or three local speakers took part along with one speaker sent out by the Department.

What the present conditions demand is a campaign of agitation and education among the farmers themselves, assisted by the Dept. of Agriculture and the agricultural press. The seed-train special will touch the high points; the institute meetings will reach the progressive and would-be progressive class; the voice of the press will speak to the family circle by the home fireside. But all efforts along these lines, no matter how aggressive, will be ineffective unless supported by the strong arm of the law, that will reach all the dirty nooks and corners in the Province, and whip the laggard and the thriftless into line.

If the Noxious Weed Act does not meet requirements it should be amended. An Act that provides for one hundred and one inspectors without any cohesion is no good. The administration of the law should radiate from one responsible center. Farmers should be warned not to sow badly-infested fields, and if the warning be ignored it should be followed by executive action. It would be to the farmer's own interest to summer-fallow such land; but here I must conclude. There are prominent farmers in the Province who have been paid out of the public treasury to lecture on agriculture, and who advocate doing away with summer-fallowing as a wasteful, useless and antiquated institution. In my opinion this is a vicious doctrine (particularly under Manitoba conditions), which, if generally followed, will be a strong factor in completing the destruction of our agricultural prosperity. However, it may be ignorance or density on my part. In any case, I should be pleased to hear these men justify their contention through the columns of the "Farmer's Advocate."

A. M. C.

Markets.

Winnipeg.

Cash Wheat—No. 1 northern, 76½c.; No. 2 northern, 73½c.; No. 3 northern, 71½c.
 Flour—Lake of the Woods Milling Co.'s Five Roses \$2.50; Patents, \$2.31; Ogilvie's Royal Household, \$2.50; Glenora Patent, \$2.30; Manitoba Strong Baker, \$1.85.
 Millfeed—Bran, per ton, \$13; shorts, per ton, \$15.
 Chopped Feeds—Oats and barley, \$25; barley, \$18; oats, \$23.
 Oats—No. 1 white, 32½c.; No. 2 white, 31½c.
 Barley—Malting barley, 38c.; No. 3, 37½c.; No. 4, 34c. to 35c.
 Flax—96½c.
 Hay—Per ton, cars on track, Winnipeg, \$6 to \$6.50; loose loads, \$7.
 Potatoes—Farmers' loads, per bushel, 60c.
 Carrots—Per bushel, 60c.
 Beets—Per bushel, 50c.
 Turnips—Per bushel, 50c.
 Parsnips—Per bushel, \$1.20.
 Onions—Per bushel, \$1.50.
 Butter—Creamery—Manitoba creamery bricks, 27c.; creamery, in boxes, 24c. to 25c.; creamery, in storage, 23c. to 24c. Dairy—Tubs, choicest, 2½c. to 2½c.; second grade, ground lots, 19c. to 20c.
 Cheese—Manitoba, 13½c.; Ontario, 14c.
 Eggs—Fresh gathered, Winnipeg, 25c.
 Poultry—Turkeys, per lb., 16c. to 18c.; geese, per lb., 12c.; ducks, per lb., 12½c.; chicken (spring), 14c.; fowl, drawn, 10c. to 12½c.

Toronto.

Export Cattle—Choice, \$4.50 to \$4.80; good, \$4 to \$4.40; others, \$3.75 to \$4; bulls, \$3.50 to \$4; cows, \$2.75 to \$3.50.
 Butchers' Cattle—Picked lots, \$4 to \$4.50; good, \$3.75 to \$3.90; fair, \$3.20 to \$3.60; common, \$2.50 to \$3; cows, \$2 to \$2.75; bulls, \$1.75 to \$2.25; tanners, \$1.75 to \$2.50; Christmas cattle, \$4.75 to \$5.25.
 Stockers—Good, \$2.80 to \$3.50; rough, \$2 to \$2.70; bulls, \$1.75 to \$2.50.
 Feeders—Short-keep, \$3.60 to \$4; good, \$3.40 to \$3.65; medium, \$2.50 to \$3.30; bulls, \$2 to \$2.75.
 Sheep and Lambs—Export ewes, \$4 to \$4.30 per cwt.; bucks and culls, \$3 to \$3.50. Lambs—Ewes and wethers, \$5.75 to \$6; bucks, \$5.35 to \$5.75.
 Hogs—Selects, \$6.37½ per cwt.; lights and fats, \$6.12½.

Chicago.

Cattle—Common to prime steers, \$3 to \$6.75; cows, \$2.80 to \$4.40; heifers, \$2 to \$5; bulls, \$2 to \$4.15; stockers and feeders, \$2.15 to \$4.25.
 Hogs—Choice heavy, \$4.90 to \$5; good heavy, mixed, \$4.85 to \$4.95; packers, \$4.75 to \$4.90.
 Sheep—\$4 to \$6; yearlings, \$6 to \$7; lambs, \$7 to \$7.75.

British Cattle Market.

London—American cattle, 12½c. to 13c.
 Liverpool—Canadian cattle, 10c. to 11c.

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International Show, ChicagoDec. 16—23
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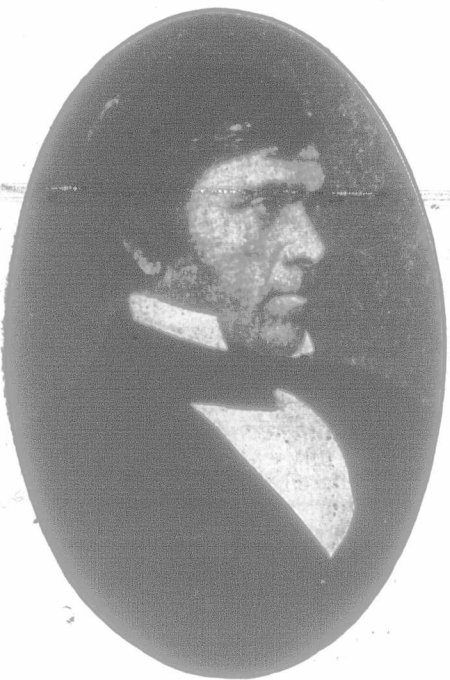
Spilled Grease.—When grease is spilled on the kitchen floor or table, immediately pour cold water over it. By so doing it will harden instead of sinking into the pores of the wood, and can be easily removed.

Select lamp wicks that are soft and loosely woven. Soak them in vinegar before using and dry in a very cool oven. This is the surest way to obtain a good light without smoke.

Contents of this Issue.



Life, Literature
and Education.



Thomas Carlyle.

The Dumfriesshire village of Ecclefechan lies in a sheltered hollow by the side of the Glasgow and Carlisle Road, which from time immemorial has been the main thoroughfare between North and South. A tiny stream creeps through the middle of the village, and the village common, where generations of children have sported in the twilight, is on the bank of that tiny stream. An unfortunate, wicked little village, Burns called it, when early in the year 1795 the young poet was snowbound there. Yet he had cause to repent the epithets he applied to this little town, for in that same year, 1795, was born in the despised Ecclefechan the greatest of Robert Burns' many biographers, and a prose writer second to none which Scotland has produced.

Thomas Carlyle was born on Dec. 4th, 1795, in a house built by his father, James Carlyle, a stonemason. This house still stands—a tribute to the workmanship of the man who built it, and a memorial of his illustrious son. To his parents Carlyle owes much, not only by the inheritance of their characteristics, but by the love and encouragement they gave to him all their lives. James Carlyle, the father, was the second of five brothers, all of whom were stonemasons, and who were described by the neighbors as "pithy, bitter-speakin' bodies, and awfu' fecters." He was gnarled and cross-grained, yet sound to the heart and thoroughly reliable, his gruff speech and manner covering a soul of great strength and tenderness. The mother, too, was a remarkable woman—pious, high-minded and intelligent, with a devout, stern Calvinism which Carlyle defines as, "Infinite pity, yet also infinite rigor of law: it is so nature is made."

His surroundings in these early years had much to do with the making of the man. The stage-coach, rolling daily in the village, brought the breath of life and stir from the

outside world; the many memorials of the past with which the whole valley of Annandale was strewn—remains of a Roman camp, traces of early English beacon-fires, and other antiquarian delights—were ghosts from a world gone by; and last, but not least, the folk among whom he lived—great-limbed, hard-headed, hard-fisted men, with a rugged independence of character inherited from the old Border freebooters—touched him with their sturdy pride, their grim sarcasm, their Celtic fire and

Here he remained until 1810. At the age of fourteen Thomas Carlyle left his native dale to become a student of Edinburgh. With the true Scottish parent's ambition, it was the desire of his father and mother that he fit himself for the ministry; his own desire was not so definite, university life meaning to him an opportunity to get "knowledge of all kinds," without any clear idea of the use to which it was to be put. Of his teachers and their methods he had but a low opinion—"inanimate mechanical Gerund-grinders," he calls them; but in the great library, among the living spirits of all the ages, he found a recompense for what he endured in the class-room.

During his whole course he was troubled about what choice to make of a career. He wavered between the ministry and a life devoted to literature, the one the desire of his parents for him, and, therefore, not lightly to be set aside; the other the bent of his whole nature. "Intensely he realized that every man comes into this world on a divine errand, and with a work for God to do, even to win, if possible, by victorious, God-inspired effort, a kingdom out of the realm of darkness around and without him, and in so doing, to subdue for the realm of light, the darkness within himself." Teaching he tried for a time, but the mental conflict still continued, with the happy result that he resolved that whatever his hand found to do it should be done with no sense or thought of self in the doing. "I, now in harmony with God, can sing at my work; and amid my toil find blessed rest. For, what though its immediate results shall have been small, the very attempt persevered in of working out the divine purpose in my life shall make that life a truly noble one."

With this consecration of his powers to his Creator, he turned to his writing. "Blessed," he says, "is the man who has found his work; let him ask no other blessedness." And every book he wrote proclaims it on every page.

His wife, to whom he had been married in 1827, was a true helpmeet to him, who understood him thoroughly, and saw the heart of the man under the grim and, at times, bitter mask. Historians have gone to great trouble to prove that he was unkind and she was unhappy, but their letters to one another, since published, do not uphold this argument, but show the sincere, deep love they bore to one another.

His first book, "Sartor Resartus," was finished about 1832, but for six years journeyed from one publisher to another, finding no acceptance, until Fraser's Magazine undertook to publish it in instalments, and an

American firm printed it in book form before an English edition was sent out. "Sartor Resartus" (literally, The Tailor Patched) is the philosophy of clothes—man clothed for society and church, the garments of actions and manners; nature, but the garment of God—and we must look through this show of things into the things themselves. The book is a plea for the higher life, to be reached through striving, through action.

Carlyle preached the Gospel of Work. Work of whatever kind, so long as it was sincere; but there must be no sham, no semblance of work, no surface action merely for effect, but the constant striving upward for the real. Let us have real government wherein the governing is done by the truly able and wise; real religion in which the instructors are the truly pious; real education where the teachers are those who have the knowledge. These ideas he expressed first in "Sartor Resartus," but the essence of them is found again and again in all his works.

The next work was his "Essay on Burns," one of the finest things of the kind ever written; and following it came the "History of the French Revolution," which some one has called "a grand prose epic," and in which he traces the result of a nation's desire to get rid of shams and come back to reality. "Heroes, and Hero Worship" contains sketches of the lives of those men who have been real, who have had true insight into the earnestness of human life. "Past and Present," is a contrast between the forces which governed English life in the thirteenth century and those which governed it in the nineteenth. Next came the writing of the life of his particular hero, Oliver Cromwell, who realized to the full Carlyle's idea of a true hero—one who has power to see and ability to carry out. And last of all, his great work, "The Life of Frederick the Great."

Carlyle's style of writing, like the writer himself, is unique. We have nothing else like it in English literature. The passion, the fire, the intense earnestness of the man, is seen in every line. So strong are the feelings within him, so great the desire for expression, that the words pour from him, sometimes coined out of his inner consciousness, often words, phrases, or forms of expression borrowed from foreign languages and woven into the glowing texture, and the whole lighted up by a strong imagination and a grim humor.

On the seventh day of February, 1880, this strenuous soul passed away, having set before a self-seeking generation a high example of brave, persistent toil, directed to a very noble object. A man of brave, generous sympathies with the true and noble, and a stern defiance to what he deemed the false.

FROM "SARTOR RESARTUS."

"May we not say, however, that the hour of spiritual enfranchisement is this: 'When your ideal world, wherein the whole man has been dimly struggling and inexpressibly languishing to work, becomes revealed and thrown open; and you discover with amazement enough, like the

Lothario in 'Wilhelm Meister,' that your 'America is here or nowhere'? The situation that has not its duty, its ideal, was never yet occupied by man. Yes, here, in this poor, miserable, hampered, despicable Actual, wherein thou even now standest, here or nowhere is thy ideal. Work it out therefrom; and working, believe, live, be free. Fool! the ideal is in thyself; the impediment, too, is in thyself; thy condition is but the stuff thou art to shape that same ideal out of. What matters whether such stuff be of this sort or that, so the form thou give it be heroic! O thou that pinest in the imprisonment of the Actual, and criest bitterly to the gods for a kingdom wherein to rule and create, know this of a truth: The thing thou seekest is already with thee, here or nowhere, couldst thou only see!

"But it is with man's soul as it was with nature: The beginning of creation is—light. Till the eyes have vision the whole members are in bonds. Divine moment when over the tempest-tossed soul, as once over the wild, weltering chaos, it is spoken—Let there be Light! I, too, could now say to myself: 'Be no longer a chaos, but a world, or even a worldkin. Produce! Produce! Were it but the pitifullest infinitesimal fraction of a product, produce it, in God's name! 'Tis the utmost thou hast in thee; out with it, then! Up, up! Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy whole might. Work while it is called to-day; for the night cometh wherein no man can work.'

Literary Society Topics.

You mentioned in your valuable paper something about starting "Rough and Ready Clubs." We have in our locality a Literary Society which has helped the members greatly, and I would ask you to give suitable subjects for debates, also about twenty-five or thirty subjects for impromptu speeches. By so doing you will greatly oblige many besides myself.

T. M. R.

In arranging for such programmes as our correspondent suggests, it is well to keep in mind the objects for which literary societies exist. Some of these are: (1) To promote social goodfellowship; (2) to improve and to encourage our citizens, more particularly our younger citizens, in the art of public address; and (3) to encourage reading and reflection upon matters relative to our citizenship. The range of subjects discussed and studied will depend upon the culture and facilities of the members of the societies. A public library, well stored with books, will afford means for almost endless study and research. A good way to secure an interesting debate is to have two persons chosen as leaders for the evening, and then to throw the subject open to the audience. This means, of course, interest in the work on the part of the members of the society. It must always be remembered that more fail in public speech because they have nothing to say than because of any unfitness for public utterance. A really well-stored mind is essential to effective public speech. For subjects of debate we submit the following:

Resolved.—

1. That a High-school education

qualifying for a Junior Leaving certificate is of more advantage to a farmer than an education qualifying him for a diploma from a Business College.

2. That the late Russian-Japanese war was in the interest of civilization.
3. That a tariff for revenue purposes only would be in the interests of the farmers of Canada.
4. That a good citizens' organization, independent of political bias, is desirable for the improvement of our municipal and political life.
5. That country and village stores should close at 8 p. m.
6. That Saturday afternoons should be declared legal half-holidays.
7. That hay and grain farming is more profitable than dairy and stock farming.
8. That Canada offers a young man equal opportunities for getting on with those afforded by the United States.

For impromptu speeches we suggest the following subjects:

1. How should you invest a hundred dollars?
2. "I always plow for a crop."
3. What are the qualities of a good stockman?
4. How may our local agricultural fairs be improved?
5. How may the safety of the public be insured against automobiles?
6. What makes a book worth reading?
7. How should a farmer's son spend his winter evenings?
8. How should the aged and friendless poor be provided for?
9. What attracts you in a woman?
10. How may our roads be improved?
11. The advantages of military drill.
12. The value of rifle clubs.
13. What's the best method of "popping the question"?
14. Should bachelors over thirty-five be taxed for the support of unmarried ladies?
15. What provision should a bachelor make against old age?
16. What provision should a spinster make against old age?
17. What financial relation should a young man sustain towards his father after his twenty-first birthday?
18. What personal qualities do you admire in a man?
19. For what may we go in debt?
20. What is your way of treating tramps?
21. What is the most important event in (a) your Province; (b) Canada, (c) Great Britain, (d) the United States, in 1905? Why?
22. What does Canada need most?
23. What is Canada's greatest danger?
24. What's the best way to spend a holiday?
25. How may we attract and preserve useful wild birds?
26. What's the best cure for laziness?
27. What should be done with the man who sells his vote?
28. "My boat may be slow in the race, but I always know where I'm sailing for."
29. "Never swap horses when crossing a stream."
30. "Don't put all your eggs in one basket."

Transcontinental Train Conundrum.

By way of variety we have concluded to offer our readers a chance to test their gifts at solving a conundrum or two. The following is a simple-looking one, but it has been propounded off-hand by the writer to several scores of clever people, and only one has ever yet ventured the correct answer. Here is the problem:

There is a transcontinental railroad (C. P. R.) between Halifax and Vancouver, and we will suppose there is one (and only one) through express

leaving each terminus every twenty-four hours, and that it takes each train exactly 7 days (168 hours) to make the trip across the continent. Suppose there is no difference in the railroad time of the two cities, and that trains from each leave simultaneously. A man starts on the express from Halifax to Vancouver, or vice versa. How many express trains will he meet in crossing the continent?

There is no catch in the above; it is a simple test of one's clearness of perception. Prizes (copies of books) will be awarded to the senders of the first and second correct answers we receive in a letter or on a post card, bearing a postmark dated not earlier than Dec. 18th. All answering must be subscribers, or sons, daughters or wives of subscribers, and must mention their relationship

by everyone. Its modest recital of a life-history, seldom equalled in activity and achievement, is, at the same time, full of information upon a quarter of the globe little discussed or known in this country. The man himself did not loom large above our horizon until South Africa provided a common meeting-ground for the men of the west and east and of the south and north. His campaign in that field brought him into personal relationship with the volunteer battalions of Canada, New Zealand and Australia, and gave to them a glimpse of this soldier of the Empire that at once won their esteem and devotion. With martial readiness he responds to every call of his sovereign, and with equal promptness and grace the courtesies of his rank are paid to every deserving member of the army. At the review of the Colo-

and he expressed to Mr. Forster the hope that he would at an early date see the portrait and the artist and the regiment in Canada. The portrait is in his khaki service uniform, as he appeared in his last campaign. The ribbons of his decorations were, however, by his own direction, made complete up to date, two orders having been received by him during the last week of the sittings.

A Nation Upon Its Defence.

A foe which has already found entrance within the Citadel walls, however cleverly disguised and unrecognizable, is a foe much more to be dreaded than battalions which can be seen drawn up in battle array outside the gates, with flags of defiance flying and martial music summoning the beleaguered to surrender. Many a battle has been lost instead of won from an underestimating of the enemy's strength, and from adopting waiting tactics instead of the prompt measures which might have resulted in immediate victory and the saving of many precious lives.

But all wars are not wars for mere lust of conquest, or even in defence of territorial rights. There are other wars where neither scarlet coat nor the more sober-colored khaki uniform mark the soldier, but where science, medical skill and experience must be the equipment of the officers, and common sense the ammunition of those in the ranks.

Amongst the many gifts of God for which we have so lately offered our thanksgivings as a nation, was that of peace within our borders. "Give peace in our time, oh Lord," had been our prayer, and the answer had come to us while other nations fought; the Giver of All had not only given us peace, but had added to it plenty. And yet, all the while danger signals were flying from many parts of our Dominion; voices from watch-towers every here and there were calling to us that there was an insidious foe lurking around and about us, striving to make us understand that there was no question more momentous concerning our country to-day than that there must be a war to extermination of the deadly microbes of tuberculosis. Our awakening has surely come at last, and no thinking person can deny that it is a fight upon which all must enter, not only collectively but individually. It was said at a meeting of the "Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis," held in Ottawa in March last, that, as the great mass of consumptive patients will ever remain in the home, it is in the home that much of this great battle must be fought and won.

One writer upon the subject was quoted as saying that "the house is the granary of the tubercle bacillus," which may be interpreted to mean the house from which fresh air is excluded, where warm clothing and good wholesome food are not obtainable, and where ignorance pre-empted upon the simplest rules of health. In the campaign against this universal scourge many weapons have been already used, not the least broadcast sowing of literature, calculated not only to educate the public mind generally, but to give and families as to what to do and what to leave undone when confronting the dread disease. A political leader in the United States is quoted as saying that "to carry the war against tuberculosis," he would, if need be, cover the globe knee-deep with tracts." In quoting this, the President of the Executive Council on Tuberculosis agreed that some such effort



Earl Roberts, G. C. B., G. C. S. I., late Field Marshal.

From a painting by J. W. L. Forster

on the card or letter accompanying the answer. A record will be kept of the number of answers, right and wrong, and the relative numbers will be published, together with the correct answer. Here is something it will cost you nothing to try, it is a good mental exercise, there will be a good deal of fun in it, and you may get the prize.

Earl Roberts.

Earl Roberts, G. C. B., G. C. S. I., late Field Marshal, is, personally, one of the most charming of men. His manner is marked by the usual soldierly reserve, and a directness in look and speech that fits well the vocation he has honored through a more than usual number of years. Of an Irish family, he was born in India, and gave to that section of the Empire the greatest portion of his life. His "Forty-one Years in India" is a book that should be read

nial troops in Coronation year, he rode out of the Royal Inspection Group to speak to a New Zealander about his comrade's health who had been wounded in South Africa. When approached to allow his name to be attached to the Queen's Own Rifles of Canada, as their Honorary Colonel, he signified his willingness directly, and has shown his interest in this crack regiment by personal attentions. The portrait here reproduced hangs in the officers' quarters of the regiment. Mr. J. W. L. Forster, having been commissioned to paint the portrait, obtained sittings from the Field Marshal, and completed it under the eye of his distinguished subject at his London home in Portland Place. With touching courtesy Lord Roberts had conveyed to the artist through several channels, rather than by direct statement face to face, his feeling that it was the most soldierlike and satisfactory portrait of himself he had had painted,

might possibly have to be used in the crusade against consumption, but that "to make a deep and lasting impression, the truth we have to impart must be repeated until it is digested and assimilated, and becomes a fixed and permanent element in the mental constitution."

Surely the simple rules of health, the by no means difficult precautions by which infection can be avoided, the ways and means which are necessary in the early stages of the disease to arrest its progress, could easily be adopted in any home, however small. No longer need it be considered as an absolute certainty that when once consumption has entered a family all are doomed to die. Dr. Adami, in his address at the annual meeting of the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, said: "That, mighty as are its ravages at the present time, it is a preventable disease, and, to use the words of His Majesty, uttered at the Intercolonial Congress of Hygiene in 1891, 'if preventable, why not prevented?'"

Now that the combined efforts of the General, Provincial and Municipal authorities, as well as the co-operation of benevolent individuals, are crystallizing into action; now that sanatoriums are being built, or isolation camps planned, in various parts of the Dominion, we may rest assured that this most righteous crusade is marching on to victory, and that the frightful record of yearly victims, mostly amongst young people under five-and-thirty years of age, will be greatly reduced in numbers, especially from the cities of the Dominion; and it is in the crowded cities, rather than in the free and open country, that the bacillus of consumption stalks abroad.

For the comfort of our many readers who are in the daily enjoyment of God's greatest blessing—pure air and sunshine—and for whom if they will only obey the simple rules submitted for their guidance, the foe need have no terrors, let me quote the words of Dr. Noble, who, after stating that more than 50 per cent. of all cases were curable, even though no drug could kill the germ, remarked: "There is only one treatment for consumptives that will cure, and that is to have them breathe out-door air twenty-four hours per day and 365 days per year, to feed them well and keep them comfortably warm. An ideal sanatorium," he added, "would be a farm situated not in a cold region, but in a moderate, even climate. The patients would be the better if they did their own farm work, raising their own eggs, milk, vegetables, fruit, etc."

It seems to the writer that a very important point is to obtain the faithful, conscientious co-operation of the patients themselves. Once let them realize that by their own carelessness or wilful neglect other lives are endangered, and that they are in a very literal sense "their brother's keeper," nay, more, that their failure to abide by the simple rules laid down for their guidance is no less criminal than deliberate murder, the battle would be more than half fought already, and the victory almost won. H. A. B.

HOW TO PREVENT CONSUMPTION.

The following general precautions are advised by the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Consumption:

Live as much as possible in the open air.

All rooms occupied by consumptive persons should be as well lighted and ventilated as possible. Fresh air, light and sunshine are the most important preventives of consumption. It is not safe for a healthy person to share a bedroom with a consumptive.

No chimney should ever be blocked up, and windows should be kept open.

Cleanliness and good sanitary surroundings are important, both for the prevention and for the cure of consumption.

Wet dusters must be used to wipe up the dust on the floor, furniture, woodwork, etc., and must afterwards be boiled. Tea leaves used on the floor should afterwards be burnt. Do not chase dust about or stir it up.

Milk, especially that used for children and invalids, should be boiled or sterilized. Meat should be well cooked.

A room which has been occupied by a consumptive should not be used again until it has been thoroughly cleansed.

When not provided with a proper spittoon, a consumptive person must not spit into a handkerchief, but into a piece of rag or paper, which must be burnt.

Handkerchiefs which may have been used of necessity should be boiled half an hour before washing.

Consumptive persons must not swallow their phlegm, as, by so doing, the disease may be conveyed to parts of the body not already affected.

A consumptive person must not kiss, or be kissed, on the mouth.

A consumptive person, when coughing, should always hold a handkerchief in front of his mouth, and avoid coughing in the direction of another person.



INGLE NOOK CHATS

Women as Confidantes.

This little screed is meant for the eyes of the feminine portion of this goodly company of the Ingle Nook. I want your opinion on a subject over which I have been thinking for several weeks. It entered my mind when reading Shakespeare's Henry IV. (the first part), where Harry Hotspur says to his wife, Kate:

"But hark you, Kate; I must not have you henceforth question me Whither I go, nor reason whereabouts; I know you wise; but yet no farther wise Than Harry Percy's wife: constant you are; But yet a woman; and for secrecy No lady closer; for I well believe Thou wilt not utter what thou dost not know; And so far will I trust thee, gentle Kate."

A pretty speech for a man to make to his wife, wasn't it? Yet womankind as a whole rather than Kate Percy, the

individual, receives his censure, and to none of them can he give any more credit than that they will not tell what they do not know. I did not just approve of Harry Hotspur's opinion of women on this subject, but it set me thinking, and I'm asking you as I asked myself: Are women—not any one particular woman, but women in general—trustworthy confidantes? How many women have you heard say when imparting some piece of interesting information: This was told me as a secret, but I don't mind telling you, for, of course, it will go no farther? And you murmur something indistinctly, and wonder why she still calls that piece of news a secret. "Tell Mrs. X—, and tell her not to tell" was a favorite recipe for spreading news in a village where I lived once, and because it worked so well, it made me angry.

Men say a woman always gives a promise of secrecy with a mental reservation. She thinks her promise is not broken if she only mentions it in whispers to her closest friend, or her hus-



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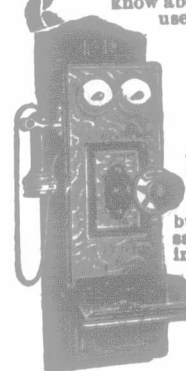
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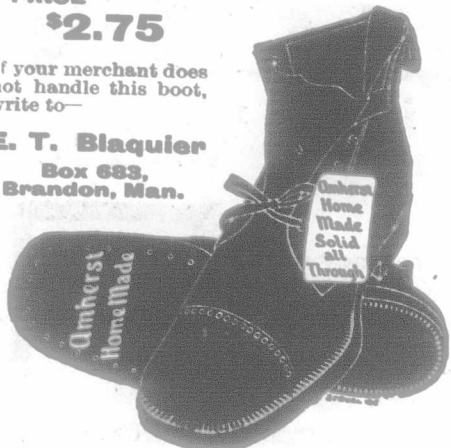
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band, because she loves and has confidence in them, and she feels that what interests her will be interesting to them. Or, perhaps, if the so-called secret is very interesting or important, it may be just a touch of vanity, a desire to show to someone that she is the repository of valuable information that leads to her violation of confidence.

What do you think about it? Should a wife's confidence to her husband include the telling to him of other people's secrets?

Bulwer Lytton says: "Oil and water—woman and a secret—are hostile properties;" and Shakespeare in Julius Caesar makes Portia say: "How hard it is for women to keep counsel;" while other writers say equally hard things on this same subject. Hard they are, but the question is, are they true?

Don't think Dame Durden has gone back on her sex in writing thus. Not a bit of it. But, if these things are not so, we will not mind seeing them in print; and, if they are, we ought to see them, and think about them. We might excuse ourselves by saying that many men are equally untrustworthy, and apt to violate confidence. No doubt of its truth, but we want to be better—not his equal, but his superior. Free your minds on this topic in the Ingle Nook, will you?
DAME DURDEN.

Dear Dame Durden,—I wonder if you can admit one more member to your Ingle Nook? I will promise not to trouble you any more than I can help. I would like a little help to find a way to render beef dripping so as to be able to make pastry with it. I saw, some time ago, what to do with it, but, much to my sorrow, I forgot. I have tried heating the flour and dripping before using, but still it is brittle. I will promise to send some hints later on, and you will



A Fellow's Mother.

"A fellow's mother," said Fred the wise, With his rosy cheeks and merry blue eyes,
"Knows what to do if a fellow gets hurt
By a thump or bruise, or a fall in the dirt.

"A fellow's mother has bags and strings, Bags and buttons and lots of things; No matter how busy she is, she'll stop To see how well you can spin your top.

"She does not care—not much, I mean— If a fellow's face is not quite clean; And if your trousers are torn at the knee,
She can put in a patch you'd never see!

"A fellow's mother is never mad, And only sorry, if you are bad; And I'll tell you this, if you're only true,
She'll always forgive you, whatever you do.

"A fellow's mean who would never try To keep the tear from her loving eye, And the fellow's worse who sees it not
That his mother's the truest friend he's got!"

—Mrs. M. E. Sangster.

"The New Boy."

For a long time we heard a great deal about the "new woman." She must be dead and gone now, for no one ever speaks about her. But who has heard about "the new boy"? He has surely come to stay, and may his tribe increase very rapidly. In the first place, the "new boy" is one that can look after himself a little. He can put his own clothes away in their proper place, and knows where to find them when he needs them. He can keep his room almost as tidy as his mother or sister could. If it is necessary, he can make his own bed, sew on buttons, cook his breakfast, and even wash the dishes. And he doesn't feel ashamed of himself for doing it, either. He is polite to his sister, even if she is younger than he is; above all

do me a great favor if you will help me in this request. Trusting I have not written at too great length, and with all good wishes.
MOLLIE BAWN.

There is always room for "one more," Mollie Bawn; that is one of the chief beauties of the Ingle Nook. Trouble? The person doesn't live who could trouble the Ingle Nook by asking for help. We will be glad to have those hints you promise us, and will expect them. Have you tried shaving the beef dripping very fine before putting in the flour, and then working it up well with the hands? That may do, and is better than heating the flour, for the secret of good pastry is to keep all the ingredients as cool as possible. The most satisfactory way to use up the dripping is to melt it down with an equal amount of lard, and use the mixture, for then you get the mellowness of the one and the sweet flavor of the other.
D. D.

Recipes.

Lunch Biscuit.—4 cups of the best flour, 1 cup sweet milk, 2 eggs, 1/2 cup sugar, 2 tablespoons butter, 2 tablespoons currants, 1 rounding teaspoon of soda, and 2 of cream tartar. Beat butter and sugar to a cream; add the beaten eggs and milk; sift cream tartar and soda with the flour three times; add the currants, then the liquid, and mix soft. Bake in a quick oven. This makes 24 biscuits.

Patty Cakes.—1 cup sour cream, 1 cup chopped raisins, 1 egg, 1 teaspoon mixed spices, 1 1/2 cups of any good flour, 1/2 teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon vanilla. Beat egg; add cream and sugar; stir into the flour and soda, which has been well sifted; add the spice, raisins, and flavoring. Bake in tart pans in a moderate oven.

else, he is kind and thoughtful about his mother. When his father is away he helps to keep things straight, just as if he were "the man of the house." He doesn't think much about his clothes, of course, but yet he keeps himself clean and tidy. He even plays with the girls sometimes, and he has all the more fun in his game of ball or "shinny" because he isn't rough or rude like a heathen.

A Cheap Soul.

From the "Young Churchman."
A few years ago, says a gentleman, I was sitting in a large dry goods store in Chicago, waiting for a friend. It was storming a little outside, and the clerks were not very busy. Not far from me stood a cash-boy, with his back against a pile of prints, and his elbows carelessly resting upon the same. I noticed his handsome face, set with dark hair and eyes so expressive, his cheeks bespeaking perfect health. A lady at an opposite counter, while paying a bill let fall some fractional currency, such as was then in circulation, that fluttered and fell to the floor, and was picked up by the gentlemanly clerk in attendance, except one, a twenty-five-cent piece, which noiselessly skimmed along and fell near the cash-boy I have alluded to. Without changing his position, he set one foot upon the money, and seemed unconscious of everything except the sky-light, and stood gazing up into the open space while search was made for the money.

I watched him, with a sickening thought in my mind, "What will be the end?" I went swiftly to him, and whispered in his ear: "Boy, will you sell your soul for a paltry twenty-five cents? Don't you know perfectly well that the money is under your foot? Restore it, and never, never do such a thing again." The boy turned pale, stooped and picked up the money. "Sir," he gasped, "don't tell on me, I pray—I beg—and I will never do so any more. Think of my mother."

I presume he thought I knew him. I did not then, but afterward found out who he was; and from the fact that he

The Celebrated English Cocoa.

EPPS'S

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

COCOA

The Most Nutritious and Economical.

C. C. C.

Canadian Correspondence College

You Can Earn While You Learn

A course of study carried on at home and in your spare time will fit you for a better position, and thus bring you a larger income and a happier career.

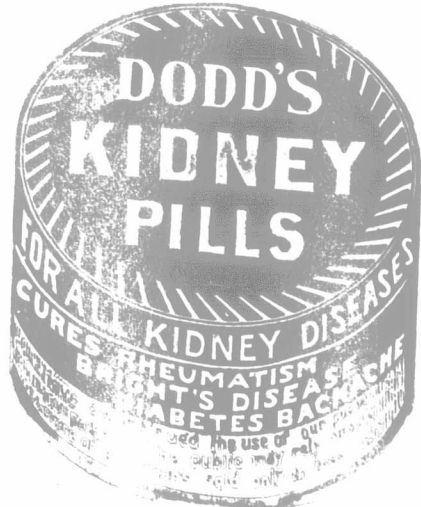
Our courses are THOROUGH, PRACTICAL and CONGENIAL. Our system is based on the most approved methods of teaching by correspondence, and our success is evidenced by hundreds of satisfied students and graduates all over Canada.

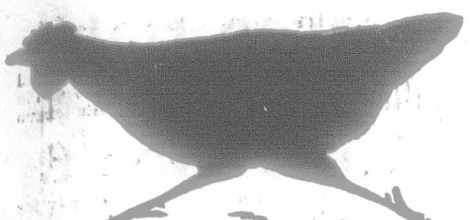
Choose the course for which you are best fitted, and write to-day for fuller information.

Canadian Correspondence College Limited
161 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.

Gentlemen—Please send me full particulars as to how I can qualify for the position marked "X" in list below, or written on the extra line at bottom.
Ch'ed Accountancy Library Science
Complete Commercial Household Science
Bookkeeping Nature Study
Shorthand and Typewriting Special English
General Agriculture Public School Course
Stock Judging High School Course
Poultry Raising Matriculation
Chemistry (Sr. and Jr.)
Commercial French Electrical Engineering
Civil Service (Canada) Mechanical Drawing
Journalism Insurance
Advertising 5
To Teachers: We prepare you for any examination in any Province of the Dominion. Ask us for information.
Extra Line _____
Name _____
Address _____

If the bread knife is hot, new bread can be cut as easily as old. But if you would not spoil your knife, do not make it too hot.





The Busy Hen that Fills the Basket

Are your hens workers? Do they have full, red combs, and do they hustle? If they are active foragers and lay eggs, give them Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a and they will lay more. If they do not lay at all, give them Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a and they soon will. Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a makes hens lay by increasing the digestion, enabling the organs to extract the largest possible amount of egg-making material from the food. In addition to the wonderful powers of egg production,

DR. HESS Poultry PAN-A-CE-A

the prescription of Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.), cures and prevents cholera, roup, simple catarrh, and many other diseases due to indigestion and specific germs or poisons. This germicidal principle is peculiar to Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a. In fact, Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a possesses medicinal principles found in no other preparation. It has the indorsement of leading poultry associations in the United States and Canada. Costs but a penny a day for about 30 fowls, and is sold on a written guarantee.

1-1/2 lb. package, 85c
5 lbs. tin, \$1.75
25 lb. pack, \$8.50

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

DR. HESS & CLARK,
Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.
Instant Louie Killer Kills Lice.

LEARN THIS ART

Mount Birds

You can now learn the wonderful art of Taxidermy, which was long kept secret. We teach you by mail to correctly mount Birds, Animals, Fishes, Heads, Taxidermy, making rugs, and collect insects. A delightful, fascinating art, easily and quickly learned by Men, Women and Boys. Sportsmen and Naturalists can save and mount their own beautiful trophies, decorate home, den, or office, by mountings for friends.

and make big profits
Thousands of Successful Graduates.
Full course in 15 lessons. Standard Methods. Tuition rate very low. Satisfaction or money back—always. We want to send you full particulars. Our New Catalog and the Taxidermy Magazine—All Free. Don't delay, but investigate this now. The Northwestern School of Taxidermy, (Inc.) 49 D St., Omaha, Neb.

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—Large variety of canary birds, homer pigeons, plovers, tumbler, Toulouse geese, Bronze turkeys, Buff and Brown Leghorn cockerels. A. Guilbert, Letellier, Man.

FOR SALE—Barred Rock cockerels of finest quality, many fit for show birds. Orders booked for eggs for spring delivery. \$1 per setting; three settings, \$2. F. E. Merritt, Melita, Man.

SILVER WYANDOTTES for sale—Sixty cockerels, forty pullets; single birds from \$1.50; pairs and trios same rate. Exhibition stock a matter of correspondence. Ed. Brown, Boissevain, Man.

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

DO YOU WANT A BARRED ROCK COCKEREL? We can supply you if you order soon. Price and quality will please you.

WM. PATTERSON, Birtle, Manitoba.

\$12.80 For 200 Egg INCUBATOR

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

GEORGE H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.

stayed with his employer several years, and was raised to a high position, I think the offense was never repeated.

Boys, the first theft is the longest step you take toward prison; the first glass of liquor takes you nearer a drunkard's grave than all you swallow after; often the first oath clinches the habit of profanity. A stained soul is hard to purify. There are virtues you can lose, but once lost they are gone forever.

The Adventurers.

"I am going for a voyage," quoth the Sailorman to me;
"Shall I bring you any treasures from the lands beyond the sea?
My gallant ship is riding now at anchor in the bay!"

So I kissed my darling Sailorman and watched him sail away!

"I am riding forth to battle," quoth the Warrior to me;
"My charger's prancing at the gate, as you may plainly see.
I am riding forth to glory, but I'll come again some day!"
So I kissed my gallant Warrior and watched him ride away.

My sailor's far upon the sea, my warrior's in the fight,
Yet both will nestle in my arms and hold me close to-night.
For the soldier and the sailorman (be kind to them, O Fate!)
Are just my merry little lads out swinging on the gate!

—Hannah G. Fernald.



Walk on the Sunny Side.

Thy sun shall no more go down:
neither shall thy moon withdraw itself:
for the Lord shall be thine everlasting light.—Isa. 60: 20.

High in the distant sapphire way
A cloud and a sunbeam met one day;
Met as, indeed, might you and I,
By chance, if we rode through the azure sky.

The cloud wore a saddened, a gloomy face,
Quoth the sunbeam, all in a quiver of grace:
"Why frown you on your daily way?
Why look so sad when life's so gay?"

The sombre cloud to this quest replied:
"It's easy for you to be satisfied;
I'm born of rain, you're born of the sun,
I needs must weep till the world is done."

"'Tis true," said the sunbeam, "that you must cry,
While I must smile through the boundless sky;
But there's never a sorrow that won't undo
Through the smile of a friend, and I'll smile for you."

And, lo, as the sunbeam spoke, the frown
On the face of the cloud was softening down:
"Twas years ago, but each cloud you see
Bears a silver lining for you and me."

We can all walk in the light if we choose; there is always a sunny side to the road of life, though too often we deliberately walk on the shadowed side. The outer sunshine may fail, troubles may be on every side, but the Light of the world has promised that those who follow Him shall not walk in darkness. He is the true Pillar of fire, leading the Church through a dark wilderness. His disciples are not left to grope their way painfully; though for a time their outer sky may be darkened so that the sun shall be no more their light by day, neither for brightness shall the moon give light unto them. Already their faces catch the glow of the City which has no need of the sun, neither of the moon, to shine in it: for the glory of GOD is their everlasting Light.

Some people are like an April day, very bright when there is nothing to worry them, but clouding over the moment any little vexation comes to ruffle their uncertain good-humor. The only way to keep always in the sunshine on a cloudy day is to live above the clouds. You may say that that is impossible—unless one could live on a high mountain or in a balloon—but, though the force of gravitation may keep the body low, the spirit can rise above circumstances. Those who keep their eyes fixed on the Sun of Righteousness walk with shining faces, reflecting as polished mirrors the glory of the Lord, and so making life brighter for all who come near them. Nothing can darken their sky, if they

hold everything up to the light it is instantly transfigured. They can thank God for pain of mind and body, because they care more for the spiritual good that may be won through it than for present ease.

"We may forget Him in His gifts—
We cannot well forget the Hand that holds
And pierces us, and will not let us go,
However much we strive from under it—
The heavy pressure of a constant pain...
Is it not God's own finger-tips,
Laid on thee in a tender steadfastness?"

A difficulty or a strong temptation, held up to the light, is seen to be a grand opportunity for a victory, and it rouses all the love of fighting which lies latent in us all. With God on our side we can meet dangerous foes as fearlessly as David the stripling met Goliath the giant. The duties which press on us continually may be transfigured and transformed into opportunities of joyful service to a loved Master, and disappointments supply us with gifts to lay at His feet—it is a privilege to have the opportunity to submit our will to His and prove our love by a real sacrifice that costs something. If only our eyes are fixed on Him we cannot only accept whatever He sends submissively, but can even welcome with a smile that which hurts us most, though it may be a rainbow smile, caused by the sun shining through tears. Strange, but not impossible, is the command of our Master to those who are persecuted and hated and cast out by their fellow men, to "rejoice, and leap for joy." How soon we find that command being obeyed, when the apostles were beaten by the council and departed, "rejoicing that they were counted worthy to suffer shame for His Name." And through all the centuries that have passed since then, the record of the noble army of martyrs is a record of triumphant joy—joy triumphing over pain.

"Mocked, imprisoned, stoned, tormented,
Sawn asunder, slain with sword,
They have conquered death and Satan
By the might of CHRIST the LORD.
Marching with Thy Cross their banner,
They have triumphed following
Thee, the Captain of salvation,
Thee, their Saviour and their King;
Gladly, Lord, with Thee they suffered;
Gladly, Lord, with Thee they died,
And by death to life immortal
They were born and glorified."

We have no right to darken the atmosphere around us by continual fretting and fault-finding, by grumbling about the weather, about the meals, about the set of a new dress or the disagreeable manner of an acquaintance. We have no right to look like a thunder-cloud because the children are tiresome or someone else has taken possession of the "Farmer's Advocate." A person with an uncertain temper, who takes offence or gets irritable with the slightest amount of provocation, generally succeeds in making everyone about him un-

**Do You Give Christmas Gifts?
OF COURSE YOU DO.**

Then what about this?
Have you a friend who likes reading?
Will he appreciate something that will help him with his farming?
Will he be glad of weekly entertainment for the cold winter evenings?
Will he appreciate a good thing when he sees it?
Will he be interested in knowing just how the brainiest farmers farm?
Has he a family who share his interests and pleasures?
Then why not send him the Farmer's Advocate for 1906 for a Christmas present? It will be a gift that he and his whole family will be sure to enjoy. Think about this, and send in your friend's name as soon as possible. You will be pleased, as well as your friend, with your choice of a Christmas gift.

THIS SKIMMING MACHINE takes the cream from the milk quicker than wringers squeeze water from clothes. It gets a quarter to a half more cream than by setting, because it uses centrifugal force—a force thousands of times stronger, quicker, more effective than the force that makes cream rise in pans.

Sharples TUBULAR CREAM SEPARATOR

Skimming finished five minutes after milking, because boy of ten can run Tubular during milking. No skim milk to warm, because skim milk is fed still warm from cow. Half less washing, labor and expense, because only cream is put away. Catalog X-186 explains clearly.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
Toronto, Can. West Chester, Pa. Chicago, Ill.

MEN AND WOMEN

I have the most reliable, scientific and sensible method of treating and curing all your chronic ailments, without the use of drugs, medicine or electricity in any form. This new and up-to-date science, "Osteopathy," accomplishes all this nicely, safely and surely. Nature's own call for help in her distress. We know what she wants, and go to her assistance.

J. H. MULLALY, D. O.
Suite 2, Stobart Block,
Portage Ave. WINNIPEG
Hours from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Advertise in the Advocate

THAT BOOK.

"Stock Pointers" is a book that should be in the hands of every farmer, and every farmer can have it in his hands simply by sending his name and address to the Beaver Mfg. Co., Galt, Canada.

This is an opportunity greater than you know of. The book is valuable, and is full of interesting and instructive reading matter. It contains a number of good pictures of Canadian prizewinning stock. Stock that captured honors at the World's Fair and at the great Canadian shows. There are letters in "Stock Pointers" from the owners and feeders of these animals which add greatly to its value. If you turn this offer down, you deprive yourself of much valuable information. Just now is the time. Send your name and address to the Beaver Mfg. Co., Galt, Canada, and mention this paper, and you will receive "Stock Pointers" by return mail.—Adv't.



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

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

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

FOR SALE—One Clydesdale stallion, three and a half years old, weight 1800 lbs., symmetrical in shape. Apply, John Woolger, Sinitaluta, Manitoba.

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

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE—Five Improved Yorkshire sows, five months of age. These are the long bacon type, and I will clear them out at \$30.00 each. Geo. Hamilton, Neepawa, Man.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

160 ACRES—Improved farm. 30 acres summer-fallow, 80 acres broken, 120 to break, balance hay; 2 small buildings. 14 and 5 miles from towns on C.P.R. Good black soil with clay subsoil. Price \$1600, half cash. Chas. R. Duxbury, Elkhorn, Man., will show property. George Dixon, Brandon, Man., Box 736.

WILL MAKE YOUR WIFE WELL.

Many a husband is held down and life robbed of much happiness because his wife is an invalid. I will send a free sample of this Wonderful Remedy, which has brought happiness into so many homes. Address, enclosing stamp, MRS. F. V. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.



comfortable. If you want to be voted a bore and a nuisance," be particular to tell all your friends about your aches and pains and grievances; if you want to help the world a little, keep these little worries and troubles as far as possible to yourself.

Here is a little story out of my scrap-book:

A young girl once took a bunch of forlorn-looking asters to a suffering friend, one whose bright face and cheery voice showed that she was living in the light and was keeping her attention fixed on God rather than on her own pain.

"These are the very last of the season," the visitor declared, "I hunted and hunted!"

"Did you look on the south side of the hill?" asked the invalid. "I have always found them later than this every year."

The young girl went out to look, and returned with a big bunch which she had found on the sunny slope of the hill. "There," she said, "I'll put them in this pitcher, and you can pretend you are picking them for yourself."

"Then," said her friend brightly, "I should have to give up the memory of somebody who picked them for me."

"You willful woman," said the girl slowly, "you will insist on living on the south side of life and getting every bit of sunshine there is."

And why shouldn't she? Why don't we all do the same? We may, if we will form the habit of instinctively seeing the bright side of everything, then we can look up and honestly thank God at any hour of the day or night.

"Then work and pray, and don't give way To every little sorrow, Bear bravely on, your troubles will Be lighter found to-morrow."

'Tis not the grief that wounds us, but The way in which we take it; Then upward look, and bear in mind Our world is what we make it."

A philanthropist, who spent all his time in the midst of sin and misery, kept on his library table a ridiculous figure of a

laughing donkey. He said it reminded him that everything had its humorous side, and kept him from getting low-spirited. A photograph of a laughing child is a wonderfully cheering thing to keep on one's mantel-piece, for even pictured gladness is infectious. It is a real duty we owe to society to be as happy as possible, and happiness is not a weed that will grow luxuriantly without cultivation—we should take the trouble to plant and encourage it. We may not be able to alter the circumstances of life to suit us, but at least we can refuse to be made unhappy by them. Was it Sydney Smith who used to say to his daughter, "Pull up the blinds and glorify the room!" Let us always keep up the blinds of our souls, and let in all the sunshine there is—then the shabbiest dingiest room will be glorified and beautified.

A mother was once reproached for taking her two little boys out to see a street parade soon after the death of another child. "Did you not bury your baby lately?" asked an astonished neighbor.

"I have no right to bury my living children," the poor mother answered.

No one has a right to selfishly darken the lives of others with his personal sorrows—refusing to be comforted. To hug one's grief and deliberately shut the sunshine out of the home, because God has seen fit to take a loved one into His own special keeping, is to wrong and injure those who are left; it is to offer up the rest of the family on the altar of selfish (often called "sacred") grief. It is a victory worth winning to turn with steady determination from the contemplation of one's own troubles and become really interested in other people. The longer the battle is delayed the harder it is to win.

"The cost is but a trifle For a smile when all is well, But when the heart is heavy, Its cost no one can tell. 'Tis well to practice sometimes A smile amidst the pain; Though great the cost, 'tis never lost— You cannot smile in vain." HOPE.

Glengarry School Days.

A STORY OF EARLY DAYS IN GLENGARRY.

By Ralph Connor—Rev. C. W. Gordon.

CHAPTER IV.—Continued.

The Finch homestead was a model of finished neatness. Order was its law. Outside, the stables, barns, stacks, the very wood-piles evidenced that law. Within, the house and its belongings and affairs were perfect in their harmonious arrangement. The whole establishment, without and within, gave token of the unremitting care of one organizing mind, for, from dark to dark, while others might have their moments of rest and careless ease, "the little mother," as Billy Jack called her, was ever on guard, and all the machinery of house and farm moved smoothly and to purpose because of that un-sleeping care. She was last to bed and first to stir, and Billy Jack declared that she used to put the cats to sleep at night, and waken up the roosters in the morning. And through it all her face remained serene, and her voice flowed in quiet tones. Billy Jack adored her with all the might of his big heart and body. Thomas, slow of motion as of expression, found in her the center of his somewhat sluggish being. Jessac, the little dark-faced maiden of nine years, whose face was the very replica of her mother's, knew nothing in the world dearer, albeit in her daily little housewifely tasks she felt the gentle pressure of that steadfast mind and unyielding purpose. Her husband regarded her with a curious mingling of reverence and defiance, for Donald Finch was an obstinate man, with a man's love of authority, and a Scotchman's sense of his right to rule in his own house. But while he talked much about his authority, and made a great show of absolutism with his family, he was secretly conscious that another will than his

had really kept things moving about the farm, for he had long ago learned that his wife was always right, while he might often be wrong, and that, withal her soft words and gentle ways, hers was a will like steel. Besides the law of order, another law ruled in the Finch household—the law of work. The days were filled with work, for they each had their share to do, and bore the sole responsibility for its being well done. If the cows failed in their milk, or the fat cattle were not up to the mark, the father felt the reproach as his; to Billy Jack fell the care and handling of the horses; Thomas took charge of the pigs, and the getting of wood and water for the house; little Jessac had her daily task of "sorting the rooms," and when the days were too stormy or the snow too deep for school, she had in addition her stent of knitting or of winding the yarn for the weaver. To the mother fell all the rest. At the cooking and the cleaning, and the making and the mending, all fine arts with her, she diligently toiled from long before dawn till after all the rest were abed. But besides these and other daily household duties, there were, in their various seasons, the jam and jelly, the pumpkin and squash preserves, the butter-making and cheesemaking, and more than all, the long, long work with the wool. Billy Jack used to say that the little mother followed that wool from the backs of her sheep to the backs of her family, and hated to let the weaver have his turn at it. What with the washing and the oiling of it, the carding and the spinning, the twisting and the winding. (Continued on next page.)

Tobacco Habit.

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

Liquor Habit.

Marvellous results from taking his remedy for the liquor habit. Safe and inexpensive home treatment; no hypodermic injections, no publicity, no loss of time from business, and a cure certain. Address or consult Dr. McTaggart, 75 Yonge street, Toronto, Canada.

Send Me Your Game Head to Mount

E. W. DARBEY
Taxidermist
233 Main St.
WINNIPEG.

All work done naturally and artistically.
Skins tanned, lined, heads mounted for floor mats and rugs.
I make a specialty of game heads, carry a full stock of glass eyes for birds, animals, fish, etc.
Write for price list, and what you have to sell.

Be a Good Reader.

There is one accomplishment in particular which I would earnestly recommend to you. Cultivate assiduously the ability to read well. I stop to particularize this, because it is so very much neglected, and because it is so elegant, charming and lady-like an accomplishment. Where one person really is interested in music twenty are pleased by good reading; where one is capable of becoming a good musician twenty may become good readers. The culture of the voice necessary for reading well, gives a delightful charm to the same voice in conversation. Good reading is the natural exponent and vehicle of all good things. It is the most effective of all commentaries upon all the works of genius, it seems to bring dead authors to life again and makes us sit down familiarly with the great and good of all ages. Did you ever notice what life and power the Holy Scripture has when well read? Have you ever heard the wonderful effect produced by Elizabeth Fry on the prisoners of Newgate by simply reading to them the parable of the Prodigal Son? Princes and peers of the realm, it is said, counted it a privilege to stand in the dismal corridors among felons and murderers, merely to share with them the privilege of witnessing the marvellous pathos which genius, taste and culture could infuse into that simple story. What a fascination there is in really good reading! In the hospital, in the chamber of the invalid, in the nursery, in the domestic and the social circle, among chosen friends and companions; how it enables you to minister to the amusement, and comfort, the pleasure of dear ones, as no other art or accomplishment can. No instrument of man's devising can reach the heart as does that most wonderful instrument, the human voice. It is God's special gift and endowment to His chosen creatures. Fold it not away in a napkin, if you would double the value of all your other acquisitions. If you would add immeasurably to your own enjoyment of others, cultivate with incessant care this divine gift. No music below the skies is equal to that pure, silvery speech from the lips of a man or woman of high culture.—Prof. John O. Hart.

Poached Eggs.—Nearly fill the frying-pan with boiling water; add a little salt and vinegar. Break eggs one at a time into wet saucer; slip from this upon surface of water, cook slowly three minutes; take up with perforated skimmer; lay carefully upon buttered toast.

she never seemed to be done. And then, when it came back from the weaver in great webs of fulled-cloth and flannel and wince here was all the cutting, shaping and sewing, before the family could get it on their backs. True, the tailor was called to help, but though he declared he worked no place else as he worked at the Finch's, it was Billy Jack's openly expressed opinion that "he worked his jaw more than his needle, for at meal-times he gave his needle a rest."

But though Hughie, of course, knew nothing of this toiling and moiling, he was distinctly conscious of an air of tidiness and comfort and quiet, and was keenly alive to the fact that there was a splendid supper waiting him when he got in from the stables with the others, "hungry as a wild-cat," as Billy Jack expressed it. And that was a supper! Fried ribs of fresh pork, and hashed potatoes, hot and brown, followed by buckwheat pancakes, hot and brown, with maple syrup. There was tea for the father and mother with their oat cakes, but for the children no such luxury, only the choice of buttermilk or sweet milk. Hughie, it is true, was offered tea, but he promptly declined, for though he loved it well enough, it was sufficient reason for him that Thomas had none. It took, however, all the grace out of his declining, that Mr. Finch remarked in gruff pleasantry, "What would a boy want with tea?" The supper was a very solemn meal. They were all too busy to talk, at least so Hughie felt, and as for himself, he was only afraid lest the others should "push back" before he had satisfied the terrible craving within him.

After supper the books were taken, and in Gaelic, for though Donald Finch was perfectly able in English for business and ordinary affairs of life, when it came to the worship of God, he found that only in the ancient mother tongue could he "get liberty." As Hughie listened to the solemn reading, and then to the prayer that followed, though he could understand only a word now and again, he was greatly impressed with the rhythmic, solemn cadence of the voice, and as he glanced through his fingers at the old man's face, he was surprised to find how completely it had changed. It was no longer the face of the stern and stubborn autocrat, but of an earnest, humble, reverent man of God; and Hughie, looking at him, wondered if he would not be altogether nicer with his wife and boys after that prayer was done. He had yet to learn how obstinate and even hard a man can be and still have a great gift in prayer.

From the old man's face, Hughie's glance wandered to his wife's, and there was held fascinated. For the first time Hughie thought it was beautiful, and more than that, he was startled to find that it reminded him of his mother's. At once he closed his eyes, for he felt as if he had been prying where he had no right.

After the prayer was over they all drew about the polished kitchen stove with the open front, and set themselves to enjoy that hour which, more than any other, helps to weave into the memory the thoughts and feelings that in after days are associated with home. Old Donald drew forth his pipe, a pleased expectation upon his face, and after cutting enough tobacco from the black plug which he pulled from his trousers' pocket, he rolled it fine, with deliberation, and packed it carefully into his briar-root pipe, from which dangled a tin-cap; then drawing out some live coals from the fire, he with a quick motion picked one up, set it upon the top of the tobacco, and holding it there with his bare finger until Hughie was sure he would burn himself, puffed with hard, smacking puffs, but with a more comfortable expression than Hughie had yet seen him wear. Then, when it was fairly lit, he knocked off the coal packed down the tobacco, put on the little tin cap, and sat back

in his covered arm-chair, and came as near beaming upon the world as ever he allowed himself to come.

"Here, Jessac," he said to the little dark-faced maiden slipping about the table under her mother's silent direction. Jessac glanced at her mother and hesitated. Then, apparently reading her mother's face, she said, "In a minute, da," and seizing the broom, which was much taller than herself, she began to brush up the crumbs about the table with amazing deftness. This task completed, and the crumbs being thrown into the pig's barrel which stood in the woodshed just outside the door, Jessac set her broom in the corner, hung up the dust-pan on its proper nail behind the stove, and then, running to her father, climbed up on his knee and snuggled down into his arms for an hour's luxurious laziness before the fire. Hughie gazed in amazement at her temerity, for Donald Finch was not a man to take liberties with; but as he gazed he wondered the more, for again the face of the stern old man was transformed.

"Be quiet now, lassie. Hear me now, I am telling you," he admonished the little girl in his arms, while there flowed over his face a look of half-shamed delight that seemed to fill up and smooth out all its severe lines.

Hughie was still gazing and wondering when the old man, catching his earnest, wide-open gaze, broke forth suddenly in a voice nearly jovial, "Well, lad, so you have taken up the school again. You will be having a fine time of it altogether."

The lad, startled more by the joviality of his manner than by the suddenness of his speech, hastily replied, "Indeed, we are not, then."

"What! what!" replied the old man, returning to his normal aspect of severity. "Do you not know that you have great privileges now?"

"Huh!" grunted Hughie. "If we had Archie Munro again."

"And what is wrong with the new man?"

"Oh, I don't know. He's not a bit nice. He's—"

"Too many rules," said Thomas, slowly.

"Aha!" said his father, with a note of triumph in his tone; "so that's it, is it? He will be bringing you to the mark, I warrant you. And indeed it's high time, for I doubt Archie Munro was just a little soft with you."

The old man's tone was aggravating enough, but his reference to the old master was too much for Hughie, and even Thomas was moved to words more than was his wont in his father's presence.

"He has too many rules," repeated Thomas stolidly, "and they will not be kept."

"And he is as proud as he can be," continued Hughie. "Comes along with his cane and his stand-up collar, and lifts his hat off to the big girls, and—and—och! he's just as stuck-up as anything!" Hughie's vocabulary was not equal to his contempt.

"There will not be much wrong with his cane in the Twentieth School, I dare say," went on the old man, grimly. "As for lifting his hat, it is time some of them were learning manners. When I was a boy we were made to mind our manners, I can tell you."

"So are we!" replied Hughie, hotly, "but we don't go showen off like that! And then himself and his rules!" Hughie's disgust was quite unutterable.

"Rules!" exclaimed the old man. "Ay, that is what is the trouble."

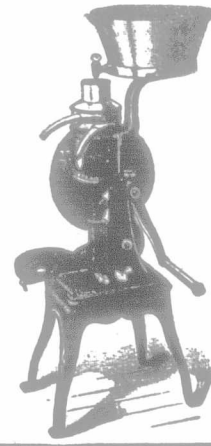
"Well," said Hughie, with a spice of mischief, "if Thomas is late for school he will have to bring a note of excuse."

"Very good indeed. And why should he be late at all?"

"And if anyone wants a pencil he can't ask for it unless he gets permission from the master."

(To be continued.)

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GOSSIP.

HOGATE'S SHIRES AND HACKNEYS.

Mr. J. B. Hogate, late of Sarnia, now of Weston, Ont., near Toronto, is one of the oldest as well as one of the most successful importers of horses in Canada. His experience is life-long, and to him, perhaps, as much as any other one man, is due the credit for the high standard of excellence to which Canadian draft horses have attained. It is doubtful if any other man has imported more high-class stallions, notably Shires, than Mr. Hogate, and his latest importation of Shires (stallions and fillies), Percherons, Hackneys and Spanish Jacks is not only the largest importation (about 45 head), but decidedly the best he ever made.

The Shires represent very strongly the blood of Harold and Gunthorpe Advance, a pair of Shire sires that stand pre-eminently as England's most illustrious and potent sires, horses whose get have won seven-tenths of the money at the leading shows for some years. All told, there are nine Shire stallions, three Clyde stallions, eight Percheron stallions, eight Hackney stallions, thirteen Shire fillies, one Clyde filly, and six Spanish Jacks, among them being a number of prizewinners. They combine size, quality, style and action, have grand feet and ankles, and a superb quality of bone. In fact, we are convinced that people, having a prejudice against this great English draft breed, would certainly undergo a change of mind if they had a look over this splendid lot. They are all young, and although at the time of our visit they had scarcely got off their sea legs, they showed phenomenal action. One bay three-year-old stallion is, without doubt, the best all-around Shire ever, to our knowledge, imported. He will make a 2,500-lb. horse, is choke-full of quality, acts remarkably well, and is certainly the most powerfully-built horse we ever looked at. Individual mention of each horse is out of the question, but there are several that, to our way of thinking, have never been duplicated on this side of the water. The fillies, too, were selected on account of their superior individuality, are very large, with heavy bone and splendid ankles, and are just the kind to improve our Canadian drafters. Intending purchasers will find in this lot something that is sure to suit, but an early selection is always desirable. The Percherons were a revelation to the writer: very large, having clean, flat bone, splendid feet and ankles, combined with almost Hackney action.

Surely the day is not far distant when the Persheron will hold a warm place in the heart of Canadians as a typical draft horse. In this lot are several that were prizewinners in France, big, stylish fellows, standing on faultless legs and feet, with style and action galore. The section of country that is lucky enough to get their services is to be envied, and will certainly be a stamping-ground for horse buyers at no distant day. In Hackneys, the same high order prevails, carrying the blood of England's most noted sires, with faultless forms and superb action, and style to spare. Hogate's stable at Weston is certainly Canada's headquarters for this great harness breed, where eight royally-bred aristocrats delight the onlooker. Then, again, we must not forget the Spanish Jacks, six of them imported directly from Spain at a big cost. Spanish Jacks are the largest and most docile in the world, very many of them being sixteen hands high, and built in proportion. This lot are as good as the country produces, big, smooth fellows, all two years old, the kind that produce the big, useful mules. Mr. Hogate will always be found at the stable at Weston, which is reached by both the G. T. R. and C. P. R., from north and south, also is connected by electric street cars from Toronto. He will be pleased at all times to welcome visitors, show them through the stables, and give any desired information.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

LEGS STOCK.

1. My horse's legs stock when standing in the stable. I feed timothy hay, and two quarts of oat chop, and when working, three quarts.

2. What can I do to make horse's mane stouter? C. C. K.

Ans.—1. Feed bran only for 12 hours, then give each a purgative ball of 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger, and feed on bran until purgation commences. When the bowels regain their normal condition, give regular exercise, and give 1 dram iodide of potash night and morning to each for ten days; then cease giving for a week, and repeat, if necessary. Hand-rub and bandage the legs, leaving the bandages on two or three hours each time.

2. The growth of hair can be stimulated to a limited extent by rubbing well about once weekly with an ointment composed of 1 dram cantharides mixed with 2 ounces vaseline. V.

GOSSIP.

Mr. Theo. Mercer, Markdale, Ont., whose last importation of Clydes made such a good showing at Toronto and the Dominion Exhibition at New Westminster, B. C., writes that he is well satisfied with his success in prizewinning and sales, having captured first honors for aged stallions in a class of thirteen, including the Portland champion, at New Westminster, and also the grand championship for the best stallion, any age or breed, with Royal Citizen, by Clan Chattan. He also won first in three-year-old horses with Knight of Glamis, who was first as a two-year-old at Toronto last spring. Of this horse, he writes: "Having seen his sire, Mercutio, and his grandsire, Hiawatha, and noticing how he had developed, I decided to bring him back to my own stable, where he now is in good form. In the two-year-old class there were eight entries, and my four were placed, 1, 2, 3 and 4. Again, in the two-year-old filly class my Nellie Carrick, by Royal Carrick, who took first place in Toronto, again won first at the Dominion event. The only horse I brought back is Knight of Glamis, and he is not for sale. However, all being well, I intend to leave shortly for the Old Land to import some of the best I can find, and people knowing my past record for good stock, will know that I shall bring nothing but the best, as my motto has always been not how cheap, but how good. Therefore, as my return from Scotland, I expect to be able to give my customers just what they want, with terms to suit."

HOLSTEIN ADVANCED REGISTRY.

Official records of Holstein-Friesian cows, from Sept. 10th to Nov. 2nd, 1905: These records are made under the careful supervision of State Agl. Colleges and Experiment Stations, and their accuracy is vouched for by them; no private records are reported by the Holstein-Friesian Association. It has been stated, by writers not familiar with the facts or with the feeding of dairy cattle for net profit, that these records are made at a financial loss; a statement which, even allowing for the ignorance of those making it, is hardly excusable in these days. Reckoning butter-fat at its market price and skim milk at 15c. per hundred lbs., in comparatively few cases is the net profit on the food consumed less than 100 per cent. During the period from Sept. 10th to Nov. 2nd, 1905, records of 83 cows have been accepted; thirteen of which were begun more than eight months after freshening. All made seven-day records, and several were tested for a longer time. The averages, by ages, were as follows: Twenty-nine full-aged cows averaged: age, 6 years 1 month 1 day; days from calving, 27; milk, 427.0 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.32; fat, 14.162 lbs. Seven four-year-olds averaged: age, 4 years 3 months 22 days; days from calving, 23; milk, 376.9 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.49; fat, 13.167 lbs. Fifteen three-year-olds averaged: age, 3 years 5 months 24 days; days from calving, 27; milk, 353.1 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.35; fat, 11.827 lbs. Nineteen heifers classed as two-year-olds averaged: age, 2 years 3 months 20 days; days from calving, 26; milk, 289.8 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.28; fat, 9.372 lbs. From a Holstein-Friesian standpoint there is nothing specially notable in these records; but it should be borne in mind that they were made during the season of the year when flies are at the worst, and while the cows have done well, they could, no doubt, have done better under more favorable circumstances.—M. H. Gardner, Supt.

DEATH OF JOHN R. PAGE.

The death of Mr. John R. Page, at Scarsdale, N. Y., November 20th, at the advanced age of 84 years and 5 months, recalls the Shorthorn boom of the seventies of last century, when Mr. Page, as auctioneer, officiated at many sensation sales in the United States and Canada. It was he who sold the Dukes and Duchess at New York Mills for Mr. Samuel Campbell in 1873, when Richard Gibson was manager of the herd, and when a cow was sold for \$40,000, and others for \$20,000 to \$30,000 each. Mr. Page was an animal artist as well as an auctioneer, and the early volumes of the Canadian Herdbook contain many specimens of his work.

DON'T THROW MONEY AWAY



THE SETTING HEN—Her failures have discouraged many a poultry raiser.

You can make money raising chicks in the right way—lots of it.

No one doubts that there is money in raising chickens with a good incubator and brooder. Users of the Chatham Incubator and Brooder have all made money. If you still cling to the old idea that you can successfully run a poultry business using the hen as a hatcher, we would like to reason with you.

In the first place, we can prove to you that your actual cash loss in eggs, which the 20 hens should lay during the time you keep them hatching and brooding, will be enough to pay for a Chatham Incubator and Brooder in five or six hatches, to say nothing whatever of the larger and better results attained by the use of the Chatham Incubator and Brooder.

If you allow a hen to set, you lose at least five weeks of laying. Three weeks hatching and five weeks taking care of the chickens, or the eight weeks she would lay at least three dozen eggs. Let the Chatham Incubator on the hatching, while the hen goes on laying eggs.

Our No. 3 Incubator will hatch as many eggs as twenty setting hens, and do it better. Now, here is a question in arithmetic:—

If you keep 20 hens from laying for 8 weeks, how much cash do you lose if each hen would have laid 3 dozen eggs, and eggs are worth 15 cents per dozen? Ans.—\$9.00.

Therefore, when the Chatham Incubator is hatching the number of eggs that twenty hens would hatch, it is really earning in cash for you \$9.00, besides producing for your profit chicks by the wholesale, and being ready to do the same thing over again the moment each hatch is off.

Don't you think, therefore, that it pays to keep the hens laying and let the Chatham Incubator do the hatching?

There are many other reasons why the Chatham Incubator and Brooder outclasses the setting hen.

The hen sets when she is ready. The Chatham Incubator is always ready. By planning to take off a hatch at the right time, you may have plenty of broilers to sell when broilers are scarce and prices at the top notch. If you depend on the hen, your chicks will grow to broilers just when every other hen's chicks are being marketed, and when the price is not so stiff.

The hen is a careless mother, often leading her chicks amongst wet grass, bushes, and in places where rats can confiscate her young.

The Chatham Brooder behaves itself, is a perfect mother and very rarely loses a chick, and is not infested with lice.

Altogether, there is absolutely no reasonable reason for continuing the use of a hen as a hatcher and every reason why you should have a Chatham Incubator and Brooder.

We are making a very special offer, which it will pay you to investigate.

Small Premises Sufficient For Poultry Raising.

Of course, if you have lots of room, so much the better, but many a man and woman are carrying on a successful and profitable poultry business in a small city or town lot. Anyone with a fair sized stable or shed and a small yard can raise poultry profitably.

But to make money quickly, you must get away from the old idea of trying to do business with setting hens as hatchers. You must get a Chatham Incubator and Brooder.

To enable everybody to get a fair start in the right way in the poultry business, we make a very special offer which it is worth your while to investigate.

We can supply you quickly from our distributing warehouses at Calgary, Brandon, Regina, Winnipeg, New Westminster, B.C., Montreal, Halifax, Chatham, Ontario, and Detroit, Mich.

The MANSON CAMPBELL CO., Limited, Dept. No. 2, CHATHAM, CANADA

Let us quote you prices on a good Fanning Mill or good Farm Scale.

The Chatham Incubator and Brooder has created a New Era in Poultry Raising.

The setting Hen as a Hatcher has been proven a Commercial Failure.

The Chatham Incubator and Brooder has always proved a Money Maker.

A Light, Pleasant and Profitable Business for Women

Many women are to-day making an independent living and putting by money every month raising poultry with a Chatham Incubator.

Any woman with a little leisure time at her disposal can, without any previous experience or without a cent of cash, begin the poultry business and make money right from the start.

Perhaps you have a friend who is doing so. If not, we can give you the names of many who started with much misgiving only to be surprised by the ease and rapidity with which the profits came to them.

Of course, success depends on getting a right start. You must begin right. You can never make any considerable money as a poultry raiser with hens as hatchers. You must have a good Incubator and Brooder, but this means in the ordinary way an investment which, perhaps you are not prepared to make just now, and this is just where our special offer comes in.

If you are in earnest, we will set you up in the poultry business without a cent of cash down. If we were not sure that the Chatham Incubator and Brooder is the best and that with it and a reasonable amount of effort on your part you are sure to make money, we would not make the special offer below.

WE WILL SHIP NOW

TO YOUR STATION

FREIGHT PREPAID

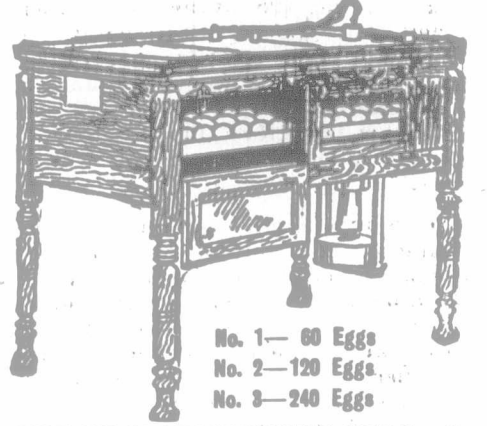
A CHATHAM INCUBATOR and BROODER

You Pay us no Cash Till After 1906 Harvest

"Gentlemen,—Your No. 1 Incubator is all right. I am perfectly satisfied with it. Will get a larger one from you next year. H. M. Lockwood, Lindsay, Ont."

"Gentlemen,—I think both Incubator and Brooder is all right. I got 75 per cent. out of three hatches. K. S. FLEMING, Plattsville, Ont."

"Gentlemen,—I had never seen an incubator until I received yours. I was pleased and surprised to get over 80 per cent., and the chickens are all strong and healthy. A child could operate machine successfully. Jas. Day, Rathwell, Man."



No. 1—60 Eggs
No. 2—120 Eggs
No. 3—240 Eggs

THE CHATHAM INCUBATOR—Its success has encouraged many to make more money than they ever thought possible out of chicks.

Every Farmer Should Raise Poultry

Almost every farmer "keeps hens," but while he knows that there is a certain amount of profit in the business, even when letting it take care of itself, few farmers are aware of how much they are losing every year by not getting into the poultry business in such a way as to make real money out of it.

The setting hen as a hatcher will never be a successful success. The business is to raise eggs and she should be kept at it. The only way to raise chicks for profit is to begin right, by installing a Chatham Incubator and Brooder. With such a machine you can begin hatching on a large scale at any time.

You can only get one crop off your fields in a year, but with a Chatham Incubator and Brooder and ordinary attention, you can raise chickens from early Spring until Winter and have a crop every month. Think of it!

Quite a few farmers have discovered that there is money in the poultry business and have found this branch of farming so profitable that they have installed several Chatham Incubators and Brooders after trying the first.

Perhaps you think that it requires a great deal of time or a great deal of technical knowledge to raise chickens with a Chatham Incubator and Brooder. If so, you are greatly mistaken. Your wife or daughter can attend to the machine and look after the chickens without interfering with their regular household duties.

The market is always good and prices are never low. The demand is always in excess of the supply and at certain times of the year you can practically get any price you care to ask for good broilers. With a Chatham Incubator and Brooder you can start hatching at the right time to bring the chickens to marketable prices when the supply is very low and the prices accordingly high. This you could never do with hens as hatchers.

We know that there is money in the poultry business for every farmer who will go about it right. All you have to do is to get a Chatham Incubator and Brooder and start it. But perhaps you are not prepared just now to spend the money. This is why we make the special offer.

IS THIS FAIR?

We know there is money in raising chickens. We know the Chatham Incubator and Brooder has no equal.

We know that with any reasonable effort on your part, you cannot but make money out of the Chatham Incubator and Brooder.

We know that we made a similar offer last year and that in every case the payments were met cheerfully and promptly, and that in many cases money was accompanied by letters expressing satisfaction.

Therefore, we have no hesitation in making this proposition to every honest, earnest man or woman who may wish to add to their yearly profits with a small expenditure of time and money.

This really means that we will set you up in the poultry business so that you can make money right from the start, without asking for a single cent from you until after 1906 harvest.

If we use a fairer offer, we would make it. Write us a post card with your name and address, and we will send you full particulars, as well as our beautifully illustrated book, "How to make money out of chicks." Write to-day to Chatham.

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TRADE NOTE.

A GREAT TONIC.—At this season of the year everyone should give his physical self a thorough examination so as to know exactly if one is in sound condition, or if it is necessary to guard against the serious results which always follow careless treatment of small ills. Many times all that is needed to prevent disastrous sickness is to take a tonic in time, before the ailment spreads beyond cure. You owe it to yourself and your family to keep in the best possible state

of health. A tonic which will keep you in that condition, and repair and cure existing ills, is Psychine, which has been on the market for twenty-five years. This remedy has been given another name, not by Dr. J. A. Slocum, the famous discoverer of it, but by immense numbers of people all over Canada whom it has restored to health, who have written to Dr. Slocum, calling it the "greatest of all tonics." The writer of this has seen some of these letters, in which the happy beneficiaries of its wonderful remedial powers have told Dr. Slocum what remarkable changes Psychine brought about. Ask your druggist

about Psychine, and read the advertisements of it in this journal to learn of the illnesses it treats most effectively. Or better still, if you or any of your family needs a good tonic, write to Dr. Slocum, Toronto, for fuller information.

Quickly-made Beef Tea.—Pour three-quarters of a cup of cold water over half a pound of raw Hamburg steak. Allow it to stand ten minutes in a cool place, then set on the stove and let it cook slowly for ten minutes. Add a little salt, just before taking from the fire, and strain.

Lost, Strayed, Impounded.

Below is to be found a list of impounded, lost and stray stock in Western Canada. In addition to notices otherwise received, it includes the official list of such animals reported to the Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta Governments. This department is for the benefit of paid-up subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate," each of whom is entitled to one free insertion of a notice not exceeding five lines. Notices exceeding five lines will be charged two cents per word for each additional word, payable in advance.

LOST.

INDIAN HEAD, Sask.—On November 21st, one sorrel gelding, white stripe on face, white stockings (hind legs), about 1,150 lbs., branded on left shoulder; one tall brown mare, in foal, right ear slit, about 1,200 lbs., indistinct brand; one blocky bay colt, three or four years old, about 1,100 lbs., indistinct brand. Last seen going south-west. Any information leading to recovery will be rewarded. S. R. Edwards.

CRESCENT LAKE, Sask.—Since May last, bay mare, two years past, white face, some white feet, black points, branded B on left shoulder. Fred. Baines.

WEYBURN, Sask.—Since October 22nd, 1905, sorrel mare, 1,300 pounds, about eight years old, has sorrel stud colt with her, eighteen months old; bay mare, 1,000 pounds, two and a half years old, blemish under belly, wire-cut scar on chest; bay mare, 1,000 pounds, two and a half years old, dark gray mare, colt, one and a half years old. Emile Demelieu (16-5-16 w 2).

EAST CLOVER BAR, Alta.—Estray since April, 1905, one blue or smoky mare, branded V on left jaw, blistered on right shoulder, weight about 850 lbs. When last heard of was around Beaver Lake. C. W. Storms (18-53-21 w).

ROVERSDALE, Sask.—Strayed from section 12-21-33, W., one black two-year-old mare, near hind foot white, some white down face, no brand; also one bay broncho mare, five years old, both hind feet white, little white in face, branded on near shoulder, and D on the nigh hip. Wm. Rowland.

EARL GREY—Five dollars reward for information leading to the recovery of one red and one red-and-white cow, branded with forked right angle and seven, over bar, on right hip; also two red and white yearling heifers; one red yearling steer, and one spring calf, with muzzle on nose, no brand. A. C. Clark.

ESTRAY.

REGINA, Sask.—Bay filly, rising three years old, white star and narrow stripe on face, black mane and tail. Thomas Bredin (12-19-20 w 2).

FAIRY HILL, Sask.—Since November 4, 1905, bay gelding, about 1,000 lbs., blind in right eye, hind legs white, had harness on when found. Ludwig Klob (4-22-19 w 2).

MCDONALD HILLS, Sask.—Roan cow, four years old, no brand. A. W. Ollett (34-24-15 w 2).

MCDONALD HILLS, Sask.—Brown mare, star on forehead, hind feet white, branded E J on right shoulder. John McDonnell.

RIVERSDALE, Sask.—Five spring calves, one red and four roan. Wm. Rowland, J. P. (12-21-33 w 1).

CANORA, Sask.—Red heifer, white belly, white spot on left flank two inches in diameter, two years old, no brand. C. Horhn (18-31-3 w 2).

HIRSCH, Sask.—Since about August 25th 1905, bay pony, aged, about 800 pounds, left front foot and left hind foot white, white stripe down forehead (extended to nose), strap around neck. John Tob (4-3-5 w 2).

IMPOUNDED.

WOLSELEY, Sask.—Spring calf, gray body, white underneath; steer, muzzle on made of nails; spring calf, heifer, red with white underneath; spring calf, steer, red. R. Magee, poundkeeper.

SINTALUTA, Sask.—Gray pony or colt, dark mane and tail, no marks. Wm. D. Harvey (10-18-11 w 2).

ROSTHERN, Sask.—Since Oct. 2, 1905, small red cow. Abram. Klippenstein, poundkeeper.

WEYBURN, Sask.—Buckskin mare, foal at foot, old brand on left shoulder, about 1,200 pounds weight; black horse, white on nose, hind feet white, about 1,150 pounds; light bay mare, about 1,000 pounds; bay mare, branded on left shoulder, white on face and hind feet, 1,200 pounds weight. Erik Wallin (N. E. 24-6-18 w 2).

GOSSIP.

ECHOES OF THE PAST.

An Evening of Delightful Reminiscence.

Historic names in the manufacture of notable musical instruments were recently brought forward in a most delightful manner at a recital in Toronto by Arnold Dolmetsch, who is considered the chief authority of old-time music and old-time instruments, and nothing so unique in the form of musical entertainment has been heard for some time as listening to these voices of the past, illustrated by the rare collection in Mr. Dolmetsch's possession. Mr. Dolmetsch finds that the more arduous climate of the new world, with its ever-varying changes in temperature, is more trying on his instruments, and it is this feature which the great pianomakers of America have had to consider most carefully in the construction of their instruments.

In the very interesting souvenir programme which was distributed at the Dolmetsch concert, some most instructive notes were written on the history of the old-time instruments, and as an appropriate conclusion to this souvenir came the following statement:

Historic names in the manufacture of notable instruments are those of Stephen Keene, who brought the spinet to a high state of beauty and perfection, the Ruckers and Couchets, who made Antwerp famous for its harpsichords; the Broadwoods, of London, who produced many of the late double harpsichords, and whose name still lives in their pianos. As the Chickering, Steinways and Knabes in the new world became famous for their pianos, so the name of Goulay is destined to become distinguished in this new country. The Goulay piano has the same qualities of beauty and workmanship as have distinguished the finest instruments of any period.—Adv.

AN USUSUAL BREED.

A notable characteristic of the Holstein-Friesians is their wide distribution and adaptability to various climatic conditions. They were brought to their present high standard on the rich pastures of the Netherlands, but they lose nothing by removal to the Western world. On the green hillsides of New England, New York, and Ohio, the prairies of the Mississippi valley, the level valleys of Minnesota and North Dakota, the high bench lands of Montana, as well as in California and Texas, they are dominant. In Canada they compete triumphantly with all other breeds, and in Mexico the capital city largely derives its milk supply from Holstein-Friesian cows kept in the vicinity. In Europe the breed has been the source from which many others have sprung, each modified by its environments, but all retaining the leading qualities of the original. It is generally conceded that black and white cattle of Brittany were originally derived from Friesian stock. Kept on rather scanty rations in that wind-swept region, they have diminished in size, but still possess the true dairy type and are deep milkers. A herit-book of the race has been maintained for many years.

In the "Little Land of Appenzell," Switzerland, is a favorite dairy breed of picturesque black and white belted cattle, which are believed to be closely allied to the Holstein-Friesians, so closely do they resemble them in leading features. There is a tradition that the stock from which they descend was imported ages ago from the Netherlands.

All along the southern shores of the Baltic are black and white cattle of superior dairy qualities. Many of them are pure-bred Friesians, with carefully-preserved pedigrees. Others are offshoots from the same stock, resembling closely, but without authentic pedigree records. But wherever found they are commonly the best cattle of their respective localities.

The Holstein-Friesian blood is strong, and not only remains unimpaired in all situations, but improves all other with which it is mingled.—George A. Martin.

Advertisement for U.S. Cream Separators. Features a large illustration of a woman operating a cream separator. Text includes: "\$201.00 in Prizes and 2 Silver Medals WON ON BUTTER MADE FROM GATHERED CREAM SEPARATED BY U. S. CREAM SEPARATORS". It details various prizes won at exhibitions in Richmond, Quebec, Toronto, and Ottawa, and includes a testimonial from E. W. Evans.

Advertisement for Canada's Greatest Nurseries. Features a landscape illustration of a nursery. Text includes: "Salesmen Wanted For every Town and District in MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN & ALBERTA". It promotes "Hardy Tested Stock for Western Planting" and lists various types of trees and shrubs available.

Advertisement for Joseph Rodgers & Sons Limited, Sheffield, England. Features a logo with a cross and stars. Text includes: "Please see that this EXACT MARK is on each blade." and "James Hutton & Co., Montreal, SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA."

TO SECURE THE BEST RESULTS Place an Ad. in the Farmer's Advocate

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Clarke's mitts are made from the best hides and skins, tanned in our own tannery and finished in our own factory.

Our celebrated "Horsehide" mitts are made from genuine horsehide—not cowhide, which is found in most mitts, and called horsehide. This mitt is soft, tough, pliable, neat-fitting, warm, heat and wet-proof, and will stand more hard wear than any other mitt made.

We also make mitts from Peccary hog, which is one of the toughest leathers that it is possible to tan; muleskin, buck, elk, sheep, and all other leathers suitable for mitts. Every mitt is branded, so that you know exactly what you are buying.

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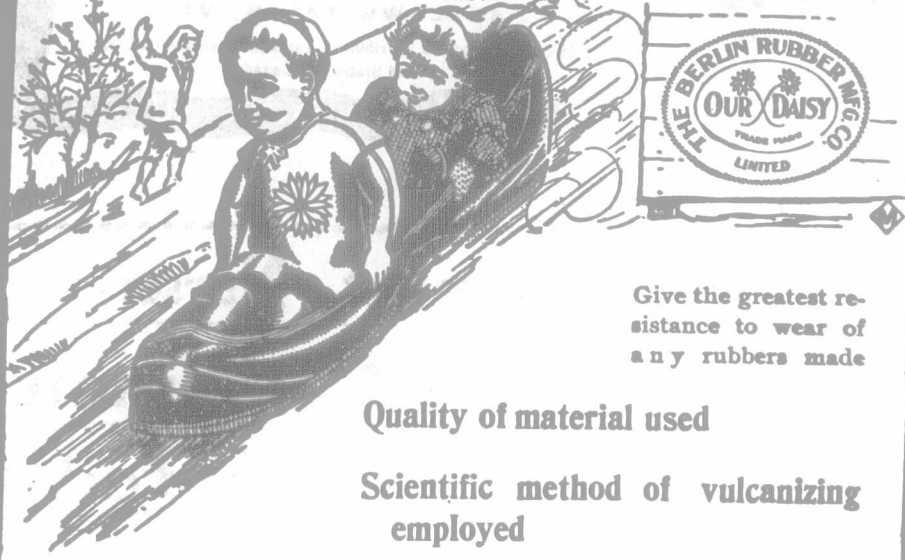
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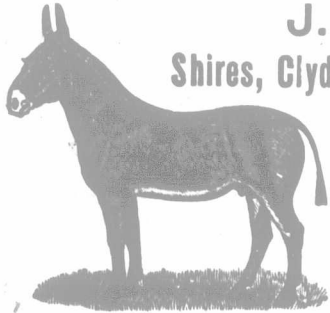
And have it handy in the stable. It is the best stable doctor.

Sold everywhere for 50 cents.

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Shires, Clydes, Percherons, Hackneys and Spanish Jacks.



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

Stables at WESTON, ONT. Telephone connection.

J. B. HOGATE, Proprietor. om

NOTICE. When writing advertisers please mention the Farmer's Advocate.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

CALF SWEATS.

Four-months-old calf sweats every night in a stable that is not too warm.

F. J. G.

Ans.—You need not be alarmed about this. The cause is either want of proper ventilation or too high a temperature. In the daytime, when doors, etc., are open more or less, the sweating apparently does not occur. The sweating can be checked by admitting more fresh air into the stable, or by singing a portion of hair off the calf. The better plan is to provide better ventilation. V.

ABORTION.

Sow was bred on Sept. 25th. On Nov. 29th I noticed a substance resembling a part of a pig hanging from her. On removal it was found to be partly decomposed, and about ten inches long.

L. L. P.

Ans.—There is little doubt the substance mentioned was an aborted fetus. It would have been good practice to have given her about ½ oz. laudanum and kept her as quiet as possible, to prevent abortion of the remainder of the litter. Nothing can be done now; she may and may not have aborted all. It is impossible to say what caused the accident. V.

CHRONIC COUGH AND NASAL DISCHARGE

Mare caught cold last spring, and she coughs occasionally ever since, and when she puts her head down, she discharges from the nostrils quite freely. When she is not working, her legs swell, and her hair is dry and staring.

G. G.

Ans.—I am afraid her lungs are affected, and she will probably develop heaves, notwithstanding treatment. Give her every morning a ball composed of 2 drams each of powdered opium and solid extract of belladonna, 30 grains digitalis, and 1 dram camphor, mixed with sufficient oil of tar to make plastic. For the swelling of her legs give a purgative of 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger, and follow up with 2 drams nitrate of potash night and morning; feed lightly, and give regular exercise. V.

A SICK SHEEP.

Last fall I purchased a fine ram lamb at Toronto Exhibition. After I had him in my possession about two and a half months, he took to scours and shrunk greatly in flesh. He has had several attacks since, about every two months. After a little exertion will stand with his tongue about half out and pant. He did the same in the warm weather, when other sheep would be quite comfortable. What is the cause of his panting and scouring? Can I do anything for him, and is it contagious?

G. W. N.

Ans.—His panting would appear to indicate some affection of the lungs, and the scouring indigestion. A dose of castor oil or raw linseed oil, given as a drench, would be most likely to check the dysentery. Nourishing food of a light nature, as whole oats and dry bran in moderate quantity, should be given in addition to good clover hay. If available, salt should also be within reach constantly. It is not contagious.

ERYTHEMA.

1. Four-year-old Clydesdale gelding has stocked in his legs since plowing ceased. His legs have got quite scruddy and greasy, and the skin on his flank is breaking out.

2. Give a good blister for a spavin, and how to apply it.

3. What is the best way to feed a horse with poor teeth?

H. H.

Ans.—1. Heavy horses, with beefy legs, with coarse hair, are predisposed to erythema, and it is almost impossible to keep them right. Purge with 10 drams Barbadoes aloes and 2 drams ginger. Follow up with 2 ozs. Fowler's solution night and morning every alternate week for three times. Dress his legs with a lotion composed of 1 oz. each sulphate of zinc and acetate of lead and ½ oz. carbolic acid to a quart of water. Dress three times daily. Feed very little grain, and exercise daily.

2. Two drams each biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with 2 ozs.

vaseline. Clip the hair off; tie his head so that he cannot bite the parts; rub well with the blister daily for two applications, and wash off the third day, and apply sweet oil; let his head down now, and oil every day until the scale comes off.

3. Get his teeth dressed by your veterinarian, and if they are in such a state that they cannot be improved much, feed on crushed oats and bran mixed with cut hay. V.

GOSSIP.

The Guelph Fat-stock Club claim February 29th, 1906, as the date for an auction sale of pure-bred cattle in that city, under the auspices of the Dominion Live-stock Associations.

The prize list for the 22nd annual London Hackney Show, to be held this year in the Royal Agricultural Hall, London, England, March 6-9, is a very liberal one in classification and premiums offered, there being no fewer than 43 classes for Hackneys and ponies, with three to five cash prizes in each, besides a large number of valuable cups and medals as championship and special prizes, the whole totalling £1,460, or \$6,300. Entries close Jan. 15th. The secretary's address is Frank F. Euren, 12 River Square, London, W., England.

HORSE TRADE GOOD.

Mechanical improvements have not yet put the horse out of business, and there are not any immediate prospects that such a calamity will happen. The fact that trolley cars have supplanted equine power in the cities, and thousands of business men have taken to the auto, seems to have lessened the demand for horses not a particle. If you believe it has, just walk into the "bull-ring" at the Chicago Stock-yards some day and see what you would have to pay for a good horse. It makes no particular difference whether he is a drafter, a driver or an expresser. All good horses are selling high, and this is not because they have been especially scarce, either, for receipts have been comparatively heavy all year, and this year's supply will greatly exceed any previous year in the history of the business at the Yards, arrivals for eleven months being 121,339, which is more than received in any other full year.—[Live-stock World.]

\$2,000 FOR A BERKSHIRE.

Mr. N. H. Gentry, of Sedalia, Missouri, reports the recent sale to Mr. G. G. Council, of Illinois, a former Poland-China breeder, of the Berkshire boar, Premier Longfellow 68600, grand champion boar of the St. Louis World's Fair, for \$2,000. Mr. Gentry advises us that this is a straight money deal, without any trade or exchange of any kind. This is the highest price ever paid for a boar of the breed, and is a marked tribute to the skill and judgment of the man who has proved himself the master-molder of Berkshire form and quality in the wide world. Mr. Gentry's Wood Dale herd of Berkshires was founded upon a trio of imported stock purchased in 1875 from John Snell's Sons, of Snelgrove, Ontario, when he paid \$700 for the boar, Lord Liverpool; \$500 for the sow, Sovereign Lady, and \$400 for Royal Duchess, then record-breaking prices, and Premier Longfellow is a direct descendant of the sow, Royal Duchess, above mentioned. Premier Longfellow has proved a signal success as a breeder, as well as a show hog, his son, Baron Duke 60th, bred by Mr. Gentry, having won the championship for boars at the Lewis and Clark Exhibition at Portland, Oregon, this year, while a daughter was the champion female there, and every member of the first-prize herd there was sired by Premier Longfellow. The career of the master of Wood Dale in the improvement and modelling of the Berkshires in his herd has been a remarkable one in that he has succeeded admirably in combining size with quality and symmetry of conformation while preserving breed type and character in the highest degree, a record entitling him to the gratitude and esteem of all friends of the breed, and indeed, of all breeds of swine, since the model Berkshire combines all the necessary qualifications for the best interest of the feeder, the buyer, the butcher and the consumer.

The Bad Cold of To-Day MAY BE PNEUMONIA TO-MORROW.

The sore throat or tickling cough that, to the careless, seems but a trivial annoyance, may develop into Pneumonia, Bronchitis, or some Throat or Lung trouble.

DR. WOODS NORWAY PINE SYRUP

contains all the lung-healing virtues of the pine tree, and is a sure cure for Coughs, Colds and all Throat or Lung troubles. Mrs. E. Hutchinson, 186 Argyle Street, Toronto, writes: "I have been a sufferer from Chronic Bronchitis for years and have found Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup far better than any of the hundreds of remedies I have used. Our whole family uses it in cases of Coughs or Colds. We would not be without it."

Don't be humbugged into taking something "just as good," ask for Dr. Wood's and insist on getting it. Put up in yellow wrapper, three pine trees is the trade mark and price 25 cents.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

J. G. WASHINGTON, Nings.—Shorthorns and Clydesdales. Four choice young bulls. One stallion two years. Good one.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RIVEREDGE FARM—Shorthorn cattle, Deer hounds, B. Rocks, B. B. R. Games. A. A. Titus, Napinka, Man.

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

SHORTHORNS of the fashionable families. S. John Kennedy, Swan River, Man.—(C.N.R.), 1 1/2 miles from town.

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

W. M. LAUGHLIN, Hartney, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshires, and B.P. Rocks.

W. S. LISTER, Middle Church (Nr. Winnipeg), Marchmont Herd Scotch Shorthorns. Bulls all ages from imported stock. Telephone 1004B.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

COLT'S LEGS STOCK.

Three-year-old driving colt has scratches. There is a scuff in his fetlocks, and his hind legs' stock when he stands.

W. A. H.

Ans.—Give him a purgative of six drams Barbadoes aloes, and two drams ginger. Feed bran only until purgation ceases. After his bowels become normal, give one ounce Fowler's solution of arsenic night and morning every alternate week as long as necessary. Keep dry, and give regular exercise. Hand-rub and bandage the legs. If the heels become raw, dress, three times daily, with carbolated oxide of zinc ointment. V.

SUSPICIOUS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

1. I am of the opinion that one of my cows has tuberculosis. She coughs some, but not much.

2. In case I have to kill her, how shall I proceed to receive indemnity from the Government? M. W.

Ans.—1. The only method of diagnosing tuberculosis, except where clinical symptoms are well marked, is to test with tuberculin. If you wish to know with reasonable certainty whether or not she is tubercular, you must get your veterinarian to test her.

2. The Government does not give indemnity for cattle slaughtered on account of this disease. V.

STERILITY IN MARE

Mare had difficulty in parturition last spring. The presentation was false, and great force was used to deliver. Since then she has shown oestrus every two weeks, and has been bred several times, but has not conceived. She shows no abnormal symptoms, except that the womb is very hot. C. H. W.

Ans.—If, as you say, there is abnormal heat still in the womb, it should be flushed out about twice weekly with about a gallon of a two-per-cent. solution of Zenoleum, or other disinfectant, introduced with an injection pump, and should be given four drams hyposulphite of soda three times daily, until the womb regains its normal condition. She cannot conceive while this condition continues, and I would advise you to not breed her until next year. V.

SPRAIN OF FETLOCK JOINT, ETC.

1. Mare's fetlock joint is swollen, and appears to jump up as soon as the weight is taken off it. She is not lame.

2. Mare stocks in all legs when standing. Her hair is dry and straight. Her appetite is ravenous, and she has scratches. J. E. R.

Ans.—1. Give her rest, and blister all around the joint with two drams biniodide of mercury, two drams cantharides, mixed with two ounces vaseline. Clip the hair off; tie so that she cannot bite the parts; rub well with the blister daily for two applications, and the next day wash off, and apply sweet oil. Put her in a box stall now, and oil every day. Repeat the blistering every four weeks, as long as necessary.

2. Give a purgative of eight drams aloes and two drams ginger. Feed bran only until purgation commences. Keep dry, and after the bowels become normal, give regular exercise; feed lightly, and give one and a half ounces Fowler's solution of arsenic twice daily every alternate week. Dress the scratches twice daily with carbolated oxide of zinc ointment. V.

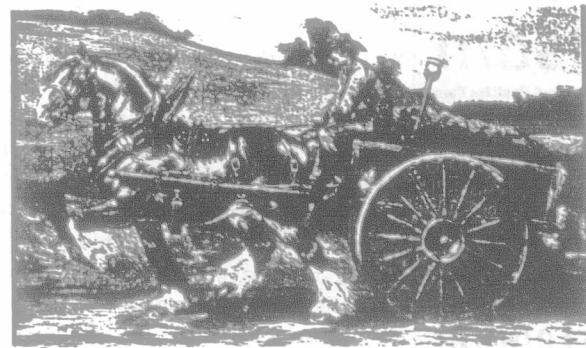
BOG SPAVIN.

Give cure for bad bog spavin. I see in your journal several cures for bone spavin, but none that suits our case. P. W. M. J.

Ans.—I presume you mean bog spavin, as there is no such disease as blood spavin. Treatment consists in a long rest and repeated blistering. This disease appears in horses that have a congenital predisposition, and is liable to reappear even after treatment has effected a cure. Take two drams each biniodide of mercury and cantharides, and mix with two ounces vaseline. Clip the hair off the parts; tie the head so that he cannot bite them; then rub well with the ointment daily for two applications, and on the third day wash off, and apply sweet oil. Turn him in a roomy box stall now, and oil the hock daily until the scale comes off, when you will tie him up and blister again. After this, blister every four weeks, as long as necessary. V.

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The oldest and largest importers of British horses on the continent. New importation of prizewinners just received. If your district is in need of a strictly first-class

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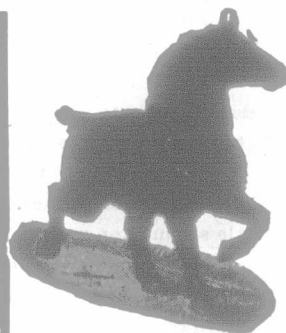
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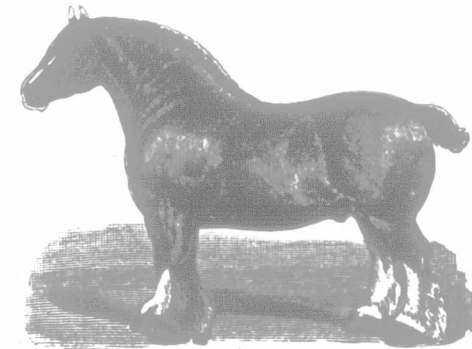
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We breed the very best and soundest, which from birth are kept in their natural condition, neither forcing nor overfeeding for showing purposes. Canadian buyers visiting England are invited to call and see what we have. No fancy prices, and all delivered free Liverpool landing stage. Correspondence invited. Station: Althorp Park, L. & N.-W. Ry. **JOHN CHAMBERS & SONS,** Holdenby, Northampton, England

THOROUGHBREDS.
 Representatives for sale, carrying best blood in the stud-book. Stud headed by Kelston, first prize and sweepstake stallion, Winnipeg, 1905. Young stock for sale. Prices reasonable. Correspondence solicited. Visitors met. **R. DALE - - S. Qu'Appelle.**

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS.
 Two acclimated and proven stallions, seven years and two years old. Both are of the modern type, on clean legs and strong bodies. Address: **S. McLEAN, Franklin, Man.**

TOWN OF NANTON
 Southern Alberta, in the Line of C. P. R. Daily service. Fifty-seven miles south of Calgary. If you want to buy Beautiful Town Site Lots, Choice Farming Lands, and get in on the ground floor in the very best section, write to us promptly, as the opportunities to get some of those choice lands are daily growing less. It will pay you to come and select for yourself. We will give you a square and honest deal, and place you on the road to success. McPHAIL & McINTYRE.

Copy of Hart's 1905
 Handsome 64 Page Illustrated Pamphlet
B.C. FARM & FRUIT LANDS
 MAILED FREE on request
 E. HART, Box 242, New Westminster, B.C.

Building of G. T. Pacific.

Frank G. Carpenter, the brilliant special correspondent of the Chicago Record-Herald, writes as follows of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railroad:

I have just had a long talk with Frank W. Morse, the vice-president and general manager of the new trunk line, which the Government of Canada is building from ocean to ocean. I say the Government, for although the road is being engineered under the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway management, and although it will really belong to that company, it is being built on Government guarantees, and the eastern half by Government engineers and on Government contracts.

It is the biggest single job any government has ever undertaken, with, perhaps, the exception of the Trans-Siberian Railway and the Panama Canal. Its building will be as difficult as that of the Trans-Siberian, and it will cost \$123,000,000, or more than half as much as the Panama Canal.

Transport yourself in your imagination back to the time when the United States had 6,000,000 people. We had about 3,000,000, I believe, when Jefferson was President. Think of the period when most of our citizens were along the Atlantic seaboard and south of Lakes Erie and Ontario, and suppose that we then had determined to build an iron track through the wilderness from Boston to San Francisco, and thence north to Seattle. That is something like what this little six-million nation is undertaking now. It is surveying a new line of railroad 3,000 miles long, which shall connect Halifax, Nova Scotia, with Port Simpson, on the Pacific Ocean, not far from the lower end of Alaska, about 500 miles north or Puget Sound, and, perhaps, half that distance south of Sitka, in Alaska. The line everywhere runs several hundred miles north of the American boundary. In the Rockies, it is about 500 miles north. It goes most of the way through a new and unsettled country, and for a thousand miles, or so, through lands so suited for farming that Mr. Morse tells me they will be soon as thickly populated as Iowa or Nebraska.

BACKED BY GOVERNMENT.

The railroad is not a mere possibility—a scheme mapped out upon paper. It has been authorized by the Canadian Parliament; \$33,000,000 worth of Grand Trunk Pacific bonds, guaranteed by the Government, have been issued, and they were subscribed for ten times over. The money is at the call of the managers, and it is being put into the work as rapidly as possible. Already 275 miles of road are under construction. Two thousand men are at work laying the rails between Winnipeg and Edmonton, and by this time next year there will be an army of laborers pushing the construction all along the line.

The road is being built to stay. The Government contract provides that it shall be as good as the line of the Grand Trunk between Toronto and Montreal, and that is as good as any road on the continent. The Trans-Siberian was made with rails which were far too light for the traffic, and the whole road must now be relaid. So Prince Hilko, the Russian Secretary of Railroads, told me when I talked with him about that line just before the war with Japan. The Canadian Pacific was originally laid with 56-pound rails, that is, with rails which weighed 56 pounds to the yard. This has all been changed, and the road now has the heavy rails and all the improvements of the New York Central or the Pennsylvania. The Grand Trunk Pacific is being laid with rails which weigh 80 pounds to the yard, and its grades will be the least, so Mr. Morse says, of any transcontinental line. The road will be completed in 1911.

Before I tell you the story of the road, let me give you a thumb-nail sketch of its manager. It will show you the kind of men who are moving things in Canada to-day. The vice-president and manager of this great enterprise is about eight

years younger than President Roosevelt. He is about as tall as our President, and not quite so heavy. He looks younger than he really is, and every molecule of his anatomy seems to be fed with red young blood. Like the greatest of Canada's railroad men, he is American born and American bred. He comes from Lafayette, Ind., was educated at a mechanical engineer, and had his training on the Wabash and other of our systems before he took charge of the engineering department of the Grand Trunk. He came to the Grand Trunk through his friendship for Chas. M. Hays, its president, with whom he has been closely associated for many years. Mr. Morse has a big head, a smooth, open face, and a bright, clear, blue eye. He talks well, and is enthusiastic over the Grand Trunk Pacific and its possibilities.

DETAILS OF REMARKABLE WORK.

I asked him to tell me something of the railway in its relations to the Government. He said:

"The road has two divisions, an eastern and western division. The eastern division runs from the Atlantic Ocean to Winnipeg. It is 1,800 miles long, and it will be constructed by the Canadian Government. The western division runs from Winnipeg to the Pacific Ocean. It is also 1,800 miles long. It is to be built by the Grand Trunk Pacific Company."

"When the Canadian Government has completed the eastern division of the road, by its contract with us it is bound to lease it to the Grand Trunk Pacific for 50 years. For the first seven years we pay nothing but the working expenses, and for 43 years thereafter we annually pay 3 per cent. on the actual cost of construction. As to the western division, that will be built with our own money, but the Government guarantees our bonds to the extent of \$13,000 per mile when the road crosses the prairies, and to three-fourths of the actual cost of construction when it goes over the mountains."

"But is there no land grant with the railroad, Mr. Morse?"

"Not on the main line. We have a branch going down through New Ontario to Port Arthur. This is known as the Lake Superior branch. It will be used merely as the outlet of our great wheat traffic to water transportation, and will rather be a mighty grain chute than a passenger line. For it we get from the Provincial Government \$2,000 in cash and 6,000 acres of land per mile."

"But is it not dangerous to agree to pay 3 per cent. on any road built by any government? The chances for graft and boodling will be great."

"Not in this case. The railway must be constructed under our supervision, and all contracts for work and supplies will be competitive. We can even bid upon the work ourselves, and we shall be vitally interested in making the cost as low as is consistent with good work, as we have to pay an interest upon it for 50 years."

"What becomes of the road at the end of that time?"

"The Government agrees either to take that branch of it, giving us operating rights with the western division and the Grand Trunk system, or to renew our lease for another 50 years."

"What will it cost to construct the road?"

"It has been estimated that it can be built for \$123,500,000. This is supposing the eastern division can be built for \$30,000 a mile, and the mountain section for from \$50,000 to \$60,000 a mile. This is what our surveys show to be the probable cost. The prairie section of the line can be built for \$20,000 or \$25,000 a mile."

LOWEST GRADE TO COAST.

"How about the grade? Do you not have a big lift in getting across the Rockies?"

"No; we will have a better grade than any other continental line. Our grade will be nowhere more than four-tenths of 1 per cent., or 26 feet to the mile. That means less than six inches anywhere in 100 feet. This is on the prairie section. In the mountain section, it will nowhere exceed 91 feet to the mile. It will be 20 per cent. less than that of any other road over the Rockies."

"What will be your highest pass?"

"Less than 4,000 feet," replied Mr. Morse. "The Canadian Pacific has to

(Continued on next page)

To Enliven the Liver

KIDNEYS AND BOWELS—TO PREVENT DISEASE BY CLEANSING THE SYSTEM—YOU MUST USE

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS

There's a need in every home of a medicine that will promptly cure biliousness, kidney derangements and constipation.

A medicine that by cleansing the filtering and excretory organs will remove all poisonous waste matter, and by so doing prevent fevers, colds and such deadly diseases as dropsy, diabetes and Bright's disease.

No medicine satisfies this need so well as Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

This is no idle boast, but an absolute fact that is backed up by the testimony of a hundred thousand homes.

The reputation of Dr. A. W. Chase as author and physician is the guarantee which first made this great medicine popular.

Now, it stands on its record of cures—a record which has seldom, if ever, been paralleled in the history of medicine.

As a treatment for backaches, headaches, indigestion, aching limbs, liver derangements, kidney disorders and constipation, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are prompt, thorough and effective.

Once their merit is tested they are kept in the house and relied on in cases of emergency. By keeping the liver active and the bowels regular, they positively prevent serious disease.

One pill a dose; 25c. a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Dr. Chase's Backache Plaster promptly eradicates pain, and may be used on any part of the body.

To Fight Consumption.

Good Houses, Good Air and Good Exercise Necessary.

While tuberculosis is spread through infection, it must be remembered that its predisposing cause is in the body itself. If one could get rid of narrow chests and bring up children in healthy surroundings, we should resist the sources of infection more successfully, whatever they are. We are all in danger from bacilli, but we do not all get consumption, because many of us have constitutions with a sufficient power of resistance. Good houses, good air, good exercise must be brought to the help of the weak constitutions; and they are also necessary if we are to have strong constitutions and the weak are to be eliminated.

HE CAN ATTEND TO HIS WORK NOW

Manitoba Man Cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills

He Echoes a Statement Made by Thousands of the People of the Prairies.

Groux, Man., Dec. 18.—(Special).—Mr. Philius Normandeau, a well-known resident of this place, is one of thousands of Manitobans who have found relief from the pains and aches of Kidney Disease in Dodd's Kidney Pills. Mr. Normandeau is always ready to say a good word for the remedy that brought back his health.

"Yes, I can tell you Dodd's Kidney Pills made a cure of me," he says. "I had Kidney Disease for three years. At times I got so bad I could hardly attend to my work. I took just five boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and my pains and aches are all gone, and I can work as well as anybody. To anybody who has trouble with their kidneys, all I can say is 'use Dodd's Kidney Pills.'"

Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure sick kidneys. With well kidneys you can't have Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Rheumatism or any of those other fearful and fatal diseases that spring from sick kidneys.

Many Women Suffer UNTOLD AGONY FROM KIDNEY TROUBLE.

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

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

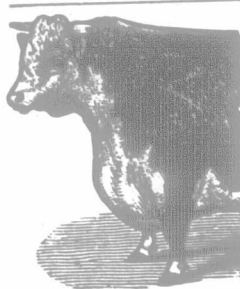
at stated intervals.

Price 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25, all dealers or sent direct on receipt of price. The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

REWARD FOR TRAPPERS

We pay highest cash prices for raw furs. Our price list tells how much. Write at once, and do not delay to change your skins for money.

REYILLON BROS., Ltd.
134 McGill Street. Montreal.



POPULAR GROVE HEREFORDS

The Leading Herd of Western Canada

Grand young bulls, cows, heifers, and

PURE-BRED

Shetland Ponies

FOR SALE

J. E. MARPLES, Deleau, Man.

TERRA NOVA STOCK FARM

HERD OF

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE.

All the best families represented. Some fine young bulls for sale from both imported and home-bred cows. Prices reasonable. m

S. Martin, Rounthwaite, Man.

Herefords

For sale or in exchange for farms or city property nr. Winnipeg or Brandon. Over 70 head of White-faces to select from, come and see them. Am near R.R. station. m

E. W. HANNA, Griswold, Man.

SCARCLIFFE HEREFORDS

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

H. M. BING, Glenella, Man.

HEREFORDS

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

OSWALD PALMER, Lacombe

A cup of very hot milk taken at bedtime will often prevent sleeplessness.

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

Powder, String or Pill Form

(Sells for \$1 PER PACKAGE OF TEN DOSES) To introduce, we will send one package and our booklet on Black Leg and Anthrax Free to each stockman who sends 6 cents postage and the names and addresses of twenty cattlemen; state form of vaccine wanted. Address, THE CUTTER LABORATORY, DEPT. 8, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

lift its through trains to 5,299 feet, the Great Northern to 5,202 feet, and the Northern Pacific to 5,567 feet. The Union Pacific crosses the mountains at a higher altitude than any other road. It goes up to 8,247 feet, and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe rises to 7,623 feet. The Southern Pacific crosses at a little over 5,000 feet, but it falls in one place to 263 feet below tidewater. We shall have the lowest lift, and hence can operate at a lower cost."

"Will you have trouble getting over the mountains?"

"The chief trouble will be in going down the Pacific side. The grade is easy from the prairies to the top, but we shall have to wind this way and that down the western slope."

"As I understand it, the western division will belong entirely to the Grand Trunk?"

"Yes; it will be constructed by the Grand Trunk Pacific Company, with the Government guarantees, as I have stated. On the mountain section, the Government will pay the interest on the amount of its guarantees for the first seven years, and if there should be a default of interest during the next three years, it will pay that also, but such last payment will be capitalized and eventually paid back by the company to the Government."

"As to the prairie section," continued Mr. Morse, "that will pay the interest on its bonds from the start. That country is so rich that settlements will spring up all along the road, and we shall be hauling out millions of bushels of wheat and other products within a year or so after the rails are laid. I do not dare to describe the richness of that region to the full. Any man who tells the truth about it to a stranger is looked upon by the latter as a visionary or a liar. We have the richest wheat lands upon earth; better than those of the United States, better than any other of the world. This road goes through a strip of virgin soil which will raise 25 bushels and more wheat to the acre, and that strip contains four times as much wheat land as all the wheat-growing lands of the United States. About a hundred million bushels of wheat were harvested in the lands of that region which are now accessible to railroads this year, and the country has hardly been touched."

AMERICANS AHEAD OF RAILS.

"Americans and other immigrants are coming in by the thousands. Husky young fellows with two, three, five and ten thousand dollars apiece in their pockets are buying lands and settling. I met scores of them wherever I went out there along the line of our road. All they wanted to know was whether the road would be actually built, and when I told them there was not a doubt of it they said they would go ahead and buy. They have bought, and buying is going on everywhere there to-day."

"I saw settlers who were coming in with all their belongings from Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, and the Dakotas. They had sold their farms, and were ready to take the cheap lands and make new homes. The situation is such there that a man can plow and have a wheat crop the year after he settles, and one young fellow of 28, whom I met, told me he had paid for his land, his moving and his stock with his first crop, and had money in the bank. I do not mean to say that that is a common occurrence, but it is what one young man did."

"How about the towns along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific?"

"The road is not yet laid out, and the town sites are not settled. It passes, as I have said, through Winnipeg, and also through Edmonton in Alberta. Edmonton will, I believe, be the metropolis of that new wheat region. It will probably surpass Winnipeg. The region about there will grow wheat, and also many other crops. The country is underlaid with coal. If a citizen of Edmonton digs a cellar he is likely to find his winter fuel before he gets to the bottom. The town is now reached by a branch of the Canadian Pacific and by the Canadian Northern. The Grand Trunk Pacific will, as I have told you, also go through it. It will be a railroad center, and a manufacturing and commercial one as well."

"What is the size of Edmonton?"

"It has about 7,000. Strathcona, just across the Saskatchewan River, has about 4,000. The two places are bitter

rivals. If one cannot get a certain thing it wants, it is bound the other shall not have it, and fights to prevent it. The two places are as much alike as St. Paul and Minneapolis were years ago. They should unite and work together. It is somewhat the same with the flour milling and exporting towns of Port Arthur and Port William, on Lake Superior. They are close together, and their rivalry is as bitter as the feuds in the mountains of Kentucky and Tennessee."

"What is to be the future of your terminal on the Pacific?"

"It will be a great city. We have not yet picked out the exact spot, but we shall soon do so, and our plans will be such that the town will be a beautiful one. It will be so arranged as to admit of expansion along rational and artistic lines. The best of landscape gardeners will aid us, and the port will be beautiful, as well as most conveniently and commercially arranged. The whole city will be planned out upon paper before a street is surveyed; it will be done somewhat as Dalny was planned by the Russians, before it had either railroad or citizens."

SHORTEST WAY TO ORIENT.

"When the road is completed, and our steamers are running, we shall have from 500 to 1,000 and more miles of an advantage over any other route between England and Asia, and the trip can be made in one or two days' less time. Passengers from New York can go to Montreal, and thence over our line to Japan, and save more than 500 miles over San Francisco via Chicago, and 1,800 miles over the route from that port via Galveston. Buffalo can save more than 600 miles via San Francisco, and more than 700 via the Canadian Pacific and Vancouver. We shall have fast steamers across both oceans, and I doubt not we shall have what the other lines will consider more than our share of the trade."

"How about your proposed line to Alaska?"

"That is a matter for the future," replied Mr. Morse. "We shall have plenty to do for the next few years in constructing the main line and its branches. The Alaska line may go from Hazelton, in British Columbia, northward to Dawson and the Klondike. In the meantime that part of the Rocky Mountains through which our line is to pass has never been carefully prospected, and old miners who have visited parts of it tell me the indications are that it is wonderfully rich in all sorts of valuable minerals. We may open up a new Klondike in that region. Indeed, a great part of that country is almost entirely unknown."

"What can you tell me about the eastern division?"

"It is also largely unexplored," replied Mr. Morse. "We know that there is a block of good land stretching from the boundary of the Province of Quebec westward, comprising an area as large as that of West Virginia, or over fifteen million acres, which is nearly all good for farming. It is a clay loam, well watered and rich. We know that the line goes for hundreds of miles through some of the best forests of Canada. There is enough pulpwood there to make your newspapers for generations to come, and billions of feet of pine and hard woods."

SOME DON'TS FOR CAKE BAKERS.

Don't expect success if you make your cake "by guess."

Don't walk heavily about the kitchen while the cake is in the oven. Better put off cleaning up half an hour than have a heavy cake.

Don't hold the flour sifter high up and turn rapidly, allowing the lighter baking powder to be blown away.

Don't neglect to cream the butter and sugar thoroughly before adding anything else.

Don't forget that long beating before the baking powder is added makes fine, delicious cakes.

Don't thrust a heavy broom straw into the middle of the cake. It will surely fall if you do.

Don't use strong butter. It is poor economy to do this.

Don't bake anything but angel food in your angel-food pan.

Don't measure your flour before sifting, and don't neglect to measure it after sifting. Too much flour is responsible for the heavy, breadly cakes one often sees.

Bog Spavin

Lameness resembles bone spavin, but the bunch is in front of the true hock joint, a little to the inner side, and is soft and yielding, hardening sometimes as the case grows old.

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) is a special remedy for the soft and semi-solid bunches that make horses lame—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It isn't a liniment to bathe the part, nor is it a simple blister. It is a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be limited. Easy to use, only a little required, cures the lameness, takes the bunch, leaves no scar. Money back if it ever fails. Write for Free Horse Book before ordering. It tells all about this remedy, and tells what to do for blemishes of the hard and bony kind. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 46 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.

GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS

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

Higher Prices and Prompt Remittance.

If you ship to us, all your Hides, Furs, Pelts, Wool, etc., we pay you same day as goods are received. Make us a trial shipment; we guarantee you will be satisfied, and remain our shipper. Write for price list and shipping base. BERMAN BROS., 319 1st STREET, SO., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

The State Fair Prizewinning Bull Gold Prince 88168 at head of herd.

Cows selected from the leading herds in the U.S.A., the Anxiety blood predominating.

BULLS FOR SALE

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

FENTON BROS.,

Carlton Hereford Farm.

SOLSGIRTH - MANITOBA.

Forest Home Farm.

CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES and B. P. ROCKS

A couple of one-year-old Clydesdale stallions, good ones; four yearling bulls and a dozen bull calves; cows and heifers all ages. Boars and sows, old and young. Prices of cattle are down, and we will quote accordingly. We need the room, and can use the money. A choice lot of Scotch collie pups, eligible for registration.

ANDREW GRAHAM,

Carman and Roland Stns. POMEROY P. O.

Grandview Herd.

Scotch Shorthorns Herd headed by Trout Creek Favorite - 53595 - Stock for sale at all times. Correspondence solicited. JAS. WILSON, Innisfail, Alberta. Farm 5 miles south of town.

SITTYTON STOCK FARM

High-class SCOTCH SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

Sittyton Hero 7th, my great show and stock bull, is now for sale. (Three times champion at Winnipeg, Man.; three times champion at Regina's big Fair; SECOND at World's Fair at Buffalo, and other prizes too numerous to mention.) GEO. KINNON, - Cottonwood, Sask

Rushford Ranch

Young Stock for Sale.

Sired by Trout Creek Hero and Loyalty. Also several cows. Write for particulars.

R. K. BENNET, Box 95. Calgary.

Drumrossie Shorthorns

"Drumrossie Chief" - 53666 - at head of herd. Young things for sale at all times.

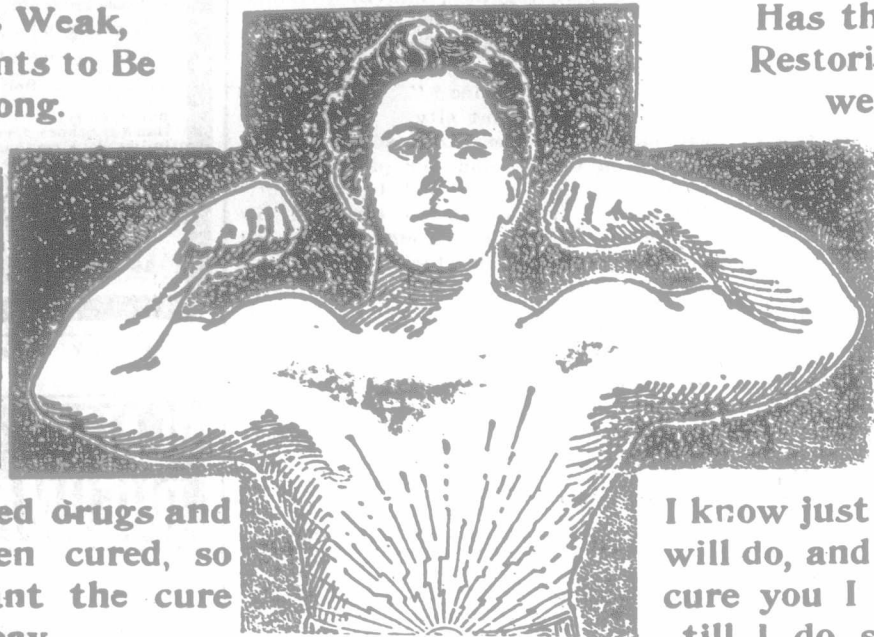
J. & W. SHARP, - Lacombe, Alta

PAY WHEN CURED

You Are the Man Who is Weak, and Wants to Be Strong.

I Am the Man Who Has the Means of Restoring Vigor to weak Men.

Be A Man Among Men



Strong Men Rule World

You have tried drugs and have not been cured, so you now want the cure before you pay.

I know just what my Belt will do, and if I say I can cure you I want no pay till I do so.

To men who are rundown, weak and puny, who have lost the force of vitality, who feel gloomy, despondent and unable to do battle with the affairs of life: who have Rheumatism, Back Pains, Weak Stomach and Kidneys, and feel generally as if they needed to be made over. If that means you, come to me, and if I say that I can cure you, I will do so or no pay. I don't want money that I don't earn. I don't need and am not after it. But I am after the dollars that are now going wrong in quest of health. Look at all these poor wrecks of humanity that are spending all they can earn on drugs—drugs that are paralyzing their vital organs—that have spent all they have earned for years without gaining a pound of strength for the hundreds of dollars wasted.

That is the money that I am after, because for every dollar I take I can give a thousand per cent. interest, and I don't want it at all until I have cured you if you will secure me. I have cured so many cases right here that I can prove my claims to you; but if that proof is not enough I'll give you the names of men right near you—where you are. Is that fair?

Just lately I have received letters of praise from these men:

JAMES JOHNSTON, J.P., Ottawa, Ont., writes: "Your Belt cured me of heart disease and indigestion in 1903, and have never been troubled with it since."

F. W. NEWCOMBE, Box 2381, Montreal, says: "The Belt I purchased from you last year did all that was required."

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 wornout humanity, and I've got cures in nearly every town on the map. Come and see me if you can and I'll fix you up, or, if you can't call, write to me, and I'll do the same. I've got a nice book on men that I'll send sealed, free, if you inclose this coupon.

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6.00 p.m. Wednesdays and Saturdays till 9.00 p.m. Consultation free.

Put your name on this coupon and send it in.

DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN, 214 St. James Street, Montreal, Can.

Send me your Free Book, closely sealed, and oblige.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

Woodmere Stock Farm Neepawa, Man.

Shorthorns

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

Clydesdales

A few Clydesdale Fillies for sale.

Yorkshire Pigs

Always a good supply of both sexes for sale Not related.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS A SPECIALTY

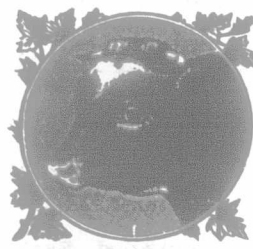
STEPHEN BENSON

SHORTHORNS and TAMWORTHS.

Prizewinners at Winnipeg, Brandon and New Westminster. Select stock always for sale.

T. E. M. BANTING, Banting, Man.

SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS



I have now for sale one 2 year-old red bull (imp.) and six extra well-bred yearling bulls and several cows and heifers. Prices reasonable and quality right.

JOHN RAMSAY, Friddis, Alta

Shorthorn Bulls, Heifers and Heifer Calves for Sale.

The get of Sir Colin Campbell (imp.)—28878—and General—30899—. Cows all ages, in calf or calf at foot. Seventy head to choose from.

Two Clydesdale Stallions two and three years old. Also mares and fillies. Leicester Sheep, both sexes. Stock always on hand. in

Geo. Rankin & Sons, Hamiota, Man.

SHORTHORNS

Cows of true Scottish type. A good prize-ring record made by the herd. **GEORGE LITTLE, NEEPAWA, MAN** FIVE MILES FROM TOWN.

A Corner in Grain

We never tried to corner the grain market, but in this corner of the world we have a deserved reputation for selling

CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD

For horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry. If you are not posted as to our goods, and cannot secure a package from your dealer, drop a card to the

CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD COMPANY Winnipeg and Toronto.



AS CATTLE CAN BE BOUGHT RIGHT FROM

Manitoba's Leading Shorthorn Herd

Among those offered being Nonpareil Prince, a straight Nonpareil two-year-old, winner of first at Winnipeg, 1904-5, and Fairview Prince, same age, another winner this year, and younger bulls fit for service. Am crowded for room, hence have heifers and cows for sale at rock-bottom prices.

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

Senega Root

Ship us your Senega and turn it into money while prices are high. We predict low value in near future.

THE LIGHTCAP HIDE & FUR CO., Limited

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

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

The Greatest Sash and Door Factory in the West.

CUSHING BROS. CO., Limited

Factory and Yards at CALGARY, EDMONTON, REGINA.

Branches at: Red Deer, Strathcona, Ft. Saskatchewan and Morinvale.

Manufacturers, Importers, Jobbers: **Doors, Blinds, Glazed Sash, Plate and Window Glass, Leaded Art Glass, Church Windows, Chipped, Enamel, Cathedral, Skylight and Wire Glass.** Hardwood Doors, Colonial Columns, Porch Work.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

ROUP.

I had a hen last summer that had her eye swollen as large as a walnut, so we took her head off. Later on, there was a young turkey in the brooder had the same thing. Now I have a hen and two turkeys with heads swollen. They eat well, but have their beaks open all the time. Can you tell me what to do for same. **J. J. W. Man.**

Ans.—Severe colds generally affect poultry this way, and when relief is not obtained, the trouble develops into roup—a form of diphtheria—which is infectious. Most poultrymen kill their birds when so affected, and bury or burn them. When the disease once makes its appearance, it is well to disinfect the house by white-washing, and remove any possibility of dampness and drafts. Give plenty of fresh air and pure food. The seriousness of an outbreak depends very much upon the general health of the flock and their inherent vigor.

OIL CAKE—PARTURITION.

1. In the book on "Cattle Feeds and Management," No. 4, by William Housman, on page 230, is the following passage: "All herdsmen in these days of technical education should be able to deal not only with cases of the nature of those mentioned, but also such as wrong presentations." Have you a little work with illustrations and suggestive ideas in times of difficulties with cattle?

2. On page 231 of the same volume, what kind of cake is used, and how is it made when wintering yearlings?

3. Kindly explain how to make linseed oil (just for home use on a small scale) for stock. Is it not produced from flax, and in which form is it considered best to give stock, pigs, cattle and horses, before dressing, dressed or boiled?

4. I had a sow this spring, and while pigging, one of her pigs came hind legs first, and being rather a large pig, she had a difficulty in yielding it. After coming midway, which do you consider the proper course to take, to assist and extricate in that position, or to put back and turn round?

Ans.—1. We know of no book, except a professional treatise on this subject. One needs to exercise common intelligence and give relief, if progress by natural courses is not satisfactory.

2. Oil cake, being the solid residue of flax after the oil (linseed oil) is extracted. On account of the pressure to which the ground seed is subjected to extract the oil, the residue is left in cakes, and is sold either in broken lumps, or is ground into oil-cake meal.

3. Linseed meal is not made in this manner. It is better to sell the flax and buy the oil. Never give boiled oil to stock. When boiled, it is used for making paints, etc.

4. The easiest way in such cases is the best.

CURED THOROUGHPIN AND IS GOOD FOR ALL BUNCHES.

Thamesford, Ont., Jan. 12, 1905. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.: We have a bottle of Gombault's Caustic Balsam. We used it on a mare for thoroughpin and it disappeared entirely. We have a horse with a lump on his breast, and we would like to try the balsam on it. We have lost the directions for using it. Would you please send us a copy of the directions? **FRANK PETTIT.**

THE SOMERVILLE CO., of Calgary, has now one of the most complete factories for turning out the very latest and most artistic designs in marble and granite works. They are dealers and manufacturers of marble and granite monuments, cemetery fences, mantel-pieces, etc., and no firm in the West is in a better position to supply you with the best that skill, good material and first-class workmanship can produce. If it is your sad duty to erect a monument to some departed friend, we would invite you to write for full particulars to the Somerville Co., Calgary, Alta.

GOSSIP.

ISLAND OF JERSEY BUTTER TEST.

In the Island of Jersey one-day butter test competition, Oct. 18th, 1905, two classes were provided, one for cows under five years, the other for cows over five years of age. Twenty-six cows competed in the first class, the first prize and silver medal going to Bamboozle, four years old, whose milk yield in 24 hours, 98 days after calving, was 41 lbs., and her butter yield, 2 lbs. 10 1/2 ozs.; second to Peppy Viola, two years old, 159 days in lactation, milk yield 27 lbs., butter 1 lb. 15 ozs.; third, Homestill's Fancy, three years old, 92 days after calving, milk 35 lbs. 8 ozs., butter 2 lbs. 4 1/2 ozs.

In the older class, 14 cows competing, first award and silver medal went to Miss Ethel, 6 years old, milk 45 lbs. 8 ozs., 211 days after calving, butter 2 lbs. 3 ozs.; second to Comtesse du Clos, 10 years old, milk 24 lbs. 8 ozs., 175 days after calving, butter 2 lbs. 3 ozs.; third to Queenie 2nd, 6 years old, milk 39 lbs. 8 ozs., 72 days after calving, butter 2 lbs. 9 1/2 ozs. The entire 40 cows were granted certificates of merit.

CANADIAN CLYDE AND SHIRE SHOW.

The Canadian Clydesdale and Shire Show of stallions and mares is to be held in the Repository in Toronto, on Feb. 2nd, 8th and 9th, 1906. The officers are: President, Wm. Smith, Columbus; Vice-Presidents, Thos. Graham, Claremont, and J. M. Gardhouse, Weston; Secretary, Henry Wade, Toronto. A liberal prize list has been provided. For Clydesdale stallions foaled previous to Jan. 1st, 1902, there are seven cash prizes, ranging from \$60, for first, down to \$10, for seventh. For horses foaled in 1902, there are six prizes, running from \$50 to \$10. For horses foaled in 1903, there are six prizes, the first being \$40, and the sixth, \$10. For colts foaled in 1904, the bill provides \$30 for first prize, and \$10 for fifth. For Clydesdale mares, imported and those tracing to imported mares, foaled before Jan. 1st, 1903, there are six cash prizes, running from \$30 down to \$5, and for mares of the same class, foaled on or after Jan. 1st, 1903, four prizes, ranging from \$20 down to \$5.

Class 2 is open to Canadian-bred Clydes and Shires only. A Canadian-bred horse is defined by the Association for exhibition purposes as a horse bred and foaled in Canada. Pedigree required in either Canadian Clydesdale or Shire Studbook. In the class for stallions foaled before Jan. 1st, 1904, there are five-cash prizes offered, ranging from \$35, for first, down to \$10. For horses born since Jan. 1st, 1904, there are five prizes, running from \$25 to \$5. For mares foaled on or after Jan. 1st, 1903, there are three cash prizes of \$20, \$15, and \$10.

Class 3 is for Shire stallions and mares; pedigrees required in Canadian Studbook. Premiums in this class are given for imported horses and those tracing to imported mares.

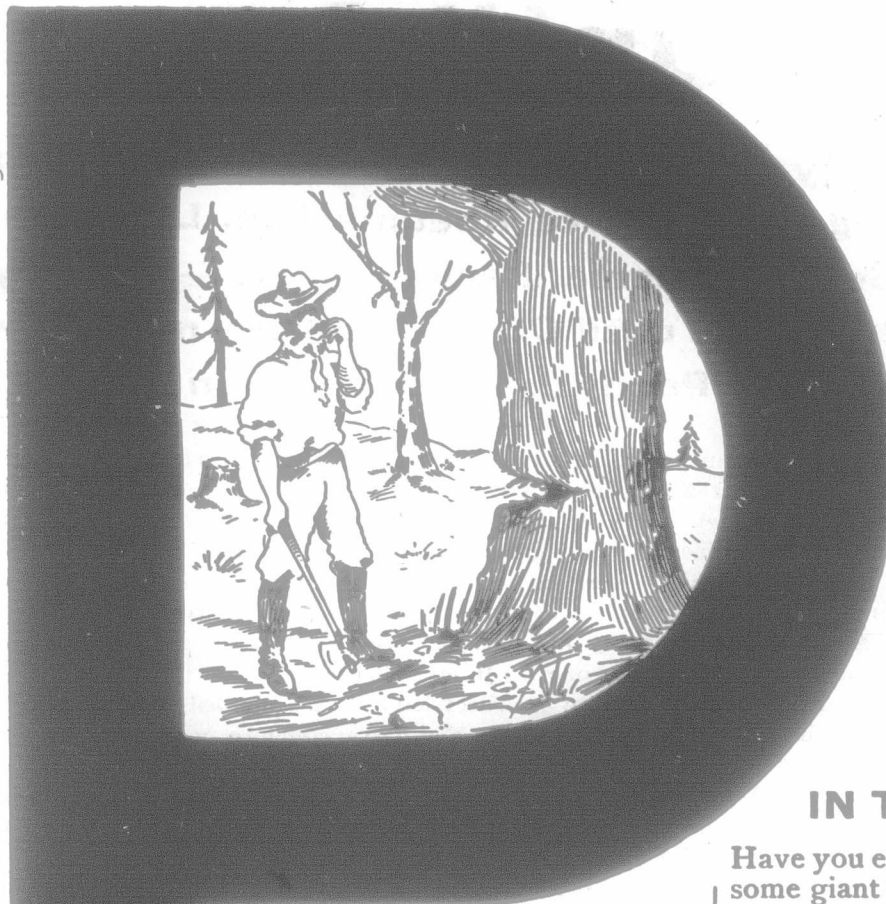
Section 1 calls for stallions foaled previous to Jan. 1st, 1903, and there are four prizes of \$35, \$25, \$15 and \$10. In section 2, stallion born in 1903, three prizes of \$30, \$25 and \$10 are given.

In section 3, stallions foaled in 1904, three prizes are offered, viz., \$20, \$10 and \$5.

Section 5 calls for mares foaled on or after January 1st, 1905, and the three prizes offered are: \$20, \$15 and \$10.

Class 4 is open to stallion colts, either Clydesdales, Canadian Clydesdales, or Shires, foaled subsequent to and on Jan. 1st, 1904, for which four prizes, ranging from \$15 to \$5, are offered.

Class 5 provides champion silver cups, or equivalent value, \$30, for best Clydesdale stallion and for best Clydesdale mare, any age, and \$25 each for best Shire stallion and for best mare, any age. The Dominion Government provides three cash prizes of \$40, \$35 and \$30 for geldings or mare, sired by either a registered Clydesdale or Shire, and four prizes of \$40 down to \$10 for heavy draft teams in harness, geldings or mares, sired by registered Clydes or Shires. Animals competing in other sections not eligible.



PSYCHINE

(Pronounced SI-KEEN)

The Greatest of all Tonics

IN THE LUMBER WOODS

Have you ever noticed lumber men cutting through some giant tree with their saws and axes?

They often will find trees outwardly magnificent but with some inward growth or disease which in time would destroy the whole trunk.

Our bodies are often like these trees, outwardly strong and healthy, yet there are the germs of disease lurking within which, if allowed to grow, will destroy the whole structure.

Consumption, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Chills and Fevers, Anæmia, La Grippe, Catarrh, Stomach Troubles, Congestions, etc., have small beginnings and are the growths of Colds and Chills.

PSYCHINE will protect you and will kill these small germs, and even if disease itself has laid its hand on you will restore you to health and happiness.

All Druggists. Free Trial. One Dollar.

Mr. John Rutter Wren, Mission City, British Columbia, gives his case most fully:

"I desire to tell you what your Psychine and Oxoidol have done for me. I was 52 years of age, and engaged in the lumbering business. Last autumn I had a terrible pain in my shoulder, followed by a most severe cough. When I was brought home and a doctor summoned he gave me some quinine, morphine, and other medicine, and said it was too late, that he could do no more for me. I kept getting weaker all the time, until I resolved to try another doctor. I sent to New Westminster for one, who came, and said I was recovering from inflammation of the lungs, but that I had strained the muscles of the heart, and that death from that cause might occur at any time. After continuing various treatments with the doctors for over three months I saw your advertisement in the People's Home Journal, and requested a sample bottle, which you sent. Before I had finished taking the sample bottle I was able to be out of bed and to walk out of doors, and within two weeks I was back working with the crew in the woods.

"Before taking Psychine I was reduced to 160 lbs., and to-day, after three months' treatment, I weigh 230 lbs., which is my old weight, and I am almost as strong as ever I was."

Dr. T. A. Slocum Limited, 179 King Street West, Toronto, Canada

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SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

- 9 heifers, yearlings.
29 heifers, calves.
4 bulls, yearlings.
26 bulls, calves.

All out of imported sires and dams.

Prices easy. Catalogue.

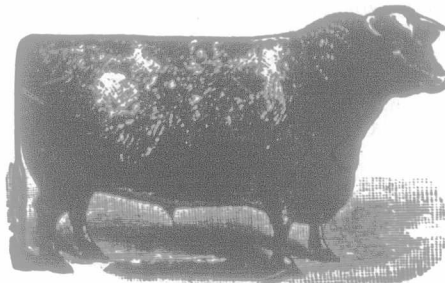
John Clancy, H. CARGILL & SON, Manager. Cargill, Ont.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS, Strathroy, Ont.

SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES

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

At Lord Tredegar's annual show, at Newport, Monmouthshire, Nov. 20th, Mr. J. Deane Willis' Shorthorn bull calf, Bapton Viceroy, won the male championship of the cattle division (limited to Herefords and Shorthorns), the reserve being Mr. R. Stratton's Great Mogul, first-prize aged bull. Mr. Willis' grand cow, White Heather, was the champion female, looking as well as ever, and the victory was admitted even by the Hereford men. The reserve was Mr. Lloyd Morgan's first-prize heifer calf, Lady Moonlight.



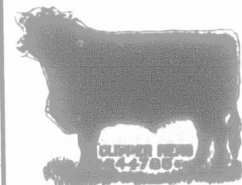
ARTHUR JOHNSTON Greenwood, Ont.

Offers for sale at moderate prices:

- 3 high-class imp. bulls.
2 excellent yearling bulls, home-bred.
17 first-class bull calves.

Also cows and heifers, imp. and home-bred. Most of the above imp. or sired by imp. bulls and from imp. dams.

Maple Shade



Cruickshank Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep

16 choice young bulls of Cruickshank breeding, from which you can select high-class herd-heads. If you wish to see the breeding we shall be pleased to mail a catalogue.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont.

Stations { Brooklin, G.T.R. Myrtle, C.P.R. Long-distance telephone.

Pine Grove Stock Farm Breeders of High-class Scotch Shorthorns, Choice Shropshire Sheep, Clydesdale and Hackney Horses.

Second annual sale of Shorthorns at farm, on Wednesday, Jan. 10th.

Herd catalogue on application. Address: G. W. WILSON, Supt., Rookland, Ont. W. C. EDWARDS & Co., Limited, Props. om

Maple Lodge Stock Farm. 1854.

An excellent lot of Shorthorn bulls and heifers for sale now. Have choice milking strains. Have a few Leicesters left yet. Bargains in ewes. om

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge, Ont.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield P.O., Ont.

Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep and Shire Horses.

A good selection of young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale. Scottish Prince (imp.), Vol. 49, at head of herd. Royal Albert (imp.) 20867, at head of stud. Farms 3 1/2 miles from Weston, G. T. R. and C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto. om

Scotch Shorthorns

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

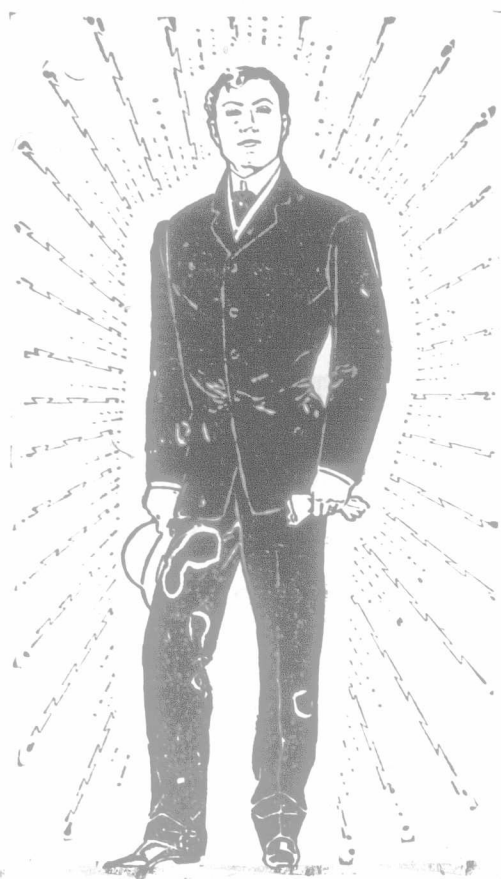
Ed. Robinson, Markham Sta. and P. O. Farm within town limits.

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

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

J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont.

Free Trial Until Cured



My offer to all who lack Strength and Vigor, who have Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Lamé Back, etc., is:— Use my Invention until Cured, then pay me. I ask not one Penny in advance or on deposit.

A man in good, vigorous health is full of electricity. The eye and brain sparkles with it, and his nerves and muscles are strong and elastic as steel. He is successful in business or his occupation, and his wit and general good nature makes him sought after by all. Could electricity be seen he would appear as in the illustration—emanating "something" you instantly feel as you approach him. This "something" is simply his natural electricity. We call such men "magnetic." Are you one? If not, don't you want to become one? During 40 years' practice in Electricity I have aided more than a hundred thousand to become so. Men have come to me broken down from overwork, worry, or abuse of nature's laws, having exhausted all medical and drug treatments and apparently past aid, suffering tortures from Nervousness, Exhaustion, Varicocele, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Lamé Back, Wrecked Stomach, etc., and even these I have helped to regain their health and strength—made them men like the above. I can do the same for any man who will use my invention, and who is not too far gone for help.

I Cure you before you pay me One Penny

My treatment is very simple. I use Electricity as given by my famous Dr. Sanden Electric, Herculex Body-Battery (latest patent, Mar. 7, 1905). Worn only during time you sleep, it fills your body full of the soothing, strengthening current, and in the morning you awake full of life and vigor, prepared to face the world however you find it. Two months' use generally cures the worst cases. Use the Herculex for that length of time, and if you are well, pay me. If not, return it—price when cured from \$5 up. Liberal discount if you pay cash for it.

As the originator and founder of the Electric Body-Battery system of treatment, my 40 years' success is the envy of many, and my Herculex is, of course, imitated (what good thing is not?), but my great knowledge to advise and direct my patients is mine alone and cannot be imitated. It is given free to all who use my invention until the cure is complete. My Herculex is guaranteed to give a current instantly felt, or I forfeit \$5,000, and to last for at least one year.

Call or send for my Electric Herculex to-day, or if you want to look into the matter further, I have two of the best little books ever written on electricity and its medical uses, which I send free, sealed, upon request.

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Canton, China, 78 Meime St.
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Rio Janeiro, Brazil, Largo el Carioca No. 20.
Montevideo, South America, 18 de Julio, 122.
Sao Paulo, South America, 15 de Nov. No. 62.
Santiago, Chili, Cassilla No. 2.
Lima, Peru, Quidre No. 17.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Legal.

DISCHARGING MAN.

If a man hires with a farmer for 12 months at so much a year, and he does his duty, can he get his 12 months' wages if he gets discharged before the year is up? W. P. Man.

Ans.—Unless the man was discharged for a good cause, the farmer is liable.

THRESHING AGREEMENT BROKEN.

A agrees to thresh for B after he gets C's job completed, but does not come for three weeks after C's threshing is completed.

1. Is A liable for damages for not fulfilling his promise, there being no consideration?

2. Was there a case of this nature in court in Manitoba? If so, what was the result? W. J. T. Man.

Ans.—1. No. 2. No.

NOTE FOR MACHINERY.

A bought some machinery from B in 1897 and paid a certain amount in money down; for the rest, A gave a lien note. A did not meet payment, and told B to take the machinery back. B sold machinery, but the amount did not cover the note. A has not lived in the district where the note was given, for years. What can A do to get his money? How long does it take a lien note to become outlawed? How often should it be renewed? F. T. Sask.

Ans.—The lien note would outlaw in six years from the last voluntary payment, but could have been renewed as often as the party holding it had wished.

DISCHARGING MAN.

A hires B in the spring for \$10 per month, until work ceases in the fall. At threshing time, A tells all his men that his two sons, E and H (engineer and separator man), shall manage the threshing outfit, and that they are to get their directions from them. E tells B to bring in stooks from one side of machine with intent for moving. B absolutely refuses to go for stooks, which had been left by the teams. E tells B to get stooks or leave. B goes on pitching in another part of field till H goes again and tells B to get the stooks. B refuses to go for them, goes home, and sees A, saying that he is willing to do anything A may ask, but protesting against obeying E, who, though not a minor, works at home.

1. Does a son have any authority over men whom his father has hired?

2. Would it make any difference about the son's age, or whether he were still at home?

3. Please advise what would be the best course for the son to pursue in case he were at fault; also whether an absolute refusal to do a piece of work is sufficient to discharge an employee hired by the month. EMPLOYER. Man.

Ans.—The son would have authority over the men, if he were given so by his father.

2. No.
3. Make an explanation to the man, but in this case he was within his right, and when the man refused to obey, had good grounds for discharging him.

Miscellaneous.

BOOK ON ANIMAL DISEASES.

Can you recommend a good book on horses, and their ailments and cures? E. C.

Ans.—Veterinary Elements, price \$1.50, through this office, treats of the diseases of all domestic animals in language easily understood by a non-professional.

TREATING SKINS.

How is the best way to stretch a mink skin on a long, straight board, or should it be tapered at one end? What is a good skin warmer? G. H. Killarney, Man.

Ans.—Make a board of such size and shape that it will stretch the skin. We would advise anyone having furs for sale to get and give some items advertising in this journal.

Ayrshires and Yorkshires

REGINA STOCK FARM.

Young bulls by my famous sire "Burnside"; also the sire himself. Yorkshires of both sexes and various ages. The blood of the world-renowned Dalmeny herd in all my hogs.

J. C. POPE,

Regina, Saskatchewan.

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

SHROPSHIRE—We have for sale a number of choice ram lambs at reasonable prices. Also ewes and ewe lambs; also 4 young Shorthorn bulls, from 6 to 11 months old, and a few yearling heifers. BELL BROS., The Cedars Stock Farm, Bradford, Ont.

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"An Ad. in the Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE

will reach more good buying people than by any other paper in Canada."

W.W. CHAPMAN,

Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association.

Secretary of the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association, and late Secretary of the Southdown Sheep Society.

Pedigree Live Stock Agent, Exporter and Shipper. All kinds of registered stock personally selected and exported on commission; quotations given, and all enquiries answered.

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Hides, Furs SHEEPSKINS, etc.

Consignments Solicited. Top prices.

E. T. CARTER & CO, Toronto, Ont.

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.

YORKSHIRES

Our present offering is:—

- 20 boars and sows, April farrow.
- 10 boars and sows, May farrow.
- 16 boars and sows, June farrow.
- 1 two-year-old boar (imported).
- 1 yearling boar, sired by Imported Dalmeny Turk 2nd.
- 9 sows, over one year; three of these imported.

We are quoting these pigs away down, as we are at present overcrowded. We can ship to any distance in light, strong crates, with self-feeder attachment.

WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rosser, Manitoba.

THE GOLD STANDARD HERD



Of Large English Berkshires

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

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To This Great Clubbing Offer.

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The Telegram Home Library Chart
The Farmer's Advocate
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FROM THIS DATE
TO
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ALL FOR \$1.50

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The Telegram Home Library Chart

The premium for The Weekly Telegram is a record-breaker in presentations, and is given absolutely free to all subscribers to The Weekly Telegram for the remainder of 1905 and 1906. It is in the form of a wall hanger, 24 x 28 inches in size, consisting of six sheets. As a decorative piece of home furnishing it excels anything ever placed within the reach of the readers of the West by this or any other newspaper.

The Home Library Chart contains a beautiful map of the world, and photographs of all the rulers of the world: a most interesting feature in keeping in touch with the events at large. On another sheet is a most complete map of the Dominion of Canada, with photographs of the Premiers and a large view of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa. Something for every Canadian home. Up-to-date maps of the Province of Manitoba and the new Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta can also be found in the Home Library Chart, with the Coats-of-Arms of all the Provinces in Confederation. The recent war was a great event in history, and on the second page of the Chart is a map of Korea and a synopsis of the principal events in the war. A large map of the United States is also included in this large collection: something to be appreciated by every friend of the south. **The Price of this Chart alone is \$1.50.**

The Weekly Telegram

Think of the family newspaper it is!—twenty-four pages each week, including the only colored comic section published by any weekly newspaper in the Dominion. Its columns of foreign and western news supply everything of importance from the four corners of the globe. A special illustrated magazine section is one of the most interesting features in western journalism. In all, the greatest paper for the home circulated in the Northwest.

The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine is the oldest, largest, most widely circulated, and only weekly farm journal between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast.

STUDY WELL THE GREAT OFFER!

Two of the best journals in Canada for the price of one, and a premium worth more than the price asked, absolutely FREE.

Use this Coupon for your Order.

THE WEEKLY TELEGRAM, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Enclosed please find One Dollar and Fifty Cents to pay for subscription to The Weekly Telegram, The Home Library Chart, and The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine to January 1st, 1907.

Name.....

Address.....

\$40.00

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West of and Including Montreal, via



FROM CHICAGO

Tickets on sale daily, Dec. 4th to Dec. 31st, inclusive, GOOD THREE MONTHS.

Proportionately Low Rates to
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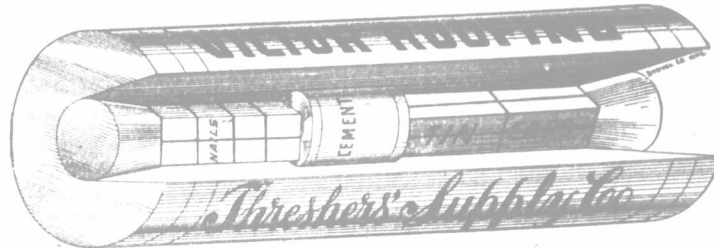
Something New Under the Sun; The World do Move.

A Perfect, Clean and Natural Shave Without a Razor.

The Angelus Hair Remover is a local application, which removes the hair from the face of mankind as the tropical sun would icicles; yet without the slightest injury to the skin, and which discovery is the result of a lifetime's scientific research and experimentation by the great French savant, Prof. Jean Roger Gauthier, of Paris. For not until now has there been a prescription of the kind, which successfully removes the coarsest hair from the tenderest skin, without any injurious effect. Thus the Angelus Hair Remover marks a new era in the 20th century, for the man who appreciates a means whereby he is enabled to save valuable time, trouble, annoyance, and useless expense; as it sounds the doom of the razor, and which will shortly become as obsolete in the annals of hygiene, as has become the battle axe to modern warfare—and like the latter will become but a relic of the barbaric ages gone by. The Angelus should be in the hands of every progressive man, whose time to shave himself is limited, including all those who are tired of being next to have their faces marred, mauled and mutilated; to say nothing of the constant danger of contracting infectious disease as barbers' itch, ringworm, or worse still. Therefore, the Angelus is an absolutely indispensable article to everyone who values a daily clean shave, which takes but 2 minutes and costs just 2 cents; and for the purpose of quickly introducing same to every shaver in this country we grant a further allowance of 33% on the first package, for trial and advertising purposes, thus giving you a full \$3.00 package, enough for 150 shaves, for \$2.00. Ladies troubled with superfluous hair will find the Angelus an ideal remedy and as superior to all depilatories now on the market as the electric light is to the candle; and far more reliable and convenient than the torture-inflicting needle. Address Lady Manager in full confidence. Agents, male and female, desiring to earn \$25.00 to \$50.00 per week selling the Angelus, should have personally used at least one package to render them enthusiastic and successful agents. Do it now. Address Dept. 931.

The Angelus Dermal Products Co., 56 W. 116th St., New York.

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The Canadian Bank of Commerce

Capital, \$8,700,000 Rest, \$3,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

B. E. WALKER, Gen. Manager. ALEX. LAIRD, Asst. Gen. Manager.

One Hundred and Thirty Branches in Canada, the United States and England.

Branches in the Canadian Northwest:

BRANDON, Man. A. Maybee, Manager.	MELFORT, Sask. E. R. Jarvis, Manager.
CALGARY, Alta. C. W. Rowley, Manager.	MOOSE JAW, Sask. E. M. Saunders, Manager.
CARMAN, Man. E. C. Complin, Manager.	MOOSOMIN, Sask. D. I. Forbes, Manager.
CLARESHOLM, Alta. A. B. Irvine, Manager.	NANTON, Alta. N. F. Ferris, Manager.
DAUPHIN, MAN. D. H. Downie, Manager.	NEEPAWA, Man. G. M. Gibbs, Manager.
EDMONTON, Alta. T. M. Turnbull, Manager.	NORTH BATTLEFORD, Sask. A. S. Houston, Manager.
ELGIN, Man. H. B. Haines, Manager.	PINCHER CREEK, Alta. W. G. Lynch, Manager.
ELKHORN, Man. E. H. Brotherhood, Manager.	PONOKA, Alta. E. A. Fox, Manager.
GILBERT PLAINS, Man. G. C. T. Pemberton, Manager.	PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Man. A. L. Hamilton, Manager.
GRAND VIEW, Man. G. C. T. Pemberton, Manager.	PRINCE ALBERT, Sask. C. D. Nevill, Manager.
HIGH RIVER, Alta. P. H. Jory, Manager.	RED DEER, Alta. A. Scott, Manager.
INNISFAIR, Alta. E. L. Edwards, Manager.	REGINA, Sask. H. F. Mytton, Manager.
KINISTINO, Sask. In charge temporarily of E. R. Jarvis, Manager at Melfort.	SASKATOON, SASK. W. P. Kirkpatrick, Manager.
LETHBRIDGE, Alta. C. G. K. Nourse, Manager.	SWAN RIVER, Man. F. J. Macoun, Manager.
LLOYDMINSTER, Sask. S. M. Daly, Manager.	TREHERNE, Man. J. S. Munro, Manager.
MACLEOD, Alta. H. M. Stewart, Manager.	VEGREVILLE, Alta. W. P. Perkins, Manager.
MEDICINE HAT, Alta. F. L. Crawford, Manager.	VERMILION, Alta. A. C. Brown, Acting Manager.
	YELLOW GRASS, Sask. F. J. Turner, Acting Manager.

WINNIPEG, MAN., John Aird, Manager.

FARMERS' BANKING

Every facility for farmers' banking. Notes discounted, sales notes collected. Deposits may be made and withdrawn by mail. Every attention paid to out-of-town accounts. **Savings Bank Department at every Branch.** Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received and interest allowed at current rates. **A General Banking Business Transacted.**

NORTHERN BANK

Head Office, - WINNIPEG.

Provisional Offices: Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg.
Now opened to complete organization.

The following have consented to act as Directors upon election:

JAMES H. ASHDOWN, President J. H. Ashdown Hardware Co., Chairman of Provisional Directors.
D. C. CAMERON, President Rat Portage Lumber Co.
G. R. CROWE, President Northern Elevator Co.
H. M. HOWELL, K.C., Messrs. Howell, Mathers, Howell & Hunt.
SIR DANIEL H. McMILLAN, K.C.M.G., Lieut.-Governor Province of Manitoba.
FREDERICK NATION, Merchant, Brandon.
CAPT. WM. ROBINSON, Steamboat Owner, President Dominion Fish Co.
HON. R. P. ROBLIN, Premier Province of Manitoba.
FRED. W. STOBART, Messrs. Stobart, Sons & Co.
E. C. WARNER, President Midland Linseed Oil Co., Minneapolis.
A. STAMFORD WHITE, Messrs. A. S. White & Co., Chicago, and Liverpool, Eng.

NOTE—The list of Directors is subject to the vote of the Shareholders at their first meeting, who may then increase or decrease the number.

GENERAL MANAGER:

J. W. DE C. O'GRADY, Late Manager Bank of Montreal, Chicago, Ill.

SOLICITORS:

Messrs. Howell, Mathers, Howell & Hunt.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$2,000,000

In 20,000 Shares of \$100 each.

Of which it has been decided to issue at present 10,000 shares at \$110 per share, being one-half of the authorized capital.
TERMS—\$5 per share of the par value on application, \$15 per share on allotment, \$30 per share on the first day of the month immediately succeeding the date of allotment, \$10 per share every three months thereafter, on the first day of the month, until the whole amount, including the premium, is paid.
Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum up to the date fixed for payment will be allowed on payments made in advance.
Forms of application for stock, prospectuses, or any further information, may be obtained from
S. S. CUMMINS, Secretary for Organization.
At the Provisional Office, Merchants Bank Building,
Main St., WINNIPEG.



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BRANCHES:

MONTREAL TORONTO **WINNIPEG** ST. JOHN'S VANCOUVER.

British Columbia


Far Famed Okanagan

Kelowna, B. C.

Fruit and Agricultural Lands, Residential Properties for sale in lots of a size to suit all purchasers. Prices and terms putting it within reach of all. Also town lots. Apply to

Carruthers & Pooley

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