

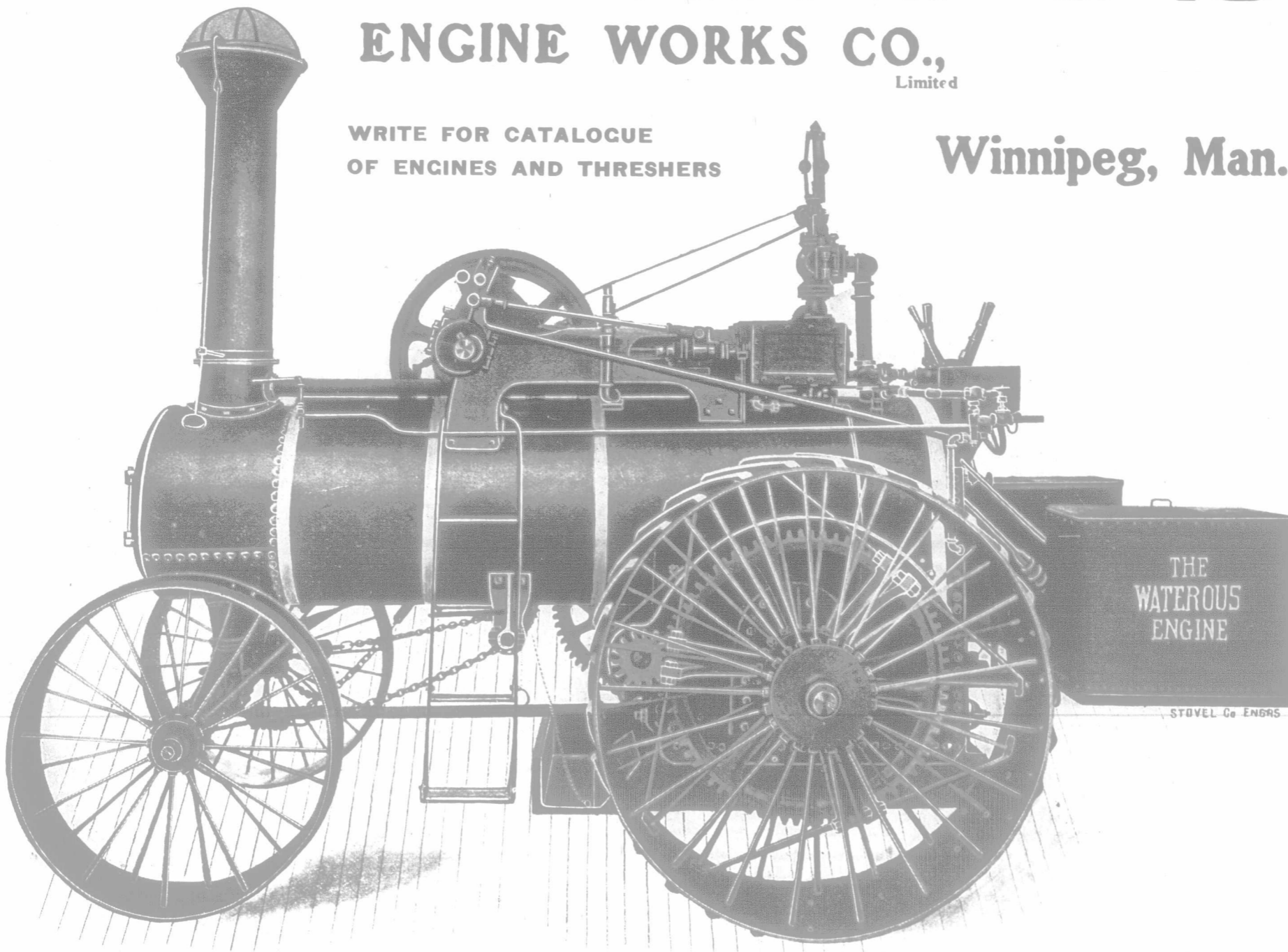
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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

VOL. XL.

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NO. 649.

WINNIPEG, MAN. MARCH 1, 1905. LONDON, ONT.

Editorial.

Seed Distribution by Experimental Farms

"Another thing which might, we think, be changed with benefit is 'seed distribution,' which is done to Westerners on a ridiculously small scale. The farmers who will, or can, afford to bother with a three-pound sample are few in this country of rapid growth and short seasons. Not only so, but the work entailed on the farms by such microscopic distributions is far too expensive from either the standpoint of initial outlay to the taxpayer or results. If it is desirable to distribute such seeds, why not do away with the free system, and send out the seed in larger quantities, at least enough to seed an acre? It would be better if seed sufficient to sow five acres were furnished, and a fee charged, which might be refunded on the reporting of the results of the tests; or, the larger plots of seed might be distributed free to the agricultural societies, who would be responsible, and see that such were not wasted."

The above states briefly our view with regard to the distribution of seed in the West by the Dominion Experimental Farms. Herewith the "Farmer's Advocate" resumes the subject, and goes more into detail regarding the scheme at present in vogue.

One serious disadvantage of the small-lot distributions is that there is a tendency to mixing of varieties, which, in wheat-growing, has proved of great damage, resulting in the lowering of the grade in many cases, in volunteer crops, irregular ripening, the introduction of softer-strawed wheats, which succumb to the rust fungus quite easily.

In the Brandon report for 1904, we find 161 three-pound samples of grain were sent out in 1903, and in the previous year, 401; while from Indian Head 1,158 three-pound samples of grain were sent out in 1903, and in 1902, 1,250 samples, but the reports do not state the results, in the way of reports by experimenters, from such distribution. It is fair, however, to assume that such are in the same proportions as from the distribution of other seeds. In 1904, Mr. Bedford states that 74 reported of the 216 supplied with tree seeds, and only 13 per cent. reported in 1903 on the trees supplied them in 1901. The scarcity of replies indicate that the farmer has, in many cases, been far too busy, or did not consider it worth the trouble, to complete the experiment; whereas, we understand, in cases where the larger quantity, five bushels, has been sent out, the responses and reports have been most encouraging. On reflection, it will be seen that a five-bushel sample will give enough to sow a few acres, if wheat, and put on good land, four acres, and will yield, under average conditions, a setting which can be threshed and binned separately; whereas, the three-pound sample producing about one bushel, awkward to thresh, even with the flail (poverty-stick), is liable to be lost, not kept pure; or, as it happened with one farmer we know, the sample taken from the machine to the granary on the last load was thrown to the pigs, the teamster not being in the secret of the importance of the sample. It might also be well to mention here that the Macdonald seed-grain competition, started by Prof. Robertson for children in 1900, called for one acre as the minimum plot, thus demonstrating that he believed, as we do, that all such work of education and improvement should be along lines of least resistance, by outlining experimental work not too difficult for the average man to accomplish.

We notice that the free samples of potatoes sent out are in three-pound lots, which all must admit is a fair amount of this vegetable to start

with. Such only serves to show the correctness of our contention for larger samples of grain, and that the Director hardly appreciates the relative importance of wheat and potatoes to the prairie farmer. If a variety of roots, or of vegetables destined for the table, is of sufficient importance to warrant the sending out of a three-pound sample, surely THE STAPLE CEREAL CROP OF THE COUNTRY, WHEAT, MERITS A LARGER SAMPLE FOR DISTRIBUTION. Again, the work necessary to the planting and harvesting of the potato samples is infinitesimal compared with that of a three-pound sample of grain. Not only so, but the potato-sample owner is likely to get results in one season one hundred times greater than and with one-tenth of the trouble that falls to his fellow experimenter with the three-pound sample of grain.

We find that this seed-grain distribution has been going on for years, mention being made in the Experimental Farm reports over ten years ago. WHERE ARE THE RESULTS? PURE SEED, EVEN OF RED FIFE, IS VERY HARD TO GET AT THE PRESENT TIME.

As illustrating the paucity of results, the Minnesota Station once asked the Director for one hundred bushels of Preston wheat, some five or six years after it had been introduced by the Dominion Experimental farms, and was informed that such a quantity could not be had. While mentioning the Minnesota Station, we might refer to their method (described in the columns of the Farm Department) of distributing a new variety of grain, which is, we consider, in line with our own idea, namely, the inculcation of the doctrine of improved seed amongst the farmers, and not the turning out of a lot of garden-sized experimenters. The seasons are far too short, labor is too scarce and high-priced on the prairie to warrant the present plan. We think the management of the farms might well consider these matters.

We must also, in Canada, guard against the development of any "free-seed graft," which, in the United States, has grown to be a colossal scandal amounting to as much as \$200,000 a year, distributed by senators and congressmen among their pap-loving political friends. The Minnesota plan appears to be designed to promote individual effort and enterprise, which is the proper principle underlying the proposed seed-grain growing movement in Canada.

A National Exhibition at the Coast.

It has been definitely announced that the Dominion Government will appropriate the usual grant for Dominion Exposition purposes to enlarging the New Westminster, B. C., annual exhibition. The date of holding the great national event has been set for September 27th to October 7th. The assurance that Government assistance will be given to augment the prize list should be an incentive to stockmen to prepare to participate in the event. The possibilities of British Columbia as a market for pure-bred stock are immense, and the holding of the Dominion Exposition at the Pacific Coast will afford one of the most convenient opportunities that could be desired by stockmen to develop trade with the breeders of the Western Province. And not only so, but the advantageous rates that it is expected will be in force will be utilized by Canadians who have long cherished a desire to visit the mountains and valleys of British Columbia, to traverse the wide and sweeping prairies of Manitoba and the Territories, and to learn something of the extent and resources of our common country. New Westminster is fortunate in securing the national assistance necessary to carry out a large exhibition, and, no doubt, when its gates shall be closed it will unanimously be declared a successful one.

The Grain Growers and Their Work.

The outstanding feature of the recent grain-growers' convention at Brandon was the representative character it possessed. There were there, the calm and judicial fellows whose travels among their fellow men have made them broader in their views and less ready to jump at conclusions or impute base motives to the other fellow. Included in the assembly were a few who, fortified at home by enthusiasm, when confronted with a resolution in print, lost that fortitude and prayed for peace. There also was the individual smarting over pin pricks administered by a stupid or much-worried station agent, the loss of a grade or an absent car door, who came to air his grievances, fancied or real, and thus gain relief to his feelings. Others were there for information from such authorities as Inspector Horn, Traffic Manager Snow, Seed Inspector Murray, Cerealist C. E. Saunders, and Superintendent Bedford, and we believe all were there for the common good.

The business was done as expeditiously as could be expected by such a gathering and with the machinery possessed, which, by the way, might be improved. We see no valid reason why the local organizations could not submit their resolutions to the executive or a committee appointed for the purpose, a few weeks before the convention, so that when the delegates assemble the resolutions, in print, could be put into their hands, with the name of the local lodge to speak to the resolutions attached, speakers being limited to five minutes. A copy of the resolutions approved might be sent to each local lodge a few days before the convention, and the local organization could discuss such and select their main speaker, if their association is appointed to debate any particular resolution. The executive and secretary might well advise each local organization in what respect the resolutions sent in by them were unworkable, or already disposed of, if such were the case. This method would save a lot of unnecessary waste of time at the convention, and the avoidance of a too prolonged meeting.

We might also suggest, both to the Territorial Grain-growers and the Manitoba Grain-growers, that they consult with their hosts re future banquets. Such, in too many cases, call for feats of gastronomic or auditory endurance, and we would commend the system followed by the Canadian Club, viz., shorter table sessions, fewer toasts, and less hot-air. Three hours is long enough to sit, eat and listen, and the grain-growers should deprecate after midnight sessions, and should inculcate the modern business view of rising clear-headed and unjaded in the morning.

More firmness can afford to be shown by the chairman, if the system we suggest above is followed, and we have confidence enough in the common sense of the farmers that parliamentary rulings will be strictly observed and adhered to.

In the matter of resolutions, such as against the lumbermen, we submit it would help the farmers' cause to not only affirm the position of the convention, but suggest the advisability of looking into and comparing the manufacturing methods of the States and Canadian lumbermen, with a view to showing that the demand for help by a duty from the Federal Government is the result of the practice of ancient methods in place of being up-to-date.

The presence of Mr. Horn, Chief Inspector, added to the interest, and his straightforward presentment of his work and candid answers to questions did much to disabuse the representatives of the opinion that the Inspector was not impartial or careful. Mr. Horn stated he never refused a re-inspection, and expressed himself against the mixing elevators. It seems that the

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AND N.-W. T.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

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A. G. HOPKINS, D. V. M., B. S. A., EDITOR.
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mixing institutions submit cars for inspection, and if such do not make the desired grade, are sent back to be fixed, it may be an indefinite number of times, until the grade is made. Such, we believe, should not be allowed, and is rank favoritism, and we see no reason why the inspection machinery should be permitted to be used to aid a private enterprise. The passing of a resolution re order point and sample market has caused disquiet in some breasts, as in it they see the coming of the mixing elevator and the degradation of the reputation of our wheat.

A few utterances of the Chief Inspector are worthy of cogitation, viz.: dirt is on the increase, wild oats being one of the worst troubles, and that the sending in of small samples of grain to be graded is being overdone—such samples he never examines personally. That large grain cars are likely to result as railroading progresses, was the opinion of Mr. Shaw, C. N. R., and is, we consider, a businesslike move, and only to be expected, and it savors of interference and beyond the right of any organization to say what size cars should be built by a railroad. One result of larger cars will be to bring farmers' elevators to the front.

A point often overlooked in discussion on lumber was brought forward by Mr. W. E. Sirett, in which reference was made to inch lumber only measuring three-quarters of an inch, two-by-four only one and three-quarters by three, and so on.

The mention of defaulting by commission men brought forward the opinion that the minimum fine was entirely too low, and that rather too much leniency is shown culprits violating the Act requiring licensing and bonding of commission men.

The co-operative wheat-selling scheme mooted by the Territorial Grain-growers' union is a big thing, and requires a lot of deliberation. We would suggest that the Association endeavor to

get for their next convention speakers from Kansas and Iowa to describe the farmers' marketing systems, such as the Rockwell system, employed in those States. The debate on the coal resolution disclosed a favoring of corporation by corporation, to the hurt of the farmer and small consumer in the matter of freight rates.

The educational sessions of the convention were well attended and appreciated by the delegates, and there is abundant opportunity to carry the educational gospel in such matters as judging and grading grain, treating for weeds and smut, and instruction in how to ship and market, down to the local organizations, it being evident that many of the so-called grievances are due to ignorance of the rules of the market and the trade and legal machinery available for use by the farmers.

The convention adjourned in a happy mood, as the organization is thriving, and will again convene in 1906 at the Wheat City—Brandon.

Live-stock Association for the Eastern Territories.

The growth of herds, studs and flocks in Assiniboia and Saskatchewan renders imperative the speedy formation of a live-stock association to look after the interests of breeders of pure-bred stock in the Territories mentioned. The Government should be relieved of a large part of the detail work incidental to such things as fat-stock shows, and if a vigorous association is formed, with an energetic secretary and directorate, the work would become more interesting to and participated in by a larger number of breeders. An opportune time to form such an association would be at the time of the fat-stock show at Regina, April 5th, when cheap railroad rates will be in force, we expect, and the attractions of lectures, demonstrations, etc., will draw a crowd. In making this suggestion, we do so solely because we believe Calgary is at too great a distance to get a large attendance of the men from Assiniboia and Saskatchewan. Regina is quite central, with railroad connections north, south, east and west, and it would not be hard for men on the Soo line, also, to get there. To the stockmen of the Territories named, we say, think it over, and come to Regina at the dates mentioned prepared to do your part in the building up of the agriculture of the country, an agriculture that cannot last without live stock.

Never Write a Letter Without Signing It.

If there were no other sign that winter is nearing an end, and the spring season about to begin, the number of legal enquiries received at our office would be sufficient proof. For the past two weeks we have practically been deluged with enquiries relating to terms of leases, agreements with hired men, keeping of stock, etc. To all who have signed their names to their letters of enquiry we give prompt attention, but there are many in our possession with no signature, and some without P. O. address. These we cannot answer, but if those who have omitted to sign their letters will communicate with us at once, giving the necessary signature, we shall be pleased to answer their questions. The name and address will not be published, if the writer so requests.

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Yours very truly,
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Horses.

Hackney Action.

The structural development of the Hackney having been considered in our last issue, a no less important property belonging to the breed must now be referred to, as a trotter, however speedy he may be, is certain to receive but very scant attention from judges in the show-ring if his action is defective. Any horse, in fact, loses more than half his value if he fails to "move," and there is just as great a difference in the action of animals as there is variety in the gait of men. The Hackney in one respect stands alone amongst light horses, as he is, so to speak, one movement short, for he rarely gallops, and relies entirely upon the trot and walk as methods of locomotion. The former of these gaits is so entirely characteristic of the breed, that one can readily believe the truth of the statement that many a Hackney can trot faster than he can gallop, but, be this as it may, it must clearly be understood that no pacing—by which expression the moving of both legs on the same side of the body simultaneously is implied—or ambling is permissible in the case of a Hackney, whose trot is a trot pure and simple, and unassociated with any eccentric exaggeration whatsoever. In fact, the one, two, three, four of a true-actioned Hackney as he pounds along is veritable music in the ears of an enthusiast, and no breeder of the horse will ever, it is certain, be prevailed upon to try to do without it.

Hackney action, however, like everything else in this world, varies in quality, and in this respect, as in all others, judges have been known to differ very materially in their views, though none of any position have ever been known to give a prize to a palpably shoulder-tied horse, and few possibly would ever dream of breeding from the same. As in the case of every other breed, the shoulders, knees and pasterns are all called upon to contribute to the front action, but in no variety do the shoulders exercise such important functions as in the Hackney, and hence the importance that has been bestowed in the description of his points given to the length of their bone, which ensures a good and elastic serratus magnus muscle. If a horse does not possess this he can never be free shouldered, the result being that when he bends his knees, as he should do, it becomes a case of all action and no go, which is absolutely useless for every practical purpose, for if a trotter does not get away in front all the beauty of his going is completely lost. Consequently, plenty of freedom and liberty about his shoulders is to be regarded as being a sine qua non in the selection of a Hackney, not only on the grounds of the additional grace which such a conformation imparts to his movements, but because, assuming that his pasterns are also good, he is far less likely to knock his feet to pieces against the ground when fairly let go, than he would be if he only lifts his knees up and smashes them down again in an almost perpendicular position.

A good knee action is, of course, essential to the success of any horse, and the higher they are raised—assuming always that they are straightened out again in time to effect that most peculiar poise which many of the best Hackneys show just before their fore feet reach the ground—the more general the action of the horse will be admired. Exaggerated knee-action is usually only obtained at the expense of freedom at the shoulder, and few things are more irritating to witness at a show than a good-looking horse lifting his knees nearly to his muzzle, and then putting his feet down in almost the identical place from which he raised them.

Regarding the use that a horse makes of his pasterns when he trots, it may be explained that a short upright joint promotes concussion, and, naturally, not being so flexible as a long springy one, is not so readily bent back and then straightened when the horse is trotting. The feet in the case of the animal which has good pasterns are, in the majority of cases, picked up and put down smoothly and levelly, without any of that dishing or throwing from side to side which simply spoils the action of an otherwise fine mover. The pastern joints are, therefore, it will be seen, valuable co-operators with the shoulders in providing the Hackney with the desired front action, and when properly moved by the animal will be found to assist in bringing the feet down with that comparative gentleness which contributes so largely to their remaining in good condition.

The stifles and hocks, and, of course, the pasterns, to a small extent, are the joints which regulate the back action of a horse, the hocks bearing by far the most important share of the movement when the animal is on the trot. Naturally, the stifles must be moderately bent, else no pace will be secured, but the chief merit in a Hackney's hind action is the style in which he moves his hocks. When these are first well bent, and then brought nicely under his body, a great amount of extra ground will be covered, and if so be that his quarters are free from all

superfluous lumber, and his gaskins powerful, his propelling power will then be tremendous. No horse, Hackney or otherwise, can ever get over the ground at a reasonable pace if he leaves his back legs behind him, added to which, it deprives the action of a Hackney of the regularity which is its greatest charm, if all the four limbs do not move in unison. Many good Hackneys possess a tendency to go very wide behind between the hocks, which is unsightly, although the act is frequently accompanied by undoubted speed. It has been stated that a barrow might almost have been wheeled between the hocks of the Flying Dutchman when he was fully extended—but, then, it must be remembered that the great horse in question was not a trotter, neither does the maker of the observation appear to have remarked that his action was improved in appearance by the habit. The development of a propensity to go too wide behind, although an eyesore, need not necessarily prove that a Hackney is unsound, and, moreover, it is probably in many instances the result of a mistaken principle in schooling a young horse, by which he is encouraged to overexert himself before he is old enough to take any liberties with his action. Horses that turn in their hind feet ought never to be passed, whilst in cases when the latter are turned out, the animal will be found to be more or less cow-hocked, which, likewise, is a very serious fault in an animal who should stand square and move truly above all things.

The principal gait of a Hackney—the trot—having been discussed, a few observations may now be directed to the scarcely less important walk, which is so priceless a blessing when added to the other virtues of a good saddle horse. There is no compromise about the true Hackney walk, as the possessor of it steps out all round, throwing his front legs well before him, and his back ones right under his body in a style that makes his stride enormous. Many of the leading Hackney stallions of the present day are by no means good walkers, and more's the pity, as if they possessed the gift and transmitted it to their stock it would add most materially to their worth as sires, and to the value of the youngsters in the market.

Watch the Mare at Foaling Time.

There are several reasons why it is wise to watch a mare closely when the time for parturition is approaching. Some breeders claim that watchfulness is unnecessary, that it excites the mare, and that in ninety per cent. of cases no extraneous interference is necessary. We admit that in some cases, especially in primipara (a female bringing forth her first young), the presence of a man during or immediately preceding parturition has a tendency to increase excitement, while in others the presence of the groom who has attended to her, or the person who has habitually driven her, has a salutary effect. A young female under these conditions is experiencing sensations and pains with which she is totally unfamiliar, and if she be highly bred and of a nervous temperament, she will probably seek solitude, and if she be confined in a box stall, or a paddock, the presence of an attendant will probably increase excitement. In such cases, the attendant should keep out of her sight as much as possible, but, at the same time, be able to observe how things are going, and, if necessary, render assistance, or send promptly for an obstetrician. On the other hand, there are cases in which the mare becomes more excited when her master is out of sight. The presence of a man whom she knows well, and who has been kind to her, appears to give her confidence, and in such cases he certainly should remain. To the average mare, the presence or absence of man during this very important act has practically no effect so far as her actions are concerned. She is so interested in her own affairs that she treats man with indifference, and in a large majority of cases she will seek solitude if possible. We think that in all cases the mare should be carefully watched if possible. Parturition is eminently a physiological act, but it differs from other physiological acts in the fact that in the most favorable cases it is not performed without more or less pain and distress to the mare, and there are so many abnormal conditions liable to occur which may endanger the safety or the life of either dam or offspring, or both, many of which can be remedied or removed by a little prompt and skillful interference, that we consider it wise for the owner or his employe to be in a position to render such assistance when necessary. The duty of watching mares about to produce should be entrusted only to a person who is strictly reliable. He should have a reasonable knowledge of the manner in which normal parturition takes place, both as regards time and manner, as too hasty or precipitate interference is sometimes as disastrous as too tardy. He should have a comprehensive knowledge of the anatomy of the generative organs of the female, and, of course, of the anatomy of the fetus. He should know, and be able to detect, by manipulation, the normal presentation of the fetus, both the anterior and posterior presenta-

tion; that is the normal presentation when the fetus is being delivered fore feet first, with nose between or upon the knees, and the abnormal presentation when the hind feet of the fetus are being delivered first. Knowledge of the proper time to interfere or render assistance, and the ability to detect by manipulation whether the presentation be normal or abnormal, and to rectify the latter when present, is the first requisite of the veterinary obstetrician. In the majority of cases where the presentation is normal, delivery will take place without extraneous interference, but there are cases in which the volume of the fetus is large in comparison to the size of the genital passage of the dam, or the expulsive forces of the dam are, from various causes, comparatively weak. In such cases, even though the presentation be normal, it is wise to exert steady, but sufficiently forcible, traction on the fetus in order to complete parturition in a reasonable time, in order to prevent disaster to the young, and hasten a cessation of pain and agony to the dam. At the same time, it must be understood that in no case should traction be applied, unless the presentation be normal, as except in cases where the fetus is abnormally small and the genital passages very roomy, can delivery in case of abnormal presentation take place without serious, and often fatal, results to either dam or fetus, and in some cases to both. Hence the necessity of the person who interferes being able to discriminate as regards presentation. In order that parturition may take place, the expulsion force must be in excess of the resistance. Abnormal resistance may be due to the volume of the fetus, to its presentation, or to disease, or it may be due to some abnormal condition of the dam. One of the most common maternal causes is a non-dilation of the passage through the neck of the womb (called the os uteri). In some cases the os dilates very slowly, and labor pains may be present, and somewhat severe and prolonged for hours, and no apparent progress be made. In such cases a manual examination will reveal the cause. In a case of this kind, the membranes are usually not ruptured and the safety of the fetus is not endangered, and unless the pains are very severe, so as to endanger the life of the dam from excessive muscular exertion, and possible rupture of a blood vessel, it is well to wait a few hours longer and allow nature an opportunity of effecting the necessary dilation. If instruments have to be used, none but a competent obstetrician should operate. As stated, the more skill the person who is watching the mare possesses, the better, but she should be watched by someone, and if abnormal conditions which are not understood or cannot be rectified by him should present themselves, he can, at least, go for or send for more skilled assistance. There are many conditions which can be rectified by the ordinary stockman who has no special knowledge of obstetrics, which, if not rectified, will prove disastrous. We will treat of these in a future article. "WHIP."

Purchasing Farm Horses.

There are not a few of the newer class of farmers throughout the country who are just now contemplating the increasing of their horse stock, men who have brought their farms to such a state that good horse teams may now be purchased to take the place of the old ox teams or mixed ox and horse team. To these the purchase of horses is a subject for much mental rumination. Often the impression gains ground that in the larger cities and in the older-settled districts horses are plentiful, and only await buyers, and that the horses neighbors may have for sale are inferior or too high priced. Of course to make a good purchase one needs to know what he wants, and to have a good idea of what constitutes a valuable or serviceable horse, but one of the greatest mistakes a man can make just after he has got his farm in fair tillage, and has saved up a little money, is to invest practically his all in high-priced horses. Valuable horses, like other things that are valuable, should be acquired gradually, one or two at a time, so that by experience one comes to know the treatment that best suits stock that some other man has bred, reared and fed; nor need one imagine that only by going long distances are good horses to be had. The available supply in the home district should first be investigated, then if nothing suitable is available, a further venture might be made to some well-known dealer who gets his supply from the ranches, or the East, or to reputable breeders. In providing himself with horses, the man who takes the precaution to invest a fair amount in a big, drafty, clean-limbed mare or two, shows good business sagacity, for there are few investments one can make that insure so much satisfaction and return such handsome dividends as the draft brood mare. Unsound and partly-crippled work horses may worry along and do considerable slavery, and the better class of geldings are a certain reliance, but the brood mare often takes the place of the former, while at the same time she is producing for her owner one or more of the invaluable latter class.

In the purchase of no other class of stock or other commodity is there so much trepidation as about the buying of horses. People know that horses off in their wind and hard keepers can be doped for a few weeks to fit them for sale, and the prospective buyer is always afraid of being "done" by some sharp trader, hence the wisdom of buying from someone of known integrity, or from neighbors whose horses are known. The danger of deception can be very much reduced if the intending buyer places the proper estimate upon high condition, gives the horse a few hundred yards of severe exercise to test his wind, and does not fall into the error of attaching too much importance to certain characteristics, such as a strong neck to the exclusion of a careful examination of feet, joints, back and shoulders. These are the visible points that require most attention, and should not be lost sight of in the admiration of a body covered with soft fat, and quarters made heavy with the same unstable tissue.



Sample of Clydesdale Stallions in Stables of Alex. Galbraith & Son, at Janesville, Wis., and Brandon, Man.

Our Scottish Letter.

The Scottish Stallion Show of 1905 was one of the very best of the long series. It was held on Wednesday, February 1st, in the new show grounds at Scotstown, Glasgow, and in spite of wintry weather was well attended. The display of horses was exceptionally good, and two results stood prominent. These were the dual victory of Mr. Matthew Marshall, Stranraer, who won both the 50 gs. Cawdor Challenge Cup and the 100-gs. Brydon Challenge Shield, with two sons of Hiawatha 10067, and the wonderful success of the stock got by this horse, a third of his sons being winner of the Glasgow district premium of £80. This is a very unique record, and there can be no doubt of the supremacy of Hiawatha stock at this show for several years past. This is more interesting on account of the fact that he was himself a Glasgow premium horse, and was somewhat late in establishing his reputation as a stock-getter. He is owned by Mr. John Pollock, Paper Mill, Langside, and had a remarkable career in the showyards. No horse ever had a better record, and it is doubtful whether anyone ever had a record as good. He won the Cawdor Cup three times, if not four, and he was also champion at the H. A. S. Show at Edinburgh in 1899. He was got by Prince Robert 7135, and his dam was a very fine brood mare owned by Mr. Hunter, Garthland Mains, Stranraer.

The show of last week was conducted on the usual lines, two benches of judges making selections in classes to some extent similarly constituted, with the result that, in respect of two horses in one class, the respective benches differed. This was not due to any determination to provide the public with a surprise, but rather a difference between the bench as to the points mainly to be emphasized. One bench favored action, while the other favored body conformation and formation of foot, rather than action. The winners of the Glasgow district premiums were Mr. Walter S. Park's fine horse, Royal Chattan 11489, and Mr. John Pollock's three-year-old Carbrook (12080). The former is a son of Clan Chattan 10527, a former premium horse, and the latter is a son of Hiawatha. These horses were each placed fourth in the open classes, the judges there having other horses to select from which were not entered for the Glasgow district premiums. The winner in the aged class was Mr. Matthew Marshall's Marcellus (11110), a wonderfully level, well-balanced horse, with first-class action. He was the Cawdor Cup winner in 1903, and the H. & A. S. champion horse in 1904. The 100-gs. Brydon Challenge Shield, which can only be awarded to a horse which passes a V. S. examination, and stands at least 17 h.-h., with proportionate scale, was won by him. This is one of the best horses of his time. He was followed in the class by two sons of Baron's Pride 9122, Mr. William Dunlop's Baron o' Buchlyvie 11263, which stood second, and Mr. George Alston's Revelanter 11876, the Cawdor Cup winner of last year, which stood third. These are horses of beautiful quality, with first-rate feet and limbs. They show fully more quality than the produce of Hiawatha, but the latter move with greater freedom. The fourth horse was Mr. W. S. Park's Royal Chattan, than which there was no truer Clydesdale shown. He is a beautifully turned or moulded horse, and has first-class action. Following him came that solid, thick Clydesdale, British Leader 12067, one of the best Clydesdales shown. He is owned by Mr. Malcolm Currie, Kirkintilloch, and is an ideal horse for Canada. For the second time in succession, he was awarded the premium for the home district. In sixth place stood that fine horse, Lord Fauntleroy 10370, now owned by Mr. Fleming, Raith, Bothwell. This is an uncommonly good horse, with the best of feet and legs, and good action. Royal Times 12312, a big gay horse by Up-to-Time, was seventh. He is owned by Messrs. Carr, Cathcart.

The three-year-old class was led by that phenomenal horse, Hiawatha Godolphin 12602, a horse of amazing substance and great size and weight for his age. He is a great mover, and with the best of feet and legs his match is not easily found. Last year he was unbeaten, and this year he won the Cawdor Cup. Like Royal Chattan, his dam was got by Baron's Pride, but he himself was got by Hiawatha. He is owned by Mr. Marshall, but his breeder was the Duke of Leeds, Hornby, Bedale, Yorks. Mr. A. S. B. Matthews, Newton Stewart, was second with the thick, well-bred horse General Hunter 12161, and got by Labori, the winner of the Brydon 100-gs. shield in 1904, and a son of Hiawatha. General Hunter is a good stamp, with grand ribs, a short back, and very good feet and legs. Third prize went to Mr. Robert Watson, Auchmarnoch, Vale of Leven, for Baron Leven, an evenly-balanced black horse, whose action was not his strong point. His sire was Baron Mitchell, a son of Baron's Pride. In fourth place came Mr. John Pollock's Carbrook, and in fifth place stood Mr. Alex. Clark's Workman 12791, a nice, clean-boned, good-moving horse by King o' Kyle. Mr. Marshall was sixth with Malvolto, a thick, well-colored horse by Marcellus, and another son of Hiawatha was seventh.

In the two-year-old class, size and weight

again scored. Mr. William Clark, Netherlee, was first with Dunnydeer 12557, a grand, solid, big horse, with good action, got by Sir Hugo. Mr. James Kilpatrick was second with a thick, good-moving colt by Balmedie Queen's Guard.

Eighty horses were hired before the show for service in 1905, and of these thirty-six are owned by Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, Kirkcudbright. Only five of these eighty were shown at Glasgow, so that seventy-five of the best Clydesdale stallions were absent from the conflict. Had they been present, what an exhibition we should have had! But horse-breeding societies are increasingly in favor of the horses being put on the stand in hard condition, without being overfed for show purposes. This is sound policy, but it robs the show of much of its interest.

"SCOTLAND YET."

Harness, Hunter and Saddle Horse Society.

At the annual meeting in Toronto, on January 30th, of the Harness, Hunter and Saddle Horse Society, the Treasurer's report showed a balance on hand of \$150. The usual grant of \$100 for the best carriage pair at the Industrial Exhibition was passed.

Officers for the year were elected, as follows: Hon. President, W. Harland Smith; President, J. J. Dixon; First Vice-President, R. W. Davies; Second Vice-President, Dr. W. A. Young; Secretary, H. J. P. Good; Treasurer, Henry Wade. Directors: T. T. Merry, Geo. H. Gooderham, H. C. Tomlin, Noel Marshall, R. J. Fleming, Ald. S. McBride, Dr. G. A. Peters, Major Harbottle, T. A. Crowe, and H. M. Robinson. Representatives on Canadian Horse-breeders' Association, J. J. Dixon and Dr. W. A. Young; to Canadian National Exhibition, W. Harland Smith and Noel Marshall; delegate to National Live-stock Convention, H. J. P. Good.



Sand Boy.

Winner of first premium in the four-year-old Shire stallion class, and 1 sweepstakes of the breed, Spring Stallion Show, Toronto, 1905. Owned and exhibited by J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont.

Fitting up Horses.

A reader asks us to give a tonic for horses out of condition. The first thing to do when a horse is out of condition is to see that his teeth are right, make his quarters comfortable, then give him a purgative, after fasting him for about twenty-four hours. Generally, a bran mash or a feed of boiled barley will be sufficient for the purpose. Then feed him well and regularly upon clean and wholesome hay or chaff, with oats and bran, depending in amounts upon the size of the horse and the work he may be doing. Along with the regular feed may be given a condiment, consisting of about five pounds each of ground corn or shorts, oats and bran, a pound of iron meal, two ounces of gentian, two ounces of iron sulphate, and a half pound of salt. Feed about a pound at a feed, water regularly, and give good grooming. The above mentioned condiment contains constituents that act upon the system similarly to those found in most stock foods, and have the advantage of being much cheaper in this form than in the patented preparations. It may not always follow, however, that a horse treated as described above will respond as desired. Some horses are naturally hard feeders, while others, suffering from some constitutional disease, cannot be got to lay on flesh or improve in spirits.

Stock.

The Grade Durham as a Dairy Cow.

Dairying is coming into greater prominence every year, on account of the increasing demand for the products of creameries and cheese factories. It, therefore, behooves farmers, and those interested in this great industry, to try to find out the most profitable cow to raise for dairying. Many articles are written in the agricultural papers on this important subject. The majority of dairymen consider the smaller breeds of cattle (such as the Jerseys and Ayrshires) the only dairy cattle; the Durham and grade Durham are set aside as being beef cattle only. Why so? Simply because farmers and breeders have not looked on this particular breed otherwise.

Some years ago the writer was personally acquainted with a farmer in Ontario who was struggling to get along in the world (as many more are). He was a man who only had ordinary grade Durham cattle as dairy cows, but he was a live, wide-awake fellow, who saw farther ahead than his neighbors. To improve his herd, he purchased a pure-bred Durham bull of good stock, and started from that time on to grade and build up a good grade herd out of what some would call common cows. This man sold his farm and effects some few years ago, and it was the unanimous opinion of all men who were at that sale, that those cattle were the finest herd of grade Durham cattle they ever saw go into a sale-ring. What this man did, others can do by following his example; therefore, by citing this incident, this fact is shown, that while he built a herd of excellent Durham cattle, he effected a double result, in this way, that part of his herd were good dairy cows, the rest were good beef cattle. He therefore got what might be called a dual-purpose herd of grade Durhams.

In building a herd in this way, the breeder must ever keep this important point in view; that is, he must grade and cull in order to get the very best results for dairying as well as beef. It is not to be expected that the common grade cow will come up to be the ideal cow in a year or so; it is possible in a few years with care and selection.

In this country of Northern Alberta, which is as yet in its infancy, and which is rather far north to be in the great wheat world, the farmer must gain a livelihood by some other means than grain-growing; so the next best crop to raise is cattle. There is such an abundance of the very best pasture in the summer for cattle and dairy cows, and farmers can grow plenty of grain, green feed and roots for winter use, that this means of making a living is open to all.

As there is such a good opening in this country for creameries, it is to the advantage of farmers to take an interest in and support these industries. Many men say there are no dairy cows out here; but the fact is this, there are just as many dairy cows here as in other parts of Canada, and with proper care and treatment they will do equally as well. Now the majority of the cattle in Northern Alberta are grade Durhams. If farmers in other parts of the country have put this breed to use in dairying successfully, why cannot the farmers here?

In starting out with the range heifer with her first calf, if you intend to milk her, do not let the calf suckle at all, then with care and kindness in a very short time she can be milked the same as an ordinary dairy cow. The writer has had practical experience in breaking range heifers for dairy purposes.

Many say if the cows are milked and the milk sent to the creamery the calves will be no good. It is a serious mistake to bring up an argument of that kind. Let us travel back to Ontario, where there are cheese factories and creameries, and see what is to be found there concerning the raising of calves. How many farmers let the calves run with the cows all summer? From practical knowledge scarcely anyone does that—it would not pay. They have the cows coming in fresh about the latter part of March and first of April, so that the calves can have milk for the first few weeks;

then when the factories begin operations the milk supply is gradually lessened for a time, then it is finally shut off altogether, and a ration of chop or whole oats and hay is fed; afterwards, when the grass is sufficiently nutritious, they are turned into a pasture field kept for that purpose, then the following winter they get excellent care.

How many farmers in Ontario keep their steers until they are four and five years old? Very few, as it would not pay. The majority of steers are fattened and turned off at from two to three years old, as at that age there is the most money in them. The principal point which should come before the mind of the reader is this: What breed of cattle is wanted on the farm to get what is known as the dual-purpose cow?

X. Y. Z.

[Note.—The modern term is now Shorthorns in place of Durhams. Our correspondent is correct in his contention for the breed, but selection must be rigidly carried out. In Great Britain many dairy herds are of pure-bred Shorthorns or their grades, and such herds contain many heavy-milking cows. The neglect of the milking propensities, and the extreme craze for all Scotch blood in Shorthorns, has injured the breed. No breed of cattle can last if the milking qualities are neglected.—Ed.]

A Beef-buyer's Testimony re the Mexican.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Dear Sir,—Notwithstanding the fact that we have a larger number of cattle in Alberta than ever before, and the number is increasing every year, and notwithstanding the large sales of pure-bred bulls, the percentage of cattle fit for export is decreasing. This is principally due to many of the larger owners disposing of their breeding stock and pure-bred bulls, and importing eastern stocker cattle to fatten on the range. As these stockers come from districts in Manitoba and Ontario which depend on the dairy interests, it follows that the breed is not the best for the production of a finished beef steer. When it is considered that thousands of these eastern "dogies" are turned out on the range each year, it is easy to understand why the average quality of our beef steer is not so high as when cattlemen maintained the standard of their herd by the use of well-bred cows and first-grade beef-producing bulls.

The Mexican stocker does not average up as well as the eastern "dogies," except that he may perhaps be considered a better "rustler" on the range, but on an average he does not produce as good a carcass of beef—he is not as suitable for winter feeding (for spring beef).

The larger the number of eastern dairy-bred and Mexican cattle that are imported to this district, the smaller will be the percentage of cattle fit for export.

The problem which confronts the cattlemen of this district is to find a market for the butcher stock, of which we now have a surplus. The best solution is to improve the quality of the beef steer, so that a larger number will be fit for the Old Country market. A farmer or rancher cannot afford to raise feed or put up hay to feed an inferior quality of steer. The standard cannot be raised by continuing the importation of Mexican stocker cattle.

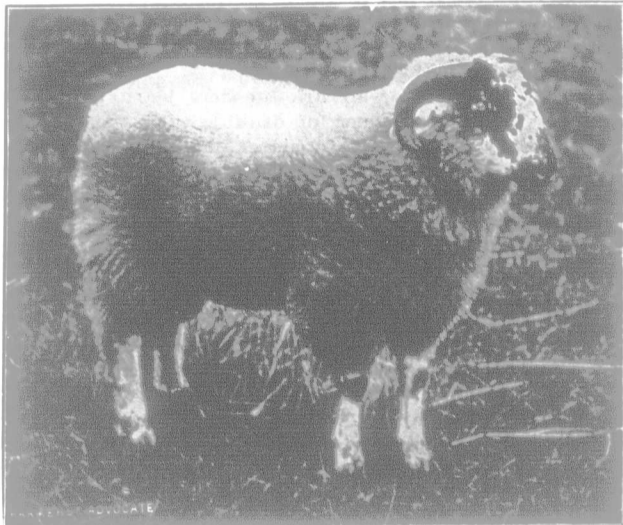
The aim of the Alberta stockmen should be to produce as good a beef as that exported from the U. S. or the Argentine, but we are not working along the right line by bringing in so many in-bred stockers. The best results will be obtained only by using the best beef grades of breeding cattle and the best bulls that money can buy. We are favored by nature with a beef-producing country—let us build up the industry by intelligent breeding and scientific feeding.

A Packer's Hint to Increase Profits on Pork.

A few days ago, when at one of the pork-packing establishments of Winnipeg, the writer was looking over some pens of hogs just received, and was informed that while the character or type of the hogs coming forward was improved over that of a few years ago, the farmer raising many such hogs did himself and the pork-packing industry an injury by keeping hogs too long. Many hogs were shown us twelve or more months old that were only up to the select weights, 180 to 220 lbs. Such weights should be obtained three or four months earlier, for the reason that the prolonged feeding is more expensive to the farmer, and, as the packer states, tends to produce too much muscle and not enough intermingling fat and lean. In the bunches seen were several fine-looking sows, apparently in good breeding condition. It was a pity to see such sacrificed, being due probably to the low prices prevailing for hogs a short time ago, which disgusted their owners and caused him to resolve to go out of pig-breeding and feeding, which, after all, was a short-sighted move, as prices have risen since. The pendulum has swung, as it always does, and he is now without brood sows. The in-and-out method, which is the favorite practice of the faint-hearted, results in money loss to both farmer and packer.

Lonk Sheep.

The Lonk sheep is a native of Lancashire, Yorkshire and Derbyshire hills. They are horned in both sexes, with mottled faces and legs; some of them are white-faced. Towards the south of the Riding of Yorkshire, the breed has been crossed with the Cheviot and Leicester, and has been improved by both. Towards the north, it



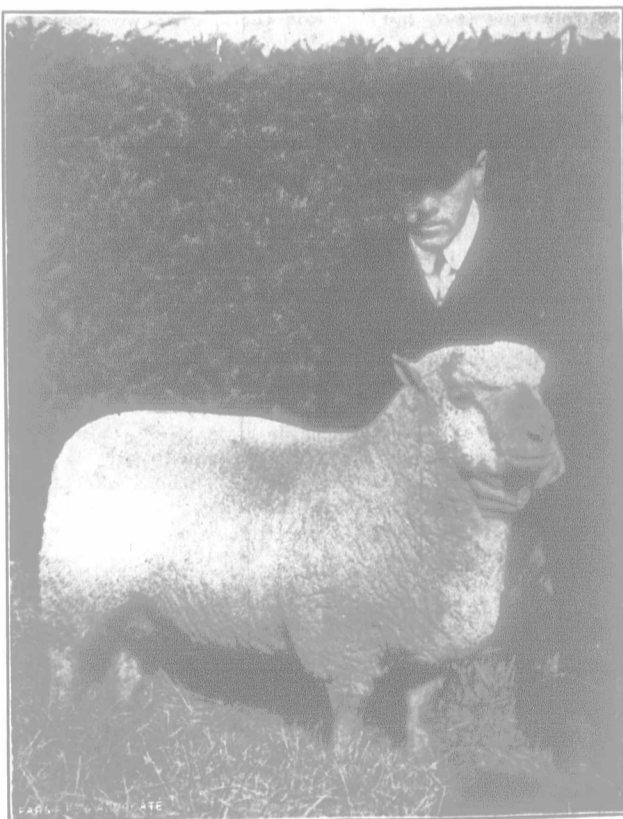
Lonk Ram Lamb.

has oftener been crossed with the Heath sheep, and then the legs and faces are black or gray, or spotted. They carry a superior fleece of fine, moderately long wool, which is closer in texture and more springy and elastic than the wool of the Scotch Blackfaces. The Lonk is larger, thicker made and better woolled than the latter, and was well represented at the Royal Show at London last year by a half dozen exhibitors.

A Subject for the Convention.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Having seen the announcement of the coming live-stock convention, names of speakers given, and the various subjects to be dealt with, I am somewhat disappointed not to see for discussion what I consider should be one of the main issues at a live-stock convention, namely, "How to make the live-stock industry more profitable." I have attended the two live-stock conventions in Winnipeg, and I must say the lectures given were very instructive as to how to produce good live stock, especially cattle; but I do not remember any pointers being given as to how to make the breeding of pure-bred cattle more remunerative, nor any argu-



Champion Junior Lamb and Reserve Grand Champion Southdown Ram.

At World's Fair, St. Louis. Owned and exhibited by Telfer Bros., Paris, Ont.

ment brought forward to show that grade cattle from expensive bulls are bringing any more money on the open market than is stock from "grade" or "scrub" bulls; and certainly any man who has followed the market in Manitoba and N.-W. T. the last few years can testify that cattle buyers do not pay any more for well-bred bullocks than for scrubs, provided the latter are fleshy. It is true that the block is the ultimate end of all beef cattle-breeding, and if we wish to induce the farmer to improve his cattle we must insure him a steady and profitable market for his output; if he has not this he

will not improve his cattle, nor will he buy pure-bred bulls. I hope the coming convention will give this matter the most earnest consideration. J. E.

[Note.—Our correspondent seems to have lost sight of the fact that it is not merely because cattle are pure-bred that they are valuable for beef production, but because they first are flesh-formers, afterwards they are kept pure in blood in order that their flesh-forming characteristics may be transmitted. Unfortunately, however, not all pure-bred animals are easy feeders, which emphasizes the necessity of rigid selection.—Ed.]

Raising Calves.

The easiest way to raise a good calf would be to follow the method practiced by breeders of pure-bred beef cattle—let the calf run with its mother for a time, and afterwards let it have access to her morning and night. That saves the trouble of milking, and ensures a fine, thrifty young animal. But, unfortunately for us and for the calf too, we cannot afford in ordinary practice to lose the butter-fat, and therefore we must do the best we can with skim milk. Breeders of pure-bred dairy stock make a practice of bringing calves up on skim milk, not alone because like other people they prefer not to lose the butter, but because they believe, no doubt with good reason, that if a calf is allowed to get very fat, its value as a dairy animal is thereby lessened.

For the first day at least—some say for three days—it is better for both cow and calf to be together. Let kind nature have her way for a little while; the calf will get a better start, and milk fever—that awful peril—will more likely be averted. Feed new milk only for one or two weeks, and when the change to skim milk is made let it be done gradually, occupying a week. Feeding should be done at regular intervals, three times a day, and two quarts and no more each time. At the end of three weeks the calf may be fed twice a day only, but with no increase in the amount given daily, until it is about six weeks old, when the quantity may be gradually increased, until at the age of four months it is getting ten quarts daily in two feeds. The most common mistake made in feeding skim milk to calves is in giving too much, and giving the milk cold. The feeling seems to be that, as the poor creatures have been defrauded of the cream, the lack should be made up by an extra quantity of what is left. Indigestion and diarrhoea follow. The condition of the bowels should be closely watched, and if any sign of scours appears, lessen at once the amount of milk given. Great care should be taken to have milk at proper temperature. Some recommend the use of a thermometer to make sure it is heated to exactly 98 degrees.

Almost from the start it is well that a calf should have a chance to chew at some nice hay. This ought to be fed in a small rack to hinder its being befouled, and at first given only in handfuls, the amount being increased according to the needs. But something more should be given, and here is where difference of opinion comes in. Some feed oil cake boiled and put in milk; others ground flaxseed, treated similarly; some give oatmeal porridge, and others ground oats dry with hulls sifted out, and good results are obtained by all; but on the whole, we think the most satisfactory food with which to supplement the milk ration is whole oats. At the age of two weeks or over, if a little handful is put in the calf's mouth after it has had its milk, it will begin to chew, and soon find the box where more can be got. Keep the box clean, and give only what will be eaten up.

For spring calves, it is better not to turn them onto grass until the heat of summer is past. While young and getting a sufficiency of milk, they thrive better on hay than on juicy grass, and being indoors are free from the plague of flies. They ought to be kept in roony box-stalls or pens, and not allowed to suffer from lack of bedding. Calves treated in this way will be in fine condition to be turned out in September, and to continue thriving on what milk may be spared and pasturage, or on pasturage alone. They will look like but distant relatives of the stunted, weak, pot-bellied creatures which disgrace too many farms, and which, by their wretched expression, seem continually to be wondering why they were ever born. T. B.

Thinks We are the Farmer's Advocate in Every Sense of the Word.

Allow me to congratulate you on the success you have achieved by making the "Farmer's Advocate" a weekly. Your editorials are really fine, and you are the farmer's advocate in every sense of the word. G. J. GRIFFITH. Gwalia Farm, Rounthwaite, Man.

I have been a constant reader of the "Farmer's Advocate" for a number of years; the last eight months I have perused it more carefully than ever before. I have come to the conclusion it is the most up-to-date agricultural journal published in Manitoba or the N.-W. T. Manitou, Man. W. E. BALDWIN.

Fads in Breeding.

At the meeting of the American Breeders' Association, recently held at the University of Illinois, Hon. John Dryden, ex-Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, spoke on the subject of "Fads in Breeding," and said:

A "fad" in connection with operations in breeding very often represents some quality considered essential among breeders because it has become fashionable. Why this is the case would be as difficult to answer as to satisfactorily explain why the ladies of our day insist on wearing a special kind of headgear, which is not only unpleasant to behold, but is decidedly uncomfortable and difficult to control. In either case it is sufficient to know that it is in the fashion; no inquiry is made as to its utility.

Take, for instance, the present-day shape and turn of the horns of the popular Scotch Ayrshire cow. These horns stand almost straight up from the head, and are certainly not ornamental, but they are fashionable. In an ugly bull they may be useful for his own defense, but not the slightest aid to the owner's escape. I am told that when the horn is not naturally of correct form it is trained by the use of pulleys and weights. I am sure no one would be found to declare that it has the slightest utility. Nor can it be said that it has any special beauty that one could desire it; yet it must be present because it is fashionable. I call that a "fad."

Take, if you will, the extreme covering of the whole face of the Shropshire ewe with wool. It is of no real service; it is difficult to shear, and of little value, and, besides, is often accompanied with a raw, bad back; yet to-day it is practically invaluable. I call that a "fad."

Then an imported animal is assumed to possess some charm not found in an animal equally as good, but born west of the Atlantic ocean. It may be no better in form, in breeding, in color, or in constitution, yet the imported animal will be sought after solely because of its birthplace, while the other is entirely neglected. I call that a "fad."

There was at one time a great craze for a red color among Shorthorns. It did much damage, because it forced out of use desirable animals because their color was not red. No one can give a good reason for discarding the one and clinging to the other; yet most people insist even now in having a red and not a roan or white. This also becomes a "fad."

But I would not have it understood as my opinion that everything which may be said to be fashionable is necessarily inferior. For instance, the existing demand for anything closely akin to the late Mr. Cruickshank's Shorthorns may not properly be spoken of as a fad, because it has been proved by actual experience that these cattle have real merit. They are everywhere held in high esteem, and are in consequence fashionable, hence the demand for cattle of their breeding is not yet a "fad." But let us peer a little into the future, and I venture to prophesy that the time will come when cattle of this sort will be chosen, not because of any merit as individuals, but because they show by their breeding that they belong to one or the other of these popular families. Then at that stage it will be right for me to say that what was once an appropriate fashion has degenerated into merely a "fad."

From these illustrations of the use of the word given me for my subject, it will be readily perceived how undesirable it is to allow ourselves to drift beyond a well-defined limit in following the lead of others, however excellent the course may have been in the beginning. That limit has been reached when the reality ceases to be, and instead you have nothing worthy of your esteem except a mere form or words which mean nothing existing now, but refer only to past renown long since extinct.

In breeding domestic animals we must insist on reality in all which reach the distinction of being considered fashionable. The ultimate end of all true breeding is commercial value. The real merit of a modern Shorthorn or Hereford is settled by a reference, not to the prize-ring, but to the butchers' block. What results will the animal show when the cross-breeds appear in these Chicago Stock-yards as prime heifers or bullocks? Or what ability do they show as producers of milk in the ordinary farmer's stable? The name of the family will not be considered in either case. The length of pedigree will not fill the pail, nor the name of a Duthie or a Marr give quality to the meat. At that stage we have come to real things, and mere names have no power to charm. The rough rider going through the pens and bargaining money for meat never inquires the name of the family; it will be of no value then. We have reached reality here, and the two words, quality and quantity, determine the value.

BREEDERS JUDGE INDIFFERENTLY.

From years of observation and experience I am led to conclude that few men in looking at an animal are able to give a proper weight to the several points. They are likely to give undue weight to a few points, lack of which has been indelibly impressed on the mind either through some personal experience or some early impression. It may be the prominence of the brisket, the width of the muzzle, or the color of the horn, or other similar points, none of which is of paramount importance, yet standing altogether too prominent in the eye of the onlooker, and likely to be given too high a value. This is sometimes carried so far as to become a "fad" in the mind of the breeder.

No animal seems absolutely perfect; there is always

present the inevitable "if," and it becomes a nice art to properly balance the weak and the strong points. The buyer who is seeking to become the last owner for the purpose of slaughtering the animal has the best chance, because he knows best the proper commercial value of the respective parts, and in his case all sentiment, all fancy and all fashionable notions give way entirely to the consideration of the purely practical. This man is not likely to be carried away by a "fad" of any kind. He is at the last stage, and is looking for value received as expressed in dollars and cents; so that the color of the muzzle or the shape of the horn does not count in his calculations.

I ask, "Can we who are breeders learn a lesson from his practical manner of dealing with the animal, and to some extent imitate his example in seeking to produce the real and the valuable, rather than follow a mere sentiment to our own continual and over-increasing loss?" Yet we must not be debarred from cultivating some points which do not count with the butcher, provided they are not put so far forward in our esteem as to shut out that which is of much more value. For instance, it adds much to the beauty of a horned animal when the horns are evenly turned and symmetrical in form, and it does not injure the animal in any other part; but in this we must not be willing to sacrifice the greater for the less. The butcher does not care whether the legs are straight and properly set, provided the carcass suits him, but to the breeder who is carrying forward his animals from one generation to another, it makes a very great difference whether the limbs be strong and straight and capable of such free locomotion as may be necessary to prevent the continued health and robustness of each succeeding generation.

BUTCHER STUDIES INDIVIDUALITY.

Nor would the butcher study very much the "character" of the animal, because he is not interested in its power to transmit to future generations its own useful characteristics; he studies only the animal before him, and never thinks at all of a successor. The breeder has an entirely different view. He values the animal not merely for his individual price, but for his power to transmit his useful qualities to future generations, and therefore an animal with every evidence in his appearance, as well as in his breeding, of strong prepotency, will be considered of far greater value than another with the equal number of pounds of meat of fine quality, but no breed character. How much shall we fix as the value of such an animal? It is plain that he is worth much more to the owner than to another. To a man with females of a proper quality, a sire of great excellence and power to transmit it becomes of priceless value. With all our knowledge of Champion of England among Shorthorns, and his astonishing prepotency, what would be his value if he could be presented to a modern Shorthorn crowd? Certainly away beyond the value of many a grand farm of considerable dimensions—but only to the man who was so circumstanced as to be able to reproduce him by many hundreds. The ordinary farmer looking on would say: "Surely this is a fad." But it is not; we have not in such a case passed beyond the reality; only the value is not reached by calculating the probable number of pounds of beef.

SIGNIFICANCE OFTEN MISTAKEN.

I once heard a professor argue before a crowd of farmers, that one of the sure signs of a first-class milking cow was a dip in the back. This, he claimed, was infallible, and that breeders should aim to perpetuate this frame structure. The man is now dead, and I presume his theory died with him. A good cow may have a hollow back, but we know it is not essential, and it certainly is not desirable; therefore, to advocate its perpetuation in any breed is but to follow the phantom of a "fad."

But I have said enough to make clear my view. Doubtless there are innumerable fads which might be mentioned, and which should be avoided; it is not necessary to enumerate them here. When the thing advocated is a mere name, or notion, or sentiment, and has no real value, either from the breeder's standpoint or that of the consumer, it may safely be discarded as a fad, and considered of no material consequence.

My closing words to the young men just beginning operations are: Keep always before you the real and not the imaginary, the useful rather than the ornamental, the future as well as the present, and beware of following a mere fad, which tends always toward deterioration, and, in the final issue, lands you in utter disappointment and ruin.

Pat Burns Hits the Nail on the Head re Mexicans.

Mr. P. Burns, of Calgary, in an interview regarding the importation of Mexican cattle into this Western country, says:

I have had only a limited experience handling Mexican cattle in my business; have not imported any, but bought about four hundred head of steers last season, age four to six years. I found them very rough beef on account of their age, and not disposed to fatten easily.

My idea is: If this class of cattle were imported, say at one or two years of age, they would make good butcher beef, but in the general interests of the country, I would strongly recommend buying and breeding the very best strains of beefing bred cattle, such as Shorthorns, Herefords, Polled Angus and others, then the country can never be overstocked, as there will al-

ways be a good market for export purposes, and a ready demand for them at all times.

If the country is filled up with inferior cattle, not suitable for export purposes, the market then is only a local one, lower prices must prevail as the market would become overstocked with inferior beef taking the place of a better quality of beef even locally, and it also discourages the raising of a better class of cattle.

This must be disastrous to those engaged in the business and interested in improving the quality of the beef in Alberta, making a reputation for size and quality that will prove world-wide, and known as first-class in the export markets of the world.

I would strongly urge the farmers and ranchers coming to Alberta and making it their home (Alberta is noted for its rich natural grasses), to give more attention to quality and not quantity. They will then realize more money for their toil and labor as a result.

P. BURNS.

Some Pertinent Advice to Range Men re the Hereford.

Mr. John Clay, of Chicago, well known as a member of the big live-stock commission house of that city, has written some pithy sayings under the title of "Herefords on the range," which appear in a contemporary, and from which we make the following excerpts:

Years ago we used to witness the battle of the breeds at the old Exposition Building in Chicago. We have seen John Gillette shake his fist in T. L. Miller's face, and the Hopes, the Goslings, the Harveys and the Renicks were playing their parts. They were making history, not pleasantly in many cases, but they were laying a sure foundation for bovine improvement. So far as commercial cattle improvement is concerned, Gillette was probably the superior of all others. It matters not that Shorthorns were his hobby. The fact remains that he was able by his ability, energy and enterprise to show to the American beef-producer an animal which was a world-beater in its line. It is a pity that such men as Bates, Booth and Gillette must die. They set the pace. Unfortunately no one catches their mantle, and much of their work dies with them.

The breeder of pure-bred cattle, as a rule, runs his business in a narrow groove. In Shorthorns it is Bates or Booth or Cruickshank; in Herefords, Ancient Briton or Wilton blood is demanded, and among the Angus men you hear echoes of Ericas or of tuncful Blackbirds. The individual rests too much under the shadow of a paper pedigree.

The Herefords, as we knew them in old days on English pastures, were a rough lot of cattle, angular, with coarse bones, tough hides, great horns, and a want of mellowness about them; but they were born grazers, with grand constitutions, and full of vitality; and on the markets it was surprising how ripe they appeared. From a butcher's point of view their ends were bad but their middles good. Last September we ran up through their native shire. The change had come, there as here, and they looked, except for color, a different breed of cattle. It is the breeders of the American continent who have forced the change. Building upon a magnificent basis of bone and constitution, the Hereford of to-day is not the Hereford of thirty years ago. There has been a transformation, and greatly for the better. It was the battle of the breeds that made the change necessary, and with aggressive men behind the movement, much has been accomplished. There was more room for improvement than in the rival breeds. It is doubtful if our Shorthorns are as good as they were twenty-five years ago. They may be from a beef point of view, but certainly not from the standard of a general-purpose animal. The Aberdeen-Angus are holding their own—even a little more—from the block and butcher's test. It is left to the Hereford to show a great forward movement.

In 1880 there was a great shout from the Hereford men, and it was vibrating across the prairie to the valleys of the Rockies. The Panhandle men left their early love and began taking thousands of Hereford bulls—good, bad and indifferent—into their country. It was a landslide, and in a couple of years white or mottle-faced calves dotted the ranges. Looking back, it was a wild rush of inexperienced men after an ideal which had never been tested, and it is strange that it all came out so well. There was no gradual development. It was a sort of jump in the dark. The flood began about 1880, and it has been going on ever since.

THE HEREFORD WEAKNESS SHOWN.

Our first acquaintance with the Swan herd was in 1884. The herd was deluged with bulls of the best kind obtainable, and the result of previous infusions was a very fine grade of steers, which in after years used to sell invariably near the top. In 1888 the writer was made manager of the Swan Company. The herd was just recovering from the terrible blow of the winter of 1886-87. Many of the weaklings had died, and there was a very fine class of cattle left, although they were even then showing a decided loss in bone. The old Hereford fault of weak hindquarters was also very apparent. In the rush for Hereford bulls no thought, here as elsewhere, was taken of the Hereford weakness, then much more apparent than now. In fact, it has now to a great extent disappeared; but at that time it had a strong grip on the herd, and many of the cows were very deficient in loin and hindquarters.

We are writing of open range and big pasture propositions. They cannot compete so far as breeding is

concerned with a herd that is ever under the eye of the master. Our observation during the past four or five years tends to show that the small herds have gained in bone and size, while the big herds have made a serious decline in this respect.

The Panhandle men do nothing by halves. They turned the stream of Hereford blood into their herds, and have kept at it, with a few notable exceptions. The result has been a concentration of blood, which, while it has improved the cattle generally, has at the same time developed many weak points. The Hereford is the grazer of the beef breeds—he rustles, he can stand much hard usage—but the female very quickly deteriorates in bone, in breadth, in mellowness, in a climate and soil such as we find in Northern Texas. IT NEEDS SOME GENEROUS INFUSION OF ALLOY TO KEEP UP THE STANDARD AND TYPE OF A PROFITABLE BUTCHER'S BEAST. Give us two or three more decades, and the herds of the Panhandle, as exemplified in the big pastures, will be pigmies when lined up against the cattle of the North or those which have had an infusion of foreign blood, be it Shorthorn, Angus or Galloway.

We make the reservation that the Hereford calf of to-day, taken from his mother, transferred to the corn-belt and dealt with generously, is a beau ideal feeding animal. For example, look at the results attained by Black, Teare, Brevoort, Tod, and others. The forcing process is so successful that we do not see the weaknesses that follow into the older ages on the range, but even our best feeders think they are on the edge of light bone and small scale. It is the quality that saves the day, and if we could turn the whole product of the improved Texas herds out on Illinois feed-lots with the milk-fat intact, there would not be much reason for complaint. It is very easy to slide downhill, and even for such a trade our Hereford breeders must exercise great caution.

We are not running down the Hereford, or trying to attack their magnificent service to the range, but the time has come when they must be handled judiciously when the slightest sign of decline appears. The decline is here, and we must offset it. You hear the remark that a herd is strong in Hereford blood. Blood will do no good without merit. A race-horse without speed is a very useless animal; and a herd of cattle without bone, with thin hides and narrow quarters, without scale and beef-making qualities, is a big loser. It is a loser not only to the owner, but to the country at large. That we have lost ground in weight in the range country is evident to everyone. True, we have gained quality, and there is little doubt that the latter has offset the former, and left a big balance on the proper side of the ledger. The fact remains, however, that in this advance there has been a retrograde; or, in other words, the concentration of Hereford blood has not been so beneficial as it might have been. Both ends of the herd have been neglected. The quality of the bulls has not been watched close enough. THERE HAS BEEN TOO MUCH WORSHIPPING OF A WHITE FACE. "Beauty is but skin deep," and while grouped together or wandering amid luscious grass nothing is more attractive than a herd of cattle strongly infused with Hereford blood, yet THE FINAL TEST IS THE BUYER'S EYE AT THE STOCK-YARDS AND THE SCALES AT THE SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.

On our Scottish farms the best beef cattle we have ever seen were blue-grays, a cross betwixt a Shorthorn bull and an Angus or Galloway mother. They grow into the typical butcher's beast. On the range the best steers come from the Hereford on a Shorthorn foundation. Fifteen years ago we had samples of this: young steers bred in this way in Northern Texas found their way to the Dakotas and Montana. What grand, level-backed, deep-flanked specimens they were!—perhaps a bit high in the leg, but they had massive frames, something that could be built upon. Topped with Hereford quality and the rustling ability of the breed, you got your typical steers. As with the blue-gray, THE FIRST CROSS WAS THE BEST. There are plenty of men who will not admit this, but practical observation makes the writer sure of his statements. And he is backed up by the men who daily deal in the goods.

For the past twenty years the Hereford has been the keystone of the breeders' arch west of the Missouri. On the range, in the pasture, he has had no opposition. His votaries have been glutted with success. As in a Government it is not always well to have a one-sided party in power, just so a healthy, vigorous opposition would have been a God-send to the average rangeman, but there was practically none. There were but three great beef breeds to draw from, for at that time the Galloway, which is making slow but sure strides in this country, was not much in evidence.

WHERE THE SHORTHORN FAILED.

Naturally the ranchman in looking for good blood drew upon the Shorthorn, and with great success. The country was full of Shorthorns, but about '75, when the West was calling out for good blood, the Shorthorn interest was deeply dyed in the Bates craze. The result, as everyone knows, was disastrous. It is no use going back upon that sad tale. It is enough to say that the bulls of this breed when weighed in the balances were found wanting in constitution and rustling ability. The produce of those bulls was beyond criticism. On the Texas cow these were especially successful, but it was too expensive to keep up the supply. The wear and tear was too great.

Some breeders turned to the Aberdeen-Angus, but to no avail, for the bulls of that breed were indolent, and made no mark on the herd. The result of these experiments led up to the Hereford making such a success. He was red in color. That was his first advantage. He had constitution, more than now. He was a natural grazer, and he had a tough hide. He was active, aggressive in the harem; while the Aberdeen-Angus slept and the Shorthorn was worn out, the Hereford was at work. Morning, noon and night we have seen him busy on the plains. Picking a mouthful of grass here and there, but his eye ever vigilant and his angular body ever on the move. As a prolific calf-getter he has no equal, and in the Western cowman's eye this has justly outweighed all other considerations.

THE BIG RANCH IS DOOMED.

But there is a change coming. The range country is being curtailed every year. The day is not far distant when there will be no open range. It will be all pasture and semi-pasture. By the latter we mean that cattle will be inclosed in pasture near a haystack in winter, and go to the open range in summer; but the country will be so fenced that they cannot stray away, and will always be under control. The tendency among the pastures will be towards a smaller area every year, and the energies of the owners will be towards quality more than quantity.

The ideal state for all our cattle-feeders would be to get the calf from his mother and carry him along, never losing the gift gained from a mother's milk. It is not likely we will ever get to that stage, but we are approaching it year by year, and there is little doubt that the feeder is growing more critical in his purchases.

With contraction of free pasture lands, with population increasing, cheap grass is passing away, and, as before said, we are approaching new conditions, under which the Hereford will meet greater competition. There has been too much concentration of Hereford blood. With the gain in quality there has been a loss in quantity. Under the pasture system, and more especially the small pastures, the owner can to a great extent control his bulls. We want early maturity, but we also need weight, and to get this we must also have bone and scale. The Hereford breeder will tell you that he has it, but the progressive range breeder thinks differently. In the stock-yards the loss in weight is apparent. It is not necessary to specify individual examples. It is the general average that we must look at, and if the Hereford is to maintain his premier position in the West the selection of bulls must be more carefully looked after, and there must be an infusion of fresh blood, giving more scale without losing early maturity. If not, the Western man will look primarily to the Shorthorn, next to the Polled breeders, to find what he wants.

Is the Farmer's Paper.

Please find enclosed \$1.50, renewal subscription to your valuable paper. As a farmer's paper, it is one of the best for the money. Crystal City, Man. J. P. SMITH.

A Plea for Non-breeders.

It is the belief that many valuable cows are needlessly sacrificed on the shambles, that prompts me to a few lines on their behalf.

Some of the breeders of the beef breeds have the fashion of breeding some of their cows at a certain time, that the calves may be of good age for the fall shows. For this reason, sometimes months elapse before certain cows are bred. Other breeders are possessed of an extremely kind disposition, and determine to let a little-too-thin cow have a few months' rest to recuperate after calving.

The man who tries to play the show game often gets disappointed, and at last arrives at the conclusion that a calf at any period of the year would be very acceptable. To him I would say take the youngsters as often as and when you can get them. If some are of good age for showing, well and good; if others are not, value them just as highly.

To the man who feels like giving his cow a rest because she does not carry quite enough flesh to suit him, I would say don't; but let her go on with her earnest endeavors to more than pay you for her board and care, not forgetting, however, to be good to her at all times.

It is this running on for a few months that causes many cows to become non-breeders. The mouth of the womb becomes closed, and they continually fail to conceive, and I know that many go to the butcher without any attempt on the part of the owner to overcome the obstacle. Many of our practical cattlemen know how to open the mouth of the womb, but probably a few words in this connection will not be out of place. A clean smooth hardwood peg a little larger in diameter than a lead-pencil, is a very good operating instrument. The detachable nozzle of a two-ounce metal syringe is also useful, and special probes may be bought of any dealer in veterinary instruments.

When the cow is in heat introduce the cleansed, well-oiled hand and arm, holding the probe. Locate the orifice of the womb, then endeavor very slowly and gradually to work the probe into and through it until it enters the womb. It may require considerable time to accomplish this end in obstinate conditions. If you fail, call in a V. S., as his small fee is as nothing compared with the chance of starting the cow to breed. Breed in half an hour after opening. In connection with this, permit me to say that it seems to me that the ably-conducted veterinary column in this paper does not receive enough attention from the breeders. If every breeder would run over this column each week, and cut out for his scrap-book anything that might be of use to him, he would soon have a very good veterinary adviser.

In conclusion, let me say to the owners of breeding cows, be generous to your charges at all times, but keep them at work. Lend them your assistance in their endeavors to give a good account of themselves. It is dollars and cents to you. A. EDWARD MEYER.



Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association Executive Committee, 1904.

Read from right to left: President, Wm. Linton; Sec'y-Treas., Hy. Wade; W. G. Pettit; Arthur Johnston; W. D. Flatt; Robt. Miller; Assistant Sec'y, H. G. Wade.

Farm.

Plan of Prize House.

The illustrations given upon this page are of the plan of the house which won first prize in our house-plan competition. The illustrations are sufficient explanation of the arrangements of the rooms, and the proprietor in sending in the drawing gives the following additional information:

Our house was built in 1903, and cost \$1,770, not including our own work. We hauled stones, brick, lath, shingles, and lumber, also excavated the cellar. The dimensions of rooms are given on the plan. (It is 41 ft. long, 24 ft. across front and back, and 8 ft. of projection.) It is solid brick walls, well plastered and back-plastered, brickwork being 20 ft. The stone foundation is 7 ft. in height, 3 ft. in ground and 4 ft. upwards, making a nice height for cellar, and leaving cellar windows clear above the ground outside. The kitchen can be made to extend full width of house, if so desired. We have wood-box built outside in woodshed, and by opening a door into kitchen it is handy to get the wood. You put the wood in from the outside, and it keeps the house so much cleaner. We have, also, in our kitchen a funnel running down into slop barrel in furnace-room. In this way, slops never freeze up in cold weather, and we have no running outside with them; they can be carried out of cellar through woodshed. The water is heated by a boiler, which holds thirty gallons, besides the range, with pipes going into bathroom and over sink in kitchen, which is much needed for convenience.

The closets in each room are much needed, as the clothes can be kept free from any dust which may be raised while sweeping. The pantry is fitted with dumb-waiter, which saves many steps into cellar, especially in warm weather. The cupboard is fitted with three large drawers and shelves. We find the door going from pantry to dining-room very convenient. It is just as easy getting a meal in dining-room as in kitchen.

The house is well ventilated, windows are hung on rollers, easily adjusted, especially those large windows, which are so awkward to manage otherwise. The fanlights above bedroom doors are also a good idea for ventilation. The cellar windows are hung on hinges, easy to open. There are also flues in chimney which can be opened for ventilation.

This house is heated with a furnace, all the rooms being heated by registers, those upstairs being in the wall, and the downstairs in the floor. The room above the kitchen is heated from kitchen stove.

The flues in chimneys are fitted with doors and soot-pans. There is also, in the outside chimney, a hole for summer-kitchen stove, and the flues out of this chimney act in ventilating the cistern. I might say here, we have a tap going out of cistern into furnace-room, which is useful for many things, in cleaning out cistern, etc. We have a swinging door, as you will see on plan, from kitchen to dining-room, which I would not be without.

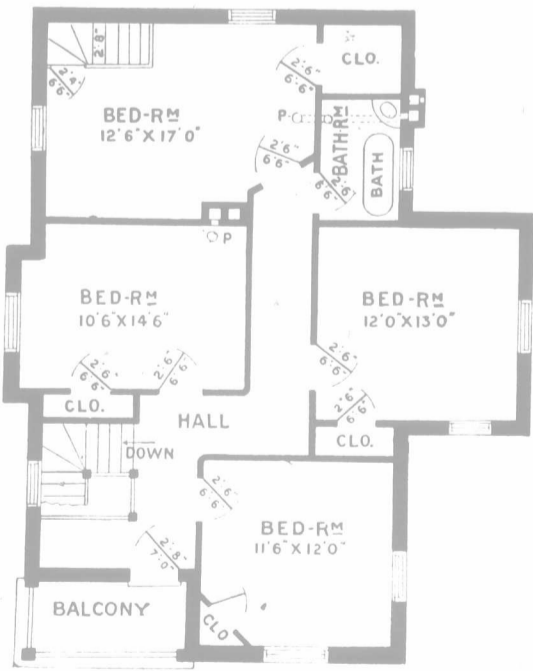
ALBERT JOHNSTON.

Would Not Like to be Without It.

We appreciate the "Farmer's Advocate" so much for its useful and valuable information that we would not like to be without it.

Souris, Man.

THOS. HICKS.

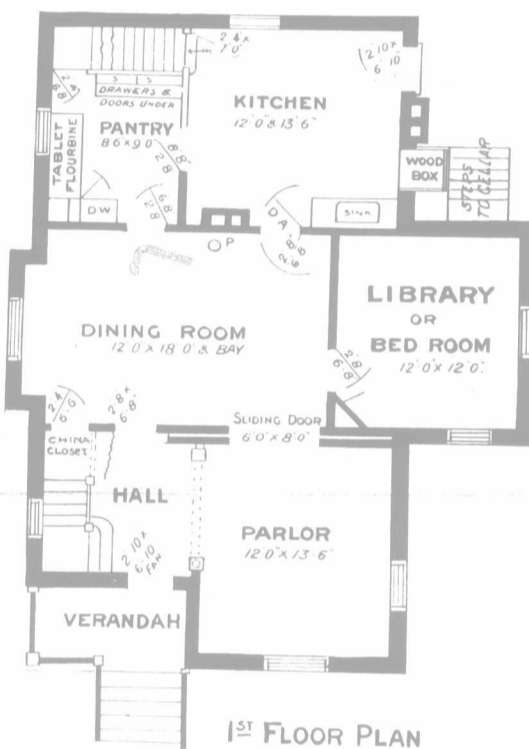


UPSTAIRS PLAN.



FRONT ELEVATION

First-prize House Plan.



1ST FLOOR PLAN

FIRST-FLOOR PLAN.

How Minnesota Experiment Station Distributes Seed Grain.

BULLETIN 62.—WHEAT-BREEDING AND CULTIVATION.

Several men in each county, preferably graduates of the School of Agriculture, are encouraged to become growers of certified seeds of field crops. Men are chosen who have good land, and who rotate their crops in a manner to give the best possible conditions for seed-growing. Those who keep live stock that they may grow a goodly proportion of crops which enrich the farm and clean the land of weeds, who are businesslike in their dealings, and who have the confidence of their neighbors, are desirable seed-growers.

Arrangements are made with these farmers to grow seeds of varieties which the State Experiment Station has tested until it is assured that they will succeed in the counties to which they are sent. It seems wise to send out comparatively few varieties, and to do all the preliminary testing at University Farm and at the sub-station farms. The seed is to be sold in some quantity, usually in bushel or bag lots, that each seed-grower or farmer may grow them in fields, rather than in small patches, and the station desires that modest but remunerative prices be asked and given for these certified seeds.

It is believed that under this plan each new variety will be more rapidly multiplied, if it proves valuable, than if the station were to break the first lot of seeds up into small packages and send them out free of cost. PAYING A REASONABLE PRICE FOR A NEW VARIETY OF GRAIN, thus well vouched for, WOULD CAUSE THE NEW OWNER TO TAKE AN INTEREST IN IT. A small profit, say twenty-five cents per bushel on seed wheat, would repay the seed-grower for his extra work in growing, caring for and cleaning seeds for sale to the other farmers in the county. The farmers securing these new varieties from our seed-growers could make a small margin of profit by selling these certified seeds to still other neighbors.

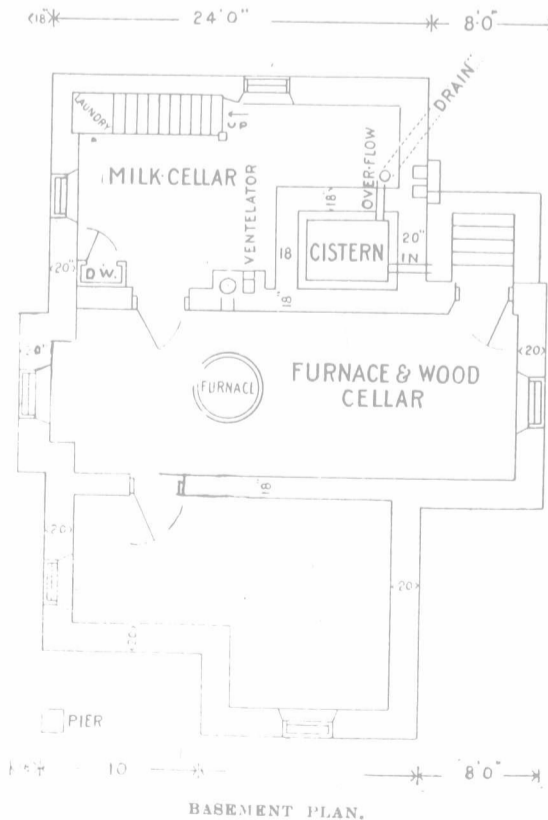
In the Larger Wheat Markets.

In Winnipeg and in certain cities in the Middle Western States, grain-dealing is one of the principal occupations of the business men. For their convenience, dealers have organized financial corporations that have built splendid structures in which to meet for the purpose of buying and selling, and in connection with the market place in these buildings there is arranged the most perfect system of communication with local and outside points.

The grain exchange in Chicago is typical of other institutions where business is conducted on much the same principle but, necessarily, on a smaller scale. In a large room in this grain exchange are arranged in circular form a row of three steps leading up to a platform encircling a space on the floor, to which three more steps lead down. Within these circles men meet to do business. In the space allotted for wheat-trading, this circle, or pit as it is called, is about twenty-five or thirty feet across, while those for corn, other coarse grains and hay are much smaller. In such a market, grain and other produce is bought and sold on two distinct bases—one, that of actual trade, where there is an agreement, on the one hand, by an agent acting for an elevator company or private individual holding grain, to deliver a given amount of the commodity in question, and, on the other, by the purchaser to give satisfactory security and a statement of the party, usually a miller, either local or foreign, upon whose order he is purchasing. The other basis is speculative, and grows out of actual legitimate trade.

The routine of buying and selling wheat on the exchange is not by any means a dull or lackadaisical occupation. In the first place, admittance must be obtained to membership upon an exchange, which may cost, in Chicago, from one to five thousand dollars, depending upon the demand for the privilege, or the exigencies in which any member may find himself. Annual fees are then paid to maintain the building and equipment. Then the real strife of the business begins. Large sums are spent in advertising among the producers, or by means that will reach the local buyers, and also in trade journals that circulate among the millers in the different consuming centers. Recently we were informed, on quite reliable authority, that a certain firm of grain brokers doing business in the States invested in the neighborhood of a quarter of a million dollars annually in advertising. Then, just as if shop had been opened, orders begin to come in for wheat from local millers, and from abroad for present and future delivery, and sellers consign their wheat to the brokers to be sold from the cars at an order point or at a terminal elevator, either for immediate or future delivery. It is for the purpose of executing these orders that brokers meet on common ground in the pit, and in the process of this execution the wildest scenes ensue. To the uninitiated, the operations in the pit resemble, more than anything else, an excited crowd of auctioneers, all crying and selling at the same time, but each is intent in all that is going on around him, and through the veritable pandemonia which reigns maintains a definite object, namely, to buy or sell, whichever it may be, cash wheat, May wheat, July wheat, or wheat for delivery at some other time, at the most favorable opportunity.

In the respects above mentioned, our own market in Winnipeg resembles those of the larger cities of Chicago and Minneapolis, but the latter differ in that in the room where the pits are located are a large number of tables upon which



BASEMENT PLAN.

kets.

the Middle of the prin- For their financial cor- ductures in g and sell- place in most per- and out-

typical of ducted on illy, on a this grain a row of encircling a steps lead to do busi- at-trading, ut twenty- for corn, smaller. In is bought that of nt, on the ator com- in, to de- in ques- er to give t of the r foreign, The other of actual

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are placed samples, taken by the official sampler appointed by the grain exchange, about a quart each, of grain and hay that is offered for sale at the order point upon the day of market. These samples, however, do not represent all the produce that might be sold on a given market, for in buying wheat to be delivered at a future date the price paid is frequently upon the basis of the grade given by the official inspector. This, by the way, is the method in Winnipeg. Samples, however, play a very important part in a wheat or grain transaction, for, as a Minneapolis broker, with a knowing twinkle, told a representative of the "Farmer's Advocate," when a buyer sees a sample of wheat he knows exactly what he can do with it in connection with supplies already on hand. These sample markets overcome the difficulty complained of by the grain-growers in the Canadian West, namely, that all wheat of the same grade is sold at the same price. The sample market system thus puts a premium upon the wheat, whatever its grade, that is well within the minimum set for that particular grade and overcomes to quite a large extent, at least, the spread in price between grades.

In connection with the grading of wheat, it is interesting to note the standards set by the Chicago, Minneapolis and Winnipeg grain exchanges.

Chicago's standards are: No. 1 northern spring wheat must be northern-grown spring wheat, sound and reasonably clean, and of good milling quality, and must contain not less than fifty per cent. of the hard varieties of spring wheat. No. 2 northern spring wheat must be northern-grown spring wheat, not clean enough or sound enough for No. 1, and must contain not less than fifty per cent. of the hard varieties of spring wheat.

In Minneapolis the standards for the three recognized grades that correspond with our best wheat are:

No. 1 hard spring wheat must be sound, bright and well cleaned, and must be composed mostly of hard Scotch Fife, and weigh not less than fifty-eight pounds to the measured bushel.

No. 1 northern spring wheat must be sound and well cleaned; it may be composed of the hard and soft varieties of spring wheat, but must contain a larger proportion of the hard varieties, and weigh not less than fifty-seven pounds to the measured bushel.

No. 2 northern spring wheat must be sound and reasonably clean; this grade to include all wheat not suitable for the higher grades on account of smut, barley, or too much king-heads, cockle and oats, or any other defects, and to weigh not less than fifty-six pounds to the measured bushel.

Our own grades, it will at once be seen, are much superior to those of the States.

Extra Manitoba hard wheat shall weigh not less than sixty-two pounds per bushel, shall be plump, sound and well cleaned, and shall contain not less than eighty-five per cent. of hard Red Fife wheat.

No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat shall be plump, sound and well cleaned, weighing not less than sixty pounds to the bushel, and shall be composed of at least seventy-five per cent. of hard Red Fife wheat.

No. 1 Manitoba northern wheat shall be sound and well cleaned, weighing not less than sixty pounds to the bushel, and shall be composed of at least sixty per cent. of hard Red Fife wheat.

No. 2 Manitoba northern wheat shall be sound and reasonably clean, of good milling qualities, and fit for warehousing, weighing not less than fifty-eight pounds to the bushel, and shall be composed of at least forty-five per cent. of hard Red Fife wheat.

The commission charges fixed by both the Chicago and Minneapolis grain exchanges are, for wheat in car lots, one cent per bushel.

A Plea for Co-operation.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

As I promised in a recent issue of the "Farmer's Advocate," I will give its readers some idea of what they lose on just one article of the products of the farm. When we consider the great strides that have been made in the last half century in all kinds of modern machinery, both in the factory and on the farm, we have come to the conclusion that unless it shortens the hours of toil to the great army of workers, and helps them to earn their living with greater ease than it did their grandfathers, it has failed to accomplish that great blessing for the welfare of mankind with which it is credited.

Do we as farmers secure the benefits from the improvements in labor-saving machinery we should, and if we do not, whose fault is it? Certainly it must be ours, as we compose nearly ninety per cent. of the entire population of Northwest Canada. We claim we have the average amount of intelligence and executive ability that is to be found among mechanics and day-workers, who have organized to secure to themselves greater remuneration for their efforts. This is an age of organization, combines and trusts, but the farmers have not yet learned the lesson of organization, and are at the mercy of those that have done so. Now, we will call the attention of the farmers to one article of

food they all use and raise, viz., oatmeal, for which they pay about three times as much as they would were they organized and doing business on the co-operative plan, as they have so successfully learned to do in some older counties. With the old-fashioned gristmill, a farmer could take 10 bushels of oats to the mill and get back everything there was in nine, but let him take ten bushels to the mills now, and sell them at 22c., the average price, and then buy his oatmeal at 3c. a pound, and he will get what the proceeds of a fraction over 3 1/2 bushels will buy, instead of what nine will buy, or 73 pounds of oatmeal instead of 180 pounds. Who reaps the benefits of the new roller process in making oatmeal? The difference is this, the owners of the old-fashioned grist mills were, in many cases, not wealthier than their neighboring farmers, but many of the milling companies to-day could buy out every farmer within a radius of fifteen or twenty miles of their mills.

A CO-OPERATOR.

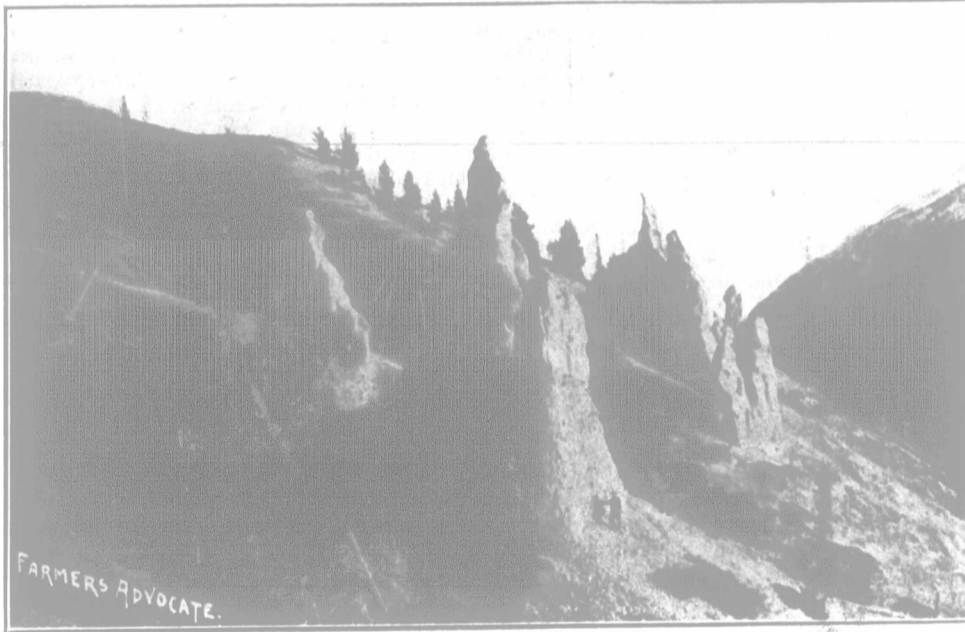
An Experience in Laying Down to Grass.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Some time last summer I read a letter in your paper from a correspondent who had sown brome grass with oats and had failed to get a catch. He, therefore, concluded that it was no use sowing grass seed with a nurse crop, and intended in future to sow his grass seed alone.

For about fourteen years I have been in the habit of seeding down about seventy acres a year, always sowing it with a nurse crop, and it is only about one year in five that grass sown with oats does much good. The oats nearly always kill the grass out at the end of the summer.

In 1903, I seeded a field of grass, part of it with wheat, part with oats, and part with barley. In 1904, the part that had been sown



The "Hoodoos" Natural Monuments near Banff, Alta.

with wheat gave a good crop of hay, the part sown with barley gave a fair crop, and the part sown with oats gave a very poor crop. The field had been treated all the same previous to seeding down.

I would sow grass with wheat every time if I could get it to come round that way, but the difficulty is that with the dry falls we usually get here, if we sow wheat after oats or barley, we get too much oats or barley in the wheat. After wheat, barley is perhaps the best crop to seed down with, but if we get a spell of hot, dry weather in June the grass will sometimes sprout, and then die, whereas if sown early with wheat it will stand dry weather in June.

The grass I use is a mixture of timothy and Western rye. I read a letter in the "Farmer's Advocate" (I think it was last spring) from Mr. Benson, of Neepawa, in which he gave very good results from growing wheat after barley. If I remember right, his plan was to fall plow for the barley, and put manure on the plowed land. I would be glad if Mr. Benson would explain, through your columns, how he gets the barley into the ground through a coat of green manure, and how he avoids a lot of volunteer barley in the succeeding wheat crop. I have heard that on large farms in Dakota when they grow wheat after barley, they put two gang plows to follow the binder, letting the barley sheaves fall onto the new-plowed land. If the ground was not too dry, that might sprout all the shelled barley.

CHAS. E. IVENS.

[Mr. Benson's method was described in our issue of January 14th, 1905, as follows: The land is fall plowed, manured during the winter, disked as soon as the frost is out sufficiently, and again disked and harrowed after the other grains are sown, then the barley is drilled in.—Ed.]

Conserving Soil Moisture.

The conservation of moisture in the soil is becoming widely recognized as an important factor in crop production. It is a well-known fact that water is the medium by which plants take up their food from the soil, hence fertility must be measured to a considerable extent by the amount of moisture present. It has been estimated that six hundred tons of water are necessary to grow an acre of potatoes yielding two hundred bushels, or, to put it in another way, land to do its best should have its water content maintained within from forty to fifty per cent. of saturation. The records of the last twenty years show an annual rainfall of from twenty-four to twenty-eight inches. According to King, sixteen inches are seldom available for the use of crops under natural conditions, the remainder having been carried away by the various agencies. While we have no controlling power in ordering the rainfall to our individual requirements, yet much may be done by judicious management in preventing its escape from the soil.

One of the most effective methods of diminishing the loss of moisture is by proper tillage. The soil is filled with numerous fine pores, known as capillary tubes, connecting the moist subsoil with the surface, and through these water is being continually drawn off and evaporated by the sun and wind. In some cases, as much as twenty tons of water per acre is wasted in a single day. How we are to avoid this is a question of serious moment. Turning to nature for a solution, we find that she mulches her forests with a covering of leaves and decomposed vegetable matter. As a substitute for this, we can, by pulverizing two or three inches of the surface soil, break off the upper parts of the capillary tubes, and thus confine the moisture within range of the root action, where it is forced to pass through the tissues of the plant. Such a method will be found very satisfactory with crops where intertillage is possible, particularly corn and roots. Generally, cultivation will be found necessary about once a week, and especially after a rain, in order to prevent the forming of a crust, which restores capillarity, and consequent loss of water.

Theory and practice agree that the soil constituting the root zone should be moderately firm to insure diffusion of moisture. This will be found very essential for seed germination, and also in giving the small plants the best possible start. If left in a loose condition, the growing crop will be totally unable to withstand a siege of dry weather and yield a profitable return. When work of this kind is necessary, the soil packer (or the roller) is one of the most useful implements on the farm. Care should be taken, however, to know just what the circumstances require, as no hard-and-fast rules can be laid down for the management of all lands. Heavy clays will usually be sufficiently compact, the principal object in this instance being to establish porosity. Much the same treatment will apply to all fall-plowed areas that have benefited by the fining influence of frost and other elements, remembering that surface cultivation must be maintained in each case, and continued as long as practicable. The water capacity of land may be greatly increased by the incorporation of humus. The chief source of supply is farmyard manure. This may be supplemented by plowing down green crops, preferably of the order Leguminosae, such as clover and peas. The presence of organic matter (humus) is a leading requisite in successful plant growth, being equally beneficial in all kinds of soil. To sand it gives a firmness that prevents percolation, and the attendant leaching of fertilizing ingredients. Clays are improved in texture by being kept more open, thus adding to its power of absorption. Moreover, the water given off by evaporation occurs much less rapidly. It has been shown by experiment that two soils, one rich in humus, the other much depleted, were wet to the same degree and exposed to the sun for ten hours. As a result, the water content of the first exceeded the other by nearly a quart per cubic foot. There can be no doubt that excessive loss of moisture is conducive to small crops, and it is only by employing the various conservators that nature has placed within our reach that we may hope for a maximum yield. J. H. M.

First Principles in the Education of the Farmer's Son.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—If, as you say, the future of Canada depends on the farmers' sons, then it is manifestly important that these sons be given every advantage, and that they take particular care to fit themselves as custodians of the great trust fallen to their lot. As in the past, so in the future must the business men, the professional men, the statesmen, etc., be largely recruited from the ranks of the farmers' sons.

The city, with its allurements and its time-consuming devices, is not a school calculated to produce strong men, and if many raised within its confines have resisted its temptations and written their names in "The Temple of Fame," it is because of some inherent strength in themselves rather than any advantage city life afforded them to rise in their career. As time goes on though, we find life on the farm growing more like life in the city. There is not nearly so marked a difference in dress, style of living, etc., as there was a generation ago, and up to a certain point this is well. We must be careful, however, that we do not sacrifice too much to imaginary pleasures. A life given to pleasure, luxury and ease has never yet produced a race of men that could be called great. "The strenuous life" is the successful life.

The success of Scotchmen, wherever they cast their lot, is attributed to the fact that the soil on which they were nurtured through so many generations was very bountiful if much effort was put forth to till it, but gave grudgingly of its favors if not sowed for them diligently, thus producing an industrious people, and industry is the keynote of success. Changed conditions have, however, considerably handicapped the young farmer of to-day, especially in the older sections of the country.

In the early history of the country, a young man of good constitution and industrious habits, with but little more stock-in-trade than a yoke of oxen and a plow, coupled with the goodwill of his neighbors, who needed his in turn, could own a comfortable home with all necessary buildings in a few years.

The young man of to-day needs a much larger capital than his father did when he began life, or than he would have needed had he started under the same conditions as did his father. It is the conditions that have changed, not the men. There is one way, however, by which the boy can increase his power, and thereby lessen the handicap which changed conditions have placed upon him, and that is by taking advantage of the opportunities and facilities at hand to acquire an education. Now, when I speak of an education, I do not mean one that is worn for adornment—like a button-hole bouquet—but an education for everyday use; one that may be relied on to lighten labor and save time, for competition has become so keen that, in order to succeed, time-saving brains are as necessary as time-saving machinery. Then, it may be conceded that an education, in order to be beneficial, must be practical. We are inclined to be proud and boastful because of our standing in matters of education, and rightly so, too; but there is too much cramming of information into the child's brain, without considering whether or not the information is properly digested and assimilated. A man may have gathered together in the schools and colleges of the country enough information to enable him to procure the highest standing in those schools, and yet not be able to make enough practical use of that information to gain him a living; but such is not an education in the true sense of the word. After all, the little information that is gained in the schools cuts but a small figure compared with what is gained through the after-life, if the foundation has been well laid. The foundation of the education of our children is laid in the public school; and as no business, no matter how excellent the superstructure, can be called a good one except it rest on a solid foundation, it becomes vastly important that much attention be paid to the early training of the child in the public school. And just here I would say that many teachers, who otherwise would do excellent work, are handicapped, on account of the fallacious standard by which they are judged as being successful or otherwise. The getting of pupils through certain examinations is not the true standard by which the worth of a teacher should be measured.

It is not only the amount of information a child gets in a given time, but also the use he has made of that information, that should be taken into account in determining whether or not he is benefited and developed thereby, just in the same way as you would determine by the muscular development of the athlete whether or not his training was judicious. The brain, like the body, is made to grow and develop by judicious work, and the result remains after all trace of the work is lost. We learn everything from our surroundings, from our own experience and that of others, books being only vehicles by which the experiences and surroundings of others are placed within our reach, and as the child must learn first from his own surroundings, it would be well to pay especial attention in the public school to the training of those organs of his body, through which his (the child's) surroundings are made familiar to him. Train the eyes and ears. Nature study should hold a more important place in the school. The course of study in the common school should embrace as full an

acquaintance as possible with plant and animal life. The child should become familiar with the different grasses, grains, trees and flowers; the noxious should be distinguished from the useful, the evil from the good, the crude and undeveloped from the perfected and beautiful. Animal life might be studied in the same way. The child should not only know, but should know how and why he knows. How many of us walk through life, practically blind and deaf to our surroundings, although we were born with good eyes and ears? How many of us can distinguish the different calls of our native birds, or know the faces of our flowering plants as they present their beautiful colors to our unseeing eyes? And yet how much of both profit and pleasure are lost to us on this account, and much of this loss is attributable to lack of early training. I have said profit and pleasure are lost, but pleasure is profit, for without pleasure and happiness there can be no profit; for what shall it profit a man if he should gain immeasurable riches, if he should become possessed of "the golden touch," and gain not the power to enjoy his gains?

It would be well, too, if a business or commercial training was begun early with the child. Something after the manner of teaching employed in commercial colleges, but, of course, simplified to suit the young child, might be introduced into the public school; there the boy could trade or do business with his neighbor, using material at hand with which he is well acquainted, dealing with the familiar instead of the fictitious. In this way the boy would get a practical knowledge of business that would be part of himself, and could not be separated from him.

Business men are waking up to the inadequate training of the schools, and are placing their boys in positions where they will early learn business in the only practical way; that is, by doing it themselves. In proof of the foregoing, many boys of wealthy parents are to be seen on the streets of large cities selling papers. In this way the boy, having an interest to protect, however small, early learns business methods.

Nor in school should the social training be neglected, as many failures in life are to be attributed to lack of social training; for as a man impresses his fellow with his business prove successful or otherwise. In discussing educational methods, we cannot treat the home influence lightly. The child there, as well as at school, can learn the value of time, method in work, attention to detail, etc. The child's whole time should be employed, either in rest, work (which should be apportioned according to age and health), or in healthful play, for which plenty of time should be allowed. He should enter into both work and play heartily, doing nothing indifferently; he should be directed without seeming to be directed. If plenty of company of his own age, with plenty of clean reading and amusements, are furnished him, he will not be drawn towards the vicious. If possible, and it is nearly always possible, the boy should be given a personal interest in the business.

There is nothing that encourages a boy so much as to give him to understand that you need the assistance of his brain as well as the help of his hands. Then let him have a voice in the management of the business; and if he makes some mistakes that total up to a few dollars, better have him do so when under guidance than when dependent on himself.

How often have we seen boys left valuable properties by thrifty fathers, who have always attended entirely to the business without consulting their sons, and how often have we found the recipients almost helpless as to the management of their heritage? It is the old story of building a house on sand. How much better it would have been had the boys been given a less valuable property, and had gained from experience a thorough knowledge as to its management? Now, if the boy's education has been carried on along the lines suggested, he will, by the time he has finished the public school course, have become methodical, self-dependent, industrious, observing, and well fitted to gather from nature, of which he will always be a close companion and likely a close student, and from newspapers, journals and other literature, a very liberal education; but if the boy who chooses farming as a profession is favorably situated financially and otherwise, he may pursue his studies in the high school or even in the university with advantage. There is, however, a danger of spending time here that might at this stage be more profitably spent in acquiring a special training, and while it is not advisable neither is it profitable for a man, no matter what the nature of his business may be, to give his whole time and attention to it to the exclusion of all other interests; yet, when competition is so keen as at present, it is wise to spend as much time as possible in receiving a special training for the life work, and no doubt the best place to get special training for a farm life is at an agricultural college. There the young man will receive in a short time the practical training and information which would require years of close study and experiment to learn for himself; there he will meet with those whose aims are similar to his own; there he will form congenial friendships, which are not the least part of life; and there, surrounded by others who are pursuing the same course as himself, he will be filled with enthusiasm for his chosen calling.

By all means give the young man who intends to make farming his profession as long a time as possible at the school where he will receive a special training (the agricultural college), no matter how many other schools he may have attended.

T. McCULLOUGH, M. D.

Valuable Data on the Rust Question.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

As you ask for the experience of Western farmers on the rust in wheat crops the last season, I am pleased to send you mine, which may be of benefit to your readers. I had in a crop of 380 acres of wheat, some on summer-fallow, some on fall plowing, some on spring plowing, and the balance 156 acres on new breaking. The first I sowed was 28 acres of summer-fallow, which was the first I cut; 18 acres was slightly rusted, but it all graded No. 1 northern. The next sown and cut was spring and fall plowing, which was not rusted, and graded No. 1 northern. The next sown was 72 acres of summer-fallow, which was badly rusted, but was well advanced in the ripening stage before I noticed the rust had struck it. I cut it as soon as I had done cutting the earlier-sown fields, cutting with three binders, and as I had never had any experience with rust in twenty years' residence in the Northwest, I went to work more by the advice of others, and cut this summer-fallow as soon as I could. Part of the straw was golden color, but the most of it was green and black with the rust, but I was agreeably surprised when threshing was done, and I had 1,400 bushels of fairly good wheat, which when I sold it graded No. 2 northern. The 156 acres of new land was the last sown and last cut, and was badly rusted. Although having an appearance equally as good as the previous-mentioned summer-fallow, it only graded No. 4 northern, and yielded 13 bushels per acre. Therefore, to sum up my experience is this: That the early-sown grain, both on summer-fallow and fall and spring plowing stubble, escaped the rust, and was equally good, and that the later-sown on summer-fallow and new land was badly rusted, and was not so good, being not so far advanced when the rust blight came. The early-sown grain has every advantage; that of escaping frost, hail, and other occurrences which are liable to happen, for when harvest time arrives every day that the grain remains standing means a day's risk, teaching the farmer the lesson to take time by the forelock and sow his seed in early seedtime, and not like so many who either put in more than they can get in properly in time, or waste the time in getting ready for seeding when the seed should be sown. The two previous seasons of 1903-4—one of snow and the other of rust—should not be forgotten, but should warn us to embrace the golden opportunities presented to us the coming years, and be on time in the spring. E. D. Glen Ewen, Assa.

Dairying.

The Dairy Situation in Manitoba.

Time was when dairying was a very popular subject in Manitoba, and even in the Territories a flourishing propaganda of dairy instruction was carried on for a time. Dairying is no longer popular, nor a theme to attract large audiences to Farmers' Institutes. What has caused the change? Not, certainly, lack of demand for dairy products, as during the past year the output has been barely sufficient to supply the local market, and prices have ranged well up. It is not that there are fewer cattle, nor even can the blame for the present want of interest in dairying be ascribed to the shortage of feed during the winter of 1903-1904, although this doubtless had much to do with the output during the early part of the past season. The Province of Manitoba has spent a great deal of money one way or another, trying to develop this industry. Dairy superintendents were appointed, cheese and butter inspectors were kept travelling the Province throughout the making season, expert lecturers were sent throughout the country attending Farmers' Institutes and agricultural fairs, advocating dairying as the one sure, safe and profitable branch of farming, describing improved methods and illustrating the most approved utensils. More than that, a dairy school was instituted, and maintained for a number of years at very great expense, creameries were bonused, and, naturally, sprung up like mushrooms all over the Province. Indeed, so promising was the outlook at one time that the Provincial Superintendent of the dairy was dispatched to search a market for the surplus product among the Coast cities and mining camps of the Pacific Province. One large creamery was equipped with an expensive plant for packing in one-pound tins for export to the Orient, and for several years shipments were actually made to that market.

Anyone looking at the decrease in output, and the present lifeless state of dairying in the Province, will very naturally ask, what good has all the expense and effort done? How has the country been recompensed for the money invested? No doubt, there was unwise expenditure, money spent without justification, but there is no gain-saying the fact that through the dairy industry

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many a settler was helped through pinching times and is to-day enjoying prosperity and comfort simply because of being able to hang on and tide over a period of depression.

But, it may be asked, if dairying is such a good thing in hard times, why is it not a good thing at all times? So it is, but for the last several years the people of this country have struck something better.

The cause of the decay of the dairy industry can be summed up in one word, and that one word is also the cause of the success of the whole country, and that word is "wheat." If, then, a prosperous dairy business means the failure of our wheat crops, everyone will vote for the good crops, even if we have to buy our butter from Ontario. With good crops, money certainly can be made quicker and easier out of wheat than through the dairy, and in face of such conditions men and women will not tie themselves down to the milking stool.

The dairy enthusiast, if there be one left, need not despair. There are sections of this country where wheat cannot be counted a safe and profitable crop; climatic conditions and soil conditions change. The profitable dairy cow is no myth, and as sure as day follows the night she will again come to the rescue.

The quarter-section farmer trying to emulate the methods of the wheat king must learn his limitations. (Light, thin, warm soils must be re-supplied with humus and fertilizing elements or become barren. Owing to the increasing settlement and rising land values, unproductive vacant lands must come under occupation. The improvement of farm buildings, fencing, seeding down to grass, and all other incidental changes of farm methods, slowly coming, will all tend to make more possible and profitable the dairy industry.

The Dairy Association may, we believe, take courage, and, at its annual meeting, to be held in February, take up the discussion of offering some real help to those who, from choice or necessity, depend upon dairying. Right in this connection there would seem to be an opportunity for doing good work in some localities with a travelling dairy outfit. Giving special attention to improving the quality of dairy butter, and of increasing the patrons' profits out of cream supplied to the creameries or to the city trade where these lines of work are followed.

MIXED FARMER.

Quiet Heifers.

Every dairyman knows that it pays well to be on intimate terms with all his animals, young and old. "But," says one, "there is other work to do besides petting the calves." True, and yet it often pays to drop some of the other work and handle these developing animals. Groom them, and convince them that you are their best friend. Manipulate the udder frequently, and go through the motions of milking. This may help to develop the udder and familiarize the animal with the process, and soon she enjoys it, and expects you to thus handle her. How often do I hear people ask, how can I cure a kicking cow? If you bought her, sell her again as soon as you can. If your heifer or cow kicks, you are to blame, and not the animal. In fact, you have no business to have a kicking cow. The heifer's udder for a few days after calving is swollen and inflamed, she is nervous and excited. She has entered, to her, a new world. If you have handled her and fully gained her confidence previously, she will now look upon you as "a friend in need," and if you approach her gently, speaking to her kindly, first rubbing the udder, and then drawing the milk very gently, using plenty of time and patience, she will feel the great relief, and not only have full confidence in you, but transfer to you her maternal affections, and ere long she would suffer torture ere she would lift a foot. This is not preaching. Every animal in my stable was raised on my place, and I can go in and set the pail under any one, from the seven-teen-year-old to the eighteen-months-old that had a calf but a few weeks ago, and sit on my stool and finish milking, and not a foot will be lifted. It pays in more ways than one to be on intimate and friendly terms with our animals.—[Farmer's Sentinel.

Albarni Creamery.

Last year, the farmers and others interested in the prosperity of Albarni, B. C., formed an association for the building and operating of a creamery, which was completed and declared ready for operations February 1st. The stock was largely subscribed by the farmers themselves. The services of Mr. J. W. Stephenson have been secured as buttermaker, whose record as a successful operator for many years in one of the Dominion creameries of the Northwest should be an ample guarantee that a first-class grade of butter will be turned out.

A creamery has been a much-felt want in the district, and its establishment is causing the ranchers to look forward with much hope to the future, as it practically secures for them a good market for their product, creamery butter being

now so greatly in demand all over the Province. The want of such an industry has hindered very materially the progress of the district. The whole valley is well adapted for dairying, pasturage being exceptionally good. The climate is mild, and in many winters the stock cattle can subsist outside without being fed.

British Butter and Cheese Imports.

It may prove of interest to Canadian produce exporters and the dairying industry of the Dominion to give the quantities and values of butter and cheese from all countries, imported into Great Britain for the year 1904, as shown by the British Government Trade Report just issued.

BUTTER.		
	Cwts.	\$.
Russia	404,717	8,846,315
Sweden	206,791	5,170,118
Denmark	1,708,619	43,815,039
Germany	4,080	99,995
Holland	252,262	5,965,404
France	371,061	9,543,990
United States of America	68,754	1,433,642
Australia	474,813	10,856,399
New Zealand	294,982	6,786,348
Canada	268,607	5,814,805
Other countries	186,319	4,438,137
Total	4,241,005	102,770,186
CHEESE.		
Holland	233,602	2,640,327
France	44,268	673,006
United States of America	224,830	2,449,452
Australia	350	4,044
New Zealand	84,947	1,057,459
Canada	1,900,556	20,609,311
Other countries	65,745	1,006,096
Total	2,554,298	28,439,695

The quantity of Canadian butter exported to Great Britain for year 1903 totalled 185,464 cwts., and the value was \$4,315,745, an average of twenty and four-fifths cents per pound. The increase in the shipment for 1904 totals 83,143 cwts., and the average price realized was nineteen and one-third cents per pound.

The shipments of Canadian cheese to Great Britain for year 1903 amounted to 1,848,852 cwts., of the value of £4,823,090, or \$23,472,871, an average of eleven and one-third cents per pound. The increase in the shipment for 1904 totals 52,404 cwts., and the average price realized was nine cents and sixty-nine hundredths per pound. It is thus seen that a considerable shrinkage in the values of butter and cheese on the English market took place last year. The importers are looking forward to higher prices this coming season.
P. B. McNAMARA,
Commercial Agent.
Manchester, Eng.

A Sanitary Milk Pail.

So strongly is the necessity for pure milk recognized to-day in the manufacture of butter and cheese of good quality, as well as in the interests of health, that any invention to secure sweet, clean milk will be welcomed by every farmer, as well as every dairyman. No one wants to have the "barn flavor," which is only produced by particles of manure and other filth, in either milk, cream or butter.

The Hon. H. B. Gurley, of Illinois, has perfected a milk pail which promises to do much in the way of securing comparative purity, and as there is no patent on his invention anyone is at liberty to copy it. The variation consists chiefly in the cover, which fits on the top of the pail, has an open space in the center, and hooks placed on the outside. Over this open space, and attached by the hooks, is placed a layer of absorbent cotton, contained between two pieces of gauze. The milk passing through this cover will, as may be seen, be filtered from those fine particles of dust which are always in a stable, even after every precaution towards cleanliness has been taken. The cotton must, of course, be renewed at each milking, but the expense is trifling in comparison with the benefits attained. The use of the Gurley milk pail is not, however, intended to do away with any of the precautions observed by first-class milkers. Ventilation, cleansing of the cows, wiping of the udder, clean hands, clean utensils, are all considered just as necessary with as without the pail. To those interested in securing pure supplies of milk and cream for town and city, as well as country homes, it merits a careful trial. Dr. G. M. Twitchell, of Maine, advises us that a number of pails, arranged according to the above plan, have been tested with entire satisfaction in that State.

The "Farmer's Advocate" is Practical.

I appreciate your paper very much; it has good practical subjects for farmers to read and practice.
JAS. EBERLY.
Okotoks.

Caring for Cream.

A correspondent asks the following questions on ripening cream and making butter, to answer which calls for a treatise on the subject:

How can I make a "starter" for churning, and how much could I use per gallon of cream? Should more be used in winter than in summer? How long before churning should the starter be added? How long must the starter be kept before using? How long will starter keep, or do you make fresh for every churning? Should any more cream be added after the starter is put in, or kept for next churning? How many ounces of salt is usual per pound of butter? Is it wrong to make the butter up into one pound prints right after churning, or should it be worked a second time? What temperature should the water for washing butter be?

In order to make intelligent use of a starter, one must understand why it is used and how it acts.

It is generally conceded that cream, to make a properly flavored butter and to churn easily, must be of a certain degree of sourness or ripeness; that is, it must contain a certain amount of acid. But acids may be of several kinds, and as each produces a flavor peculiar to itself, it is important that the one that gives the best flavor shall predominate in the cream. In the natural course of events, when milk is souring, the lactic acid, the acid that gives that clean, characteristic flavor to sour milk, develops, but it is just possible that butyric acid, or some of the other acids that cause rancidity, or other undesirable flavors, may develop more rapidly than lactic acid, and so spoil the flavor, and it is also the case that, in cold weather, lactic acid develops so slowly that before cream has reached a sufficient degree of sourness it has become flat or stale. It is easily seen, then, how useful would be any agent that would help to control the rate of ripening of cream, and such an agent is a starter. Sourness or acidity in cream is due to the development of very minute organisms, and the rate at which the acid is developed depends upon the numbers and activity of these organisms in the cream. Here, then, is the secret and value of a starter, for a starter is nothing more than a large number of the lactic acid organisms in a media of milk or other liquid. It is not sufficient, however, to simply add a certain amount of liquid containing lactic acid organisms to cream in order to get it to ripen. One must be certain that the organisms that cause rancidity or bitterness, or other off flavors, are not dominant, and must also make the temperature of the cream of the proper degree for the best growth of the organisms. Knowing the nature of a starter, and the most favorable temperature in which it will work, the next step is to prepare it. Patented starters are made by blending in certain proportions the organisms that cause the flavor and aroma of good sour milk, but a homemade starter can be used that will answer the purpose equally as well by taking about a quart of nicely-flavored buttermilk or sour milk, and keeping it covered to prevent the access of undesirable forms. This sour milk or buttermilk, since it contains large numbers of the desired form, is added to a crock of cream, and at once the bacteria begin to reproduce there, provided the temperature is encouraging.

The amount of starter to use will depend upon the rapidity with which it is desired to ripen the cream. In a gallon of cream of average good flavor and freshness, a pint of real sour milk would cause ripening, but a quart could be added without danger. In winter, on account of the lower temperature, more could be added than in summer, but experience would teach how long before churning to add it. Some dairymen keep their cream at about fifty-five degrees, and add the starter with the first skimming, then, when ready to churn, and warmed up to about sixty degrees, it would soon ripen sufficiently. The starter itself will keep for several days, but should be carried along; that is, when a good flavored starter is obtained, add about half a cupful to a quart glass jar of milk when the supply is being poured into the cream—this will carry the starter along from day to day, or week to week.

Cream can be kept in a crock until sufficient for a churning is collected, but the fresh cream should be cooled before being added to the old, and when added should be well stirred. Sometimes cream is kept this way at about fifty-three to fifty-eight, until a few hours before churning, when it is warmed up by being set in a pan of hot water, and starter is added to hasten the ripening. The amount of salt used would depend upon the taste of the consumer. An average amount is three-quarters of an ounce to the pound of butter. When butter is made for immediate consumption—and that is the proper way—one working is sufficient, but if it is to be kept for a length of time a second working would remove more moisture, which encourages deterioration. Use water of a temperature to harden, soften, or maintain the firmness of the butter, as the case may be.

The O. A. C. Dairy Cow Record.

Under the direction of Prof. H. H. Dean a careful individual record is kept of the cows in the dairy barn at the Ontario Agricultural College. Printed cards are tacked up on the wall behind each cow, showing a summary of her work for the year. When passing through the dairy recently we were struck with the remarkable variation in productiveness and profit shown by different cows. Such results should set dairymen everywhere thinking in order to determine the profitable and unprofitable members of their herds. In order to illustrate to readers of the "Farmer's Advocate" the point we are making, we give herewith records of the best and poorest testing cows, and one considered a fair average:

BEST TESTING COW.

Name or number, Dolly 17; breed, Grade Holstein; age 8 years; record for year ending December 31st, 1904; rank in the herd, 1.	
Total lbs. milk	9161 lbs.
Total number of days milking	296 dys.
Average pounds of milk per day	30.9
Average percentage of fat in milk	3.5%
Highest monthly average per cent. of fat in milk	4.1
Lowest monthly average per cent. of fat in milk	3.3
Total lbs. butter-fat	327.05
Total lbs. butter, adding one-sixth to the fat	381.55
Pounds of milk required for one pound butter	24
Cost of feed	\$28.80
Value of the milk at 4c. per quart, \$146.57 Profit,	\$117.77
Value of the fat	\$68.15
Profit,	\$39.35

POOREST TESTING COW.

Name or number, 65 Glen Bessie; breed Ayrshire age, 4 years; record for year ending December 31st, 1904; rank in the herd, 23.	
Total lbs. milk	2596 lbs.
Total number of days milking	178 dys.
Average pounds of milk per day	14
Average percentage of fat in milk	3.9
Highest monthly average per cent. of fat in milk	4.4
Lowest monthly average per cent. of fat in milk	3.4
Total lbs. butter-fat	102.97
Total lbs. butter, adding one-sixth to the fat	120.13
Pounds of milk required for one pound butter	21
Cost of feed	\$20.67
Value of the milk at 4c. per quart, \$47.53 Profit,	\$ 26.86
Value of the fat	\$21.66
Profit,	\$ 0.99

AVERAGE TESTING COW.

Name or number, Lilly, 26; breed, Jersey; age, 6 years; record for year ending December 31st, 1904; rank in the herd, 8.	
Total lbs. milk	6414 lbs.
Total number of days milking	353 dys.
Average pounds of milk per day	18
Average percentage of fat in milk	4.3
Highest monthly average per cent. of fat in milk	5.2
Lowest monthly average per cent. of fat in milk	4.
Total lbs. butter-fat	276.10
Total lbs. butter, adding one-sixth to the fat	322.10
Pounds of milk required for one pound butter	19
Cost of feed	\$23.08
Value of the milk at 4c. per quart, \$102.65 Profit,	\$ 79.57
Value of the fat	\$59.74
Profit,	\$36.66

Ireland Wants the Embargo Left On.

George H. Pope, Inspector of live-stock shipments at the port of Montreal, has just returned from Great Britain and the continent. He says a great many more cattle are being raised in England and Ireland than formerly, and this would have a effect on prices. Ireland, he was told, sent last year no less than 400,000 head of cattle to England, and, of course, that country is strongly opposing the claim that all restrictions upon Canadian cattle should be removed. Scotland, on the other hand, which is the great buyer of live cattle, wants the embargo removed. He does not think the restriction will be removed.

Approves the Clover Propaganda.

Dear Sirs.—I might say the "Farmer's Advocate" is a faithful and welcome visitor to our home. I am pleased to see that you are staying by those practical questions of clover and alfalfa-growing, as well as other useful problems to be solved.

OSWALD PALMER

Lacombe, Alta.

Poultry.

Mission of the Incubator and Brooder

And how Both may Help the Farmer to Have Early Chickens—Waiting on Hens to Become Broody no Longer Necessary—A Little Bit of Sentiment in Connection with Poultry-keeping—The Kind of Incubators and Brooders to Have.

An enthusiastic lady contributor to a poultry paper in a recent article said that an incubator and brooder were indispensable, if only fifty chickens were desired. Whether this be so or not is not our purpose to argue on the present occasion, but certain it is that where 100 or 150 chickens are wanted at the same time, and early in the season, an incubator and brooder are certainly the most convenient means of hatching and rearing the chickens. Oh! but you are writing in the interests of the incubator firms, it may be said. Not at all, rather in the interests of the farmers of our country, upon whom we must depend for the great bulk of our new-laid eggs in winter and chickens in mid-summer. It is ever to be remembered that it is not from a few farmers with a great number of fowls that the bulk of our supply is to come, but rather from the great number of farmers with comparatively a few hens each. In writing or speaking to farmers, it is always to be remembered that poultry-keeping to him is only one of many branches of farm work. Whenever he gives more time and attention to his poultry department than he does to any other, he is drifting towards making it a specialty; and, certainly, there is nothing to prevent a farmer from becoming a specialist in poultry-keeping if he finds the paying margin there undoubtedly is to him "who knows" or who finds that he is specially "adapted" to it.

THE FARMER AND THE INCUBATOR.

But why do you advocate the use of an incubator and brooder in the interests of the farmer? Because the farmer should aim to have 100 to 150 chickens by the middle or end of August to sell at the higher prices the large city purchasing houses are willing to pay at that date, and which they will not give later in the season, when chickens are coming from many quarters. In order to have the chickens at the midsummer period of high prices, they should all be hatched out at the same time, so as to have them in the requisite number and of uniform age. It is here where the incubator comes in, for it is ready to receive the eggs, which should be put into it in the first or second week of April, when broody hens cannot be procured in sufficient numbers to hatch out the number of chickens desirable. How do you know that broody hens cannot be secured in sufficient numbers during the two first weeks of April?

WHY BROODY HENS ARE NOT TO BE HAD IN NUMBERS EARLY IN APRIL.

The experience of many years has shown why several if not all of the following reasons are causes of the difficulty, viz.:

1. If your hens have laid well during the winter, it is likely that you may have, at the time mentioned, two or three broody hens, which will probably hatch out—if eggs are given to them—nine chickens out of thirteen eggs, a fair calculation at that season; and so on, two or three hens becoming broody at a time as the season advances. Chickens cannot be gotten out in this way, of uniform age, or in the desired number.

2. If your hens do not lay during the winter, when they begin to do so in early spring they are likely to lay their quota of eggs before they display the hatching instinct. This may be shorter, or longer in certain cases, but it means few sitters when you most want them, and, consequently, late chickens.

3. Experience has shown, with no uncertain sound, that no chickens do better than those hatched out during the first week in May. They seem to grow with the grass. With the chickens in the brooder, and the latter on the grass, the youngsters, with proper food and treatment, ought to make rapid progress. A factor in favor of their rapid growth, and in favor of the brooder, is the absence of lice, which a hen is seldom without, and which soon find their way to her chickens.

4. Skilled breeders for some time past have, perhaps slowly, but nevertheless surely, been breeding the "sitting" instinct out of Plymouth Rocks and other utility varieties. In certain cases they have succeeded well, notably in Light Brahmas, a "non-sitting" strain of which has been extensively advertised by a well-known breeder for many years past. The writer knows a lady who has an unusually good laying strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks. At the end of last season she was asked why her chickens were so late, and her quick reply was, "Because I could not get my hens to sit." She had to borrow hens to hatch out fairly early chicks. Selection of the pullets which show the least inclination to broodiness, and breeding from them is a means to this end. Care and vigilance is of course necessary. So do we find the 180-eggs-per-annum hen becoming more general, because only the best layers in a flock are put into the breeding pen, and care is taken that they are mated with a male from an undoubted prolific egg-laying parentage.

5. Farmers' wives who have successfully used incubators have told me that they would not return to hens as hatching mediums, one reason being that they

could not always get the broody hens when they wanted them. The incubator was always ready.

6. Mrs. Joseph Yuill, of Ramsay, near Carleton Place, Ont., well-known as a successful poultry-breeder, as well as maker of good butter, said, in a recent address before the Ottawa Poultry Association, that "An incubator was indispensable to the poultry-raiser who wanted chickens early in the season and of the same age." She hatched out in April last 101 chickens from 105 eggs, a fact which speaks volumes for her knowledge of managing her breeding stock, so as to have the strong germs to develop into so many chickens, and also for her handling of her incubator.

NO PREJUDICE AGAINST HENS AS SITTERS.

To show that I have not the slightest prejudice against the broody hen as a hatching medium, permit me to give the following extract from my Experimental Farm report for 1902, viz.: "As to the best means of hatching and rearing chickens, farmers and poultrymen are fast realizing that in order to have the early chickens, in requisite number and uniform age, artificial means are necessary. There is no intent to belittle the hen as a hatching medium. Doubtless she will be the favorite with those who desire only a limited number of chickens, and are not particular as to whether early- or late-hatched. But where one hundred chickens are desired early and at the same time, many more broody hens than are usually obtainable at that season would be required to give desirable results."

It will be seen from the foregoing that my advocacy of the artificial medium is only from a desire to place in the hands of our farmers the means of overcoming a difficulty often experienced in obtaining chickens early and at one time. If there is opportunity and inclination, the incubator can certainly be used again, but the chickens will be later, and when put on the market will not command such a high price as the earlier ones.

ARTIFICIAL INCUBATION AS A MEANS OF KEEPING THE BOYS AND GIRLS ON THE FARM.

Admittedly there is not much sentiment in catering to the demands of our exacting market, which calls for new-laid eggs in winter, and chickens of a superior quality and correct market type later in the season. There is, however, a phase of modern poultry-keeping that I have—whenever opportunity offered—always presented to farmer audiences, and perhaps you will allow me to offer it to the consideration of your numerous readers on this occasion. The extract is from a report of an address I had the pleasure of giving at a Farmers' Institute meeting in the pretty little village of Lanark, in the Riding of North Lanark, Ont., and which is as follows:

"The speaker, in introducing his subject, remarked on the number of boys and girls present. It was of the most vital importance to keep them on the farm, and poultry-keeping, if taken up in the right spirit, could be made an attractive and remunerative means of doing so, and in this way: The poultry-purchasing companies of Toronto were only too anxious at this season of the year (January) to make arrangements with the farmers for the supplying of from 100 to 250 chickens each, to be ready in the months of July and August. This would necessitate the use of incubators and brooders (which are successfully operated by many farmers' wives), in order to have the chickens in quantity and uniform size. The women and young people of the farm household quickly learn to manage incubators and brooders. The rearing of the chicks requires to be carefully attended to, in order to have the so much called for three or four months' old bird. April is the best time for the farmer to fill his incubator, so that he may have early May chicks, which, certainly, in this section, make the most satisfactory progress. But the farmer says, "I would like to get the chickens for the Toronto people, but I am a pretty busy man about the time the hatching and rearing should take place, and I am afraid I won't have time." Now is the opportunity to say to boy or girl, or both, "If you will hatch and rear the chickens the Toronto buyers want, I will give you a paying percentage of the profits." By so doing, the farmer will not only make money for himself and his family, but he may create a love for this department of farm work that may be a tie that will bind the boys and girls to the farm for good, and that is what we want to accomplish."

THE KIND OF INCUBATOR AND BROODER TO HAVE.

Incubators and brooders are now made easy to operate, satisfactory in results and reasonable in price. Select one of the most modern construction, and which embraces all the latest improvements. A convenient size for a farmer who wishes to hatch out 150 chicks at a time would be one of 200 or 220 egg capacity. If less chickens were desired, a smaller size would do, say 150 or 120 egg capacity. A good plan is to purchase a brooder, and if it is satisfactory make another like it. There should be no difficulty in so doing to a man handy with carpenter's tools. If a 220-egg capacity incubator is purchased, more than one brooder would be required to hold all the chickens of the hatch, should it be a good one. Experience has shown that only 50 chicks should be put into the brooder usually sent with an incubator of medium size.

Advantage must be taken of another opportunity to tell how to manage, so as to secure best results from the incubator.

A. G. GILBERT,

Exp. Farm, Ottawa.

Poultry Manager.

South Dakota Poultry.

A. Strub, a poultry dealer in Sioux Falls, S. D., says the Sioux Falls Argus Leader, purchased during two weeks in January about thirty tons of turkeys, chickens, ducks and geese from neighboring farmers for shipment to eastern markets. For the poultry, Strub paid the farmers of this vicinity an aggregate of about \$6,000, which is a neat sum to be distributed among the farmers at this time of year, when they do not have much of an income from any other source. The poultry purchased will make two carloads. The poultry industry is, year by year, becoming of more importance to the farmers of this part of the State.

Lime Cures Egg-eating.

One of our readers who is giving some attention to poultry keeping in connection with the regular work of the farm, informs us that the hint given in our columns some time ago by one of our correspondents has been worth several dollars to him already. This winter his hens had been well fed and comfortably housed, and had every appearance of laying hens, but no eggs were produced. He therefore decided to give them a little lime in the water, as advised by our contributor, and to his surprise several of the hens were laying within three days. All of the eggs are coming with firm, thick shells, and not a hen has attempted to eat her product. This, in this particular case, is quite remarkable, as in the flock is an old hen which has been kept for several years on account of her early-laying proclivities, but which has invariably succumbed to the egg-eating habit, unless prevented; but, so far, she shows no inclination to meddle with the eggs, although she has been laying for some weeks. The recommendation was simply to boil a piece of lime about the size of an egg in the fowls' drinking water.

Horticulture and Forestry.

Western Horticultural Society.

An important meeting of the directors of this society was held recently, at which it was decided to make a free distribution in the spring of plants to all members of the society. A list of hardy plants was selected, including fruits, flowers and ornamental shrubs, which it is believed will prove hardy in any part of Manitoba or the settled districts of the Territories, for distribution among the members. It was also decided to follow up the proposed plan of securing experimental stations throughout Manitoba and the Territories, where fruits and other plants, trees and shrubs can be tested for hardiness and general adaptability for growing here.

Any person interested in horticultural work is invited to become a member of the society, and any person joining now will share in the free distribution of trees, plants, etc., in the coming spring. To become a member for the year 1905, it is only necessary to send one dollar to Geo. Batho, Secretary Western Horticultural Society, Winnipeg. This pays all fees for the current year. In addition to the free-plant distribution, all members are entitled to receive, free of cost, all publications of the society, which include articles from our most experienced horticulturists, dealing with fruit-growing, floriculture, forestry, vegetable-growing, and all phases of horticultural work. These publications give the practical experience of our most successful horticulturists in their various branches, and, therefore, provide exactly the kind of information which is required by the people of Western Canada, as it is information suited to our particular climatic conditions.

The sole object of the society is to encourage horticultural work in Western Canada. The membership is composed of persons residing in all sections of Manitoba and the Territories.

A Pointer for Would-be Apple-growers

At the horticultural convention held a short time ago in Winnipeg, Manitoba's premier apple-grower, A. P. Stevenson, gave some valuable advice on the science and art of pomology. Specially noteworthy was his opinion that the seeds from apples grown in Manitoba should be carefully saved and planted in the fall, and from the seedlings could be selected, judged by the vigor and the large, smooth leaves, those likely to do well. In his opinion, the greatest success in Western apple-culture is to be expected from such seedlings. He also suggests that the summer and fall varieties be given the greatest attention, as such come on the market before the competition of the Ontario or B. C. winter varieties is on. Seedlings need to be protected in the fall from girdling by mice, and he finds the best results from earthing up around the trunk, and firming such well with the feet. Other methods have not proved satisfactory.

Notes on Seeds for the Alberta Garden

By Alar.

Many farmers, and I fear most of us are of the number, always have their most thrifty and beautiful gardens in mid-winter, in their mental vision. Then it is that the seed catalogues, with their beautiful illustrations and glowing descriptions, pour in upon us. They tell of new vegetables of wonderful yield and quality, and we are quite persuaded that a fine garden is the easiest thing in the world to have if we only get the right variety of seeds. Our enthusiasm is quite apt to hold out till the seeds are well up in May, and then—alas!

But May is not here yet, so let us choose our seeds and plan our gardens now. If you are still in debt you had better pass by the novelty pages, with their gold mines of wealth. If you are one of those happy few with no debts to worry you, you can afford to experiment all you wish, and, perhaps, in the long run, you may find enough really good things to pay you. It is well, however, to remember that new and wonderful kinds do not thrive under neglect any more than the old stand-bys.

However, a higher price should not stand in the way of purchasing seeds of known merit. For example, I would not hesitate to pay twenty cents for a packet of Early Snowball cauliflower seed, in preference to the five cents I paid for an inferior variety last year. Poor, impure seed is dear at any price, and the seed-buyer must be constantly on the lookout to get good seed. I have found it preferable to send off to some reliable seed firm, if such can be found, for my seeds, rather than to buy them at the local stores, though if your local dealer is thoroughly honest, there is no fault to be found with the latter, except that if you put off your buying till seeding time you run the risk of not finding the varieties you wish. However, the fact remains that the local dealer is sometimes either lacking that saving grace of honesty or ignorant of rural matters. I well remember the Western farmer's wife, and mother of several flower-loving children, who paid a visit to some friends in the east. Her friends kept a general store, and upon her return home they sent a quantity of flower seeds in packets to the children. What rejoicing there was in that household over those seeds! The children had probably never seen so many flower seeds before, but their rejoicing died an early death, for never a seed grew. They had, doubtless, been kept in the store for several years, and the donors knew their gift had no value, save in appearance.

Many garden seeds should be strictly fresh, though peas are said to yield better from two-year-old seed. But the seed should be fresh when it comes into the gardener's hands, so that he may be able to estimate how long he can keep each variety before sowing. It would be convenient for the gardener if the year it was ripened was printed upon each package of seeds.

There is always a query in the average farm household as to how much seed of each variety they will need. Of course very much depends upon the individual tastes, for whereas some families would consume fifty heads of cabbage and one bushel of carrots, others would almost reverse the order, so each family must be a criterion unto itself; but I will give you a few notes from one small Central Alberta garden of 1904, which I judged to have been an average year, and you may find it a helpful guide in ordering your seeds. Any thrifty housekeeper should keep enough account of her affairs to be able to tell about how much of each vegetable her family will be apt to consume during the year. For instance, if they want two bushels of parsnips, she might need to put in four times as much seed and ground as was devoted to parsnips in this garden for it contained only one-eighth of an acre, and was fairly well tended. It supplied all the vegetables a family of two and some hired help needed.

Perhaps half of an ordinary package of seeds was used of each of the following varieties: cabbage, cauliflower, celery, kohlrabi, Swiss chard, beet, parsley, lettuce and summer turnip. One package of parsnip seed was used, nearly an ounce of beet seed, about an ounce of ruta-baga seed, one package of Australian brown onion seed, and two pounds of yellow Dutch sets. The onions grew to a good size and furnished fried onions for at least four meals a week all the fall, and until the last of January. About an ounce of radish seed was sowed at various times during the summer.

The rows were forty feet long and apportioned as follows:

Rows.	Seed.	Produced.
1.	Cauliflower—20 heads, medium size.	
1.	Celery—50 bunches.	
1.	Parsnip—one-half bushel.	
1/2.	Kohl-rabi—not measured.	
1/2.	Early turnips—3 1/2 bushels.	
1 1/2.	Cabbage—30 heads averaging 9 pounds.	
6.	Wrinkled peas—5 bushels well-filled pods.	
2.	Beets—2 bushels.	
9.	Ruta-baga—18 bushels.	
3.	Carrots—2 1/2 bushels.	

The peas were planted in double rows, each double row taking half a pint of seed for forty feet. I see the catalogues mention one pint of seed to fifty feet of drill, but that probably allows for the larger-seeded peas, or, possibly, more seed is needed elsewhere than in Alberta. The half pint to forty feet of drill made a very thrifty growth in the garden mentioned. The varieties were Notts' Excelsior, Horsford's Market Garden, McLean's Little Gem, and some others. The rest of the garden was planted to potatoes, flowers, etc. The seed, potatoes, etc., cost \$2.00, and, without counting anything but the lowest market prices, the one-eighth of an acre yielded over \$20.00, or \$16.00 after rent and all expenses were paid.

This garden is only what anyone with pluck and intelligence can do here in Alberta in any average year, and on a larger scale, and far better might be done in regard to prices, etc. I am not telling this to induce anyone to go into gardening for profit, but simply to show what the profit to the family may be from a fair garden.

Too many farmers look upon the garden as a needless expense, instead of a paying investment, and their cooks and families suffer thereby. One dollar's worth of garden seeds is a mountain in some eyes, and yet a farmer does not hesitate to pay \$1.00 for seed grain for every \$8.00 of net gain. Indeed, many a farmer here in Alberta in 1904 spent \$1.00 for seed oats for less than \$5.00 of net gain.

Now, take the matter of garden peas, the seed at from twenty-five cents to forty-five cents per quart seems dear to many farmers, and I have known families that were fond of peas to go without them rather than pay so much for seed. But even peas make fully as large a net gain, compared to price of seed, as oats, and they are a luxury that no family who like them should do without, especially here in Alberta, where they do so well. Onions, also, are always high here, and as sets make a surer and larger crop than seeds. One should not stop to count the price of sets, for they will pay, unless the hens eat them up.

Events of the World.

Canadian.

Fifty Russian Hebrew refugees, who deserted from the Russian army, arrived at Quebec on February 11th. They will go in the spring to the Northwest Territories.

A member of the Tasmania House of Assembly is in Canada, making investigations as to the opening of fresh avenues of trade between Canada and the colonies at the Antipodes.

The Canadian Northern will renew 900 miles of railway with 250,000 new ties this coming season. The work will begin with the first open weather, and will be pushed so as to be completed before the big wheat rush begins.

British and Foreign.

Another large diamond, weighing 334 carats, was found near Pretoria lately.

Relations between the United States and Venezuela have become so strained that a war is feared.

The sixth session of the first Parliament of King Edward's reign was opened by the King on February 14th.

The Japanese steamer Natori Gawa collided with the harbor works at Osaka and sank, 94 persons being drowned.

The French Chamber of Deputies will push the bill for separation of church and state to its passage as quickly as possible.

A British squadron, under command of Rear-Admiral Prince Louis of Battenburg, will visit America in October. It will stop for a short time at Newport, New York, and Annapolis.

Owing to a disagreement between President Roosevelt and the U. S. Senate, the ratification of the arbitration treaties between the United States and various European powers has been indefinitely postponed.

A most important archaeological discovery has been made near the famous ruins of Karnak, in Upper Egypt, in the form of a pit filled with statues and monuments in bronze and stone, all of which bear historical inscriptions.

The steamer City of Panama reports a strange experience off the west coast of Central America. She sailed for miles through a sea covered with masses of vegetation, trees and dead animals. It is supposed that the floating mass was cast upon the waters by some gigantic volcanic disturbance on the coast.

The strike at St. Petersburg is over, and all the men have returned to work. At Lodz further conflicts between the troops and the crowd occurred on February

12th, over forty being killed and about two hundred wounded. The first step towards concession has been made by the Government, in that the wages in all the Government shops have been increased, also that of the railway employees, by fifteen to twenty per cent.

General Lew Wallace, author of the famous "Ben Hur," is dead. He was born at Brookville, Indiana, in 1827, and for many years of his life had a most chequered career, serving, with much credit to himself, in the Mexican and Civil wars. In 1880 "Ben Hur," which has since been translated into a dozen languages, was published. His other works are "A Fair God" and "The Prince of India."

Grand Duke Sergius, Governor-General of Moscow, was assassinated in Moscow on Feb. 17th. His death was not unexpected, even by himself, as he had received several messages from the Terrorists, telling him that the end was near. Since the strikes of a month ago he had remained in the Kremlin for safety, and was just leaving it for the Governor-General's palace, in order to be better under care of the police, when the fatal bomb was thrown under his carriage. A moment later the fragments of his body were gathered up from the snow. Duke Sergius was an uncle of the Czar, and exercised tremendous influence at court. He was also the Czar's brother-in-law, and was connected by marriage with the King of England, his wife being Elizabeth of Hesse, daughter of Princess Alice, sister of the King. The tragedy has caused the greatest excitement in Russia, where it is looked upon as but a step further toward revolution. General Trepoff, whose life has also been threatened, has not left his quarters since the assassination.

Recent despatches from St. Petersburg confirm the report that peace negotiations between Japan and Russia are under way. The terms under which Russia is willing to conclude the war are given as follows:

"Corea to be placed under Japanese suzerainty.

"Port Arthur and the Liaotung Peninsula to be ceded to Japan.

"Vladivostok to be declared a neutral port, with an open door.

"The eastern Chinese railroad to be placed under neutral international administration.

"Manchuria as far north as Harbin to be restored as an integral part of the Chinese empire."

What the nature of Japan's demands will be remains to be seen, although it is stated that she will require no inconsiderable indemnity in consideration of the tremendous loss the country has suffered in upholding principles which, it appears, Russia is now ready to recognize. . . . In Manchuria skirmishing continues, and considerable loss of life has been reported. The Japanese, assisted by Chinese bandits, are now said to be making systematic attempts to cut the line of communication back of the Russian army, and should this prove successful a new and serious danger will threaten Kuropatkin's legions, whose supplies even now are not coming in rapidly enough, owing to the fact that the Great Siberian Railway is giving way under the strain to which it has been subjected. In the meantime, the Japanese army is rapidly concentrating at Liaoyang, where the staffs of Field Marshal Oyama, and Generals Kuroki, Oku and Nogi have assembled.

Provincial Autonomy.

The first steps toward granting provincial autonomy to the Northwest Territories were taken in the House of Commons on February 22nd, when the autonomy bill was introduced by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in a lengthy and comprehensive speech. The details show that the two Provinces, which will be known as Alberta and Saskatchewan, will extend north to the 60th parallel, which is the northern boundary of British Columbia, east to the Manitoba boundary and a projection thereof, and that the division of the two will be formed by the 110th meridian, which passes a short distance east of the present Alberta boundary. Roughly speaking, Alberta will comprise the present Territory of Alberta and half of Athabasca, and Saskatchewan will embrace Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and the remaining half of Athabasca. Large as these two Provinces will be, comprising 550,347 square miles, they leave a territory of about the same area still unorganized to the north. Edmonton will be the provisional capital of Alberta, and Regina of Saskatchewan. These are estimated to be at present about 250,000 souls in each Province. The financial terms show that the new Provinces have been generously treated. The payments at first will amount to \$1,320,375 each per year, to be increased by \$45,000 on a sliding scale, as population and land values increase. This will include a payment of five per cent. on a debt allowance of \$8,197,500, corresponding to the rate paid other Provinces; a subsidy of 80 cents per head on 250,000 people, to be increased as the census justifies until 800,000 is reached, as well as the compensation for the land retained by the Government, 25,000,000 acres at \$1.50 per acre. The arrangement regarding separate schools will be the same as that which at present obtains in the Territories.

Field Notes.

The Manitoba Government has purchased a farm of 185 acres from T. A. Newman, of Portage la Prairie, for the purpose of providing work for the inmates of the gaol and reformatory.

A press report says Mr. J. Obed Smith, of Winnipeg, has been in London, making arrangements with Lord Rothschild to establish several colonies of Jews in Manitoba and the Northwest.

Royal L., a gelding owned by a resident of Winnipeg, trotted a half mile on a straight-away ice track on the 15th in 1.03½. This is said to be the fastest half mile on ice in Canada.

A reader asks, "Why should not every rural school in Canada utilize weeds as an object lesson, the pupils being taught to recognize them at sight, and to know their habits, so that they will understand how to prevent their spread?"

Sweden has a law requiring the planting of two trees for every one cut down. If every Canadian farmer made a practice of doing likewise, a few climatic and other problems might be solved in a comparatively easy manner.

"It has been demonstrated time and again that it pays in actual increased flow of milk to groom the cows. . . . Use a soft brush at first; later, a stiffer brush or even curry may be used, and the cows will enjoy the operation."—[Farm Stock Journal.

"Never hatch an egg from lazy hens that produce few eggs and these only during the warm spring months. As breeders, use from the eggs from hens that are prolific egg producers as pullets, profitable egg producers as hens, with vitality, and feed the same to a capacity fully equal to the strain."—[Mass. Plowman.

"No life is so wholesome as that upon the farm to those who are prepared for it. The aim of agricultural instruction should be to open the eyes of children to the attractiveness of rural life. It should lead the children to appreciate the privileges of their healthful farm homes. It should teach them to observe more keenly, developing their power to see the beauties in nature. The success of the farmer in handling soils, etc., depends upon his keenness of observation. Children should be taught the fundamental laws regarding nature."—[Prof. Jones, Vermont University.

Mr. W. A. Read, who recently returned to St. Paul, Minn., from Alaska, is of the opinion that the profits of Alaska will in future depend not only on its gold, but also to some extent on the fertility of its soil. "Wheat," he says, "can be grown in a large part of the valley of the Yukon. The soil is very fertile for 1,500 miles along the river, and in the short summer vegetation is luxuriant. The fact that the sun shines all day and most of the night during the summer months helps the development of all kinds of plant life, and while the valley of the Yukon will never supply the world with bread or anything of that sort, wheat sufficient for the needs of a limited population, such as Alaska will always have, can be grown on Alaskan soil."

The N.-W. T. Department of Agriculture Never Sleeps.

The Dept. of Agriculture, at Regina, have mapped out a plan of campaign on an extensive scale, by which the gospel of up-to-date agriculture and improvement of live stock will form a large part. The farmers of the country, especially the younger men, cannot afford to miss the meetings during the month of March, which will culminate in fat-stock shows at Regina in April, and Calgary in May. The dates, points to be visited, and the lecturers and instructors to be used are listed in our advertising columns.

The various acts of the Department, a few of which we recite below, should cause every farmer to enthusiastically co-operate with the Department in its grand work. The stallion ordinance, the experimental work through the agricultural societies, the stock-judging schools, and the institution of the first public milling and baking tests in Canada, all warrant the assertion that Dr. Elliott and his deputies never sleep.

A farming community that has suffered by the neglect of its Department of Agriculture can appreciate what lucky fellows the residents in the N.-W. T. are. It's up to the lucky fellows to show their appreciation. The good work being done is no more expensive to them than the neglect has been to Manitobans, who, by the way, are hoping for better things.

The Renaissance of Manitoba Farmers' Institutes is Approaching.

With the coming of spring is to be dispelled the lethargy that afflicted many of the Farmers' Institutes and agricultural societies of Manitoba. The Deputy-Minister of Agriculture is planning to make the Institutes more interesting and helpful, and will use such aids as the travelling dairy and the stereopticon, stock-judging demonstrations, instruction in judging of grain and vegetables, and debates on farm practices and principles. The opening gun of the campaign was fired last week, when the agricultural societies' representatives convened in Winnipeg. The field work will start soon after seeding.

Soil Moisture a Debated Subject.

The Manitoba Department of Agriculture inaugurated a new departure in connection with Farmers' Institute work, at Stonewall, on the evening of the 17th ultimo, by the holding of a debate upon the subject: Resolved, that the generally-accepted theories of soil moisture with regard to absorption and capillary attraction are erroneous. Mr. A. Campbell, of Argyle, the originator of the idea of debates upon agricultural subjects at Farmers' Institutes, took the affirmative, and demonstrated the impossibility of soil absorbing moisture from the atmosphere in dry seasons, and also claimed that what scientists commonly called capillary attraction, or the movement of moisture in the interstices of the soil, was more properly called molecular movement, or the power of water to move by virtue of the attraction of the soil for it in its liquid or fluid state, and that this movement was in proportion to the firmness and fineness of the soil, and the amount of humus it contained. He also demonstrated the effect of the sun in the movement of moisture in the vaporous state toward the surface. The negative side of the resolution was defended by Mr. A. P. Ketchen, of Winnipeg, who admitted the unsoundness of the absorption theory, claiming that it long ago had been discredited, and that molecular movement was but another name for capillary attraction. The action of moisture in soils was demonstrated by experiments with different samples of soils, which showed that there was a relation between the movement of moisture and the fineness and firmness of the land. The practical lessons brought out by the debate were that the firmer the soil the more readily moisture moved from below upward to the feeding ground of crops, and by interrupting this movement by means of harrowing, moisture could be retained for the use of plants instead of being dissipated by evaporation. By this it was demonstrated that on fall plowing only light cultivation should be given in the spring; spring plowing should be firm by the use of a packer or roller, and that the crop should be harrowed even after the grain is up, when there is no danger of the soil drifting.

The meeting was conducted by Mr. W. J. Black, Deputy-Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba, who had associated with him the officers and directors of the Rockwood Agricultural Society, and several of the leading public men of Stonewall. The success of the meeting demonstrated that educational work conducted on the lines of a debate can be made most interesting and helpful.

Outside Examinations Allowed by Manitoba 'Varsity.

The University of Manitoba Council, at a recent meeting adopted a syllabus for a commercial course, appointed examiners for the coming examinations, and attended to the question of outside examinations, reported in the Telegram as follows:

"The discussion as to the holding of university examinations at points outside of Winnipeg arose upon a communication from Principal McDiarmid, of Brandon College, asking for the holding of a first and second year science examinations at Brandon in the spring, and also for the holding of third and fourth year examinations in philosophy at the same place. A great many members gave expression to the opinion that if the University definitely recognized the principle of allowing outside examinations at one point, it would be compelled to allow them everywhere, with the result that conditions would become impossible. Several held that matriculation examinations should be the only ones ever allowed at outside points. The situation was finally met by a compromise, it being decided to permit Brandon to have third and fourth year philosophy examinations for this year, and first and second year science examinations till 1907, or until the students who started under the misapprehension had completed their work. With this exception, it is not intended to allow examinations involving practical work at any outside points in the future.

"A committee was appointed, consisting of the members of the board of studies, the principals of the arts colleges, Dr. Bryce and Dr. Chown, to consider the whole question of the advisability of allowing outside examinations higher than the second year."

[Ed. Note.—This question was brought before our readers editorially a few issues ago, and although the University has made some changes (which, by the way, they affirm are temporary) in line with our contention, they yet show a decidedly narrow and sectional spirit. Matriculation examinations should be held in Brandon, Killarney, Birtle, Neepawa, Dauphin, and the Brandon College should get decent treatment. The fear of other colleges demanding similar privileges at outside points is a phantom one, and is only meant to be as a red herring to hide the animus of the four denominational colleges in Winnipeg against a sister institution.]

N.-W. T. Institutes and Stock-judging Schools.

The following places are billed to receive lectures and work in stock-judging by the N.-W. T. Department of Agriculture lecturers during March: Creelman, 7th; Stoughton, 8th; Arcola, 9th; Carlyle, 10th and 11th; Alameda, 13th and 14th; Carnduff, 15th and 16th; Gainsboro, 17th and 18th. The two-day sessions being for stock-judging.

Mexican Cattle.

In an interview with Mr. George Lane, the following was elicited re the importation of Mexican cattle into Canada: There have been about 14,000 head of cattle imported, and from my present knowledge they are doing well. In some sections we find that the loss from winters among these cattle is very light, in others very hard, but it is my opinion that the Mexican cattle will stand more punishment on the ranges than the barnyard-bred cattle, although they are not as good quality in beef, nor as large. I am inclined to think that they will make as much money as the Eastern-bred cattle imported on the ranges. Now, as for overstocking the ranges. We have had hundreds of thousands of acres of grass burned up and destroyed every year, which should have been utilized by stock. Now these native range cattle which stand the winters better than the Eastern cattle will pay better to raise, and they sell at a smaller price than any of the beef types of the Eastern-bred, as I consider the loss has been so great on the Eastern-bred cattle going to the Western ranges. I am going to say here, in close figures, that there has been very little difference in which one makes the most money for the rancher, as the loss on the Eastern-bred animal is so much greater than on the Mexican, that the Mexican makes it up in that way. Now, in the breeding of these cattle, my experience in Montana was that the Texas and Mexican breeding cattle were the most successful that we ever had. My experience in the Territory since '84 has been that the Texas cows were the best breeders we ever had. They stood the winters better, and cared for their calves better. Of our cattle which were exported from this country in '87, the principal part were bred from half-breed Texas cattle. A large percentage of the first cattle imported into this country were half-breed Texas and Mexican cattle. The first were imported by Senator Cochrane, the half of them coming up in '82 also by the Stewart ranch, which was situated on Pincher Creek in the same year. The next large herds imported were by Stimpson, for the Allan ranch, in '82, and in '83 and '84 John R. Craig imported large herds for the Oxley Ranch. Now these cattle were principally bred up from Mexican-Texas cattle, with the best beef types of imported stock from the East. They were the foundation of our breeding stock in the Territories then. The cattlemen of the Western States started with Mexican cattle, and these were brought up from Texas and Mexico, and were half-breeds. Now the Mexican cattle brought into this country would be exactly the same as those imported by the large ranchers in '82 and '86, which our first cattle started of. I am of the opinion that they are better adapted to the climate of this country than our Eastern-bred cattle. My reasons for this are that we have probably the best natural grass in Alberta that is known in any place in the world, although the Mexican and the Texan both claim theirs the best. The proof for our Alberta grass is that steers shipped from Mexico to northern climates, at the same age as the northern steer, will gain four hundred pounds on the native bred steer. Now, I know this to be a fact, that the average four-year-old steer in Mexico weighs eight hundred pounds; by taking him in New Mexico he will weigh one thousand pounds at the same age. Take the same steer into Colorado and Wyoming, and he goes out weighing from 1,100 to 1,150 pounds; the same steer taken into northern parts of Montana would go out weighing from 1,200 to 1,250 pounds. Although we have never had them tested in the Territories, we have every reason to believe that they would make the same increased gain by bringing them farther north, and the quality will be good. I consider that the very best beef strains should be crossed on our Mexican cattle, and then the quality of beef from them is good, and the proof of this is that these cattle sell on all the big markets. I feel that the few Mexican cattle imported into this country make very little difference with the price of beef here, as the population is growing faster than the production of beef cattle.

A Suggestion to the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

The following resolution was introduced to the Shorthorn section of the breeders' convention held in Winnipeg last week:

Whereas, it is yearly becoming increasingly evident that top bulls of the Shorthorn breed are getting harder to get; and

Whereas, the competition of such opulent buyers as the Argentine men and titled Englishmen still further limits the choice of high-class bulls in Great Britain by Canadians wishing to introduce fresh blood; and

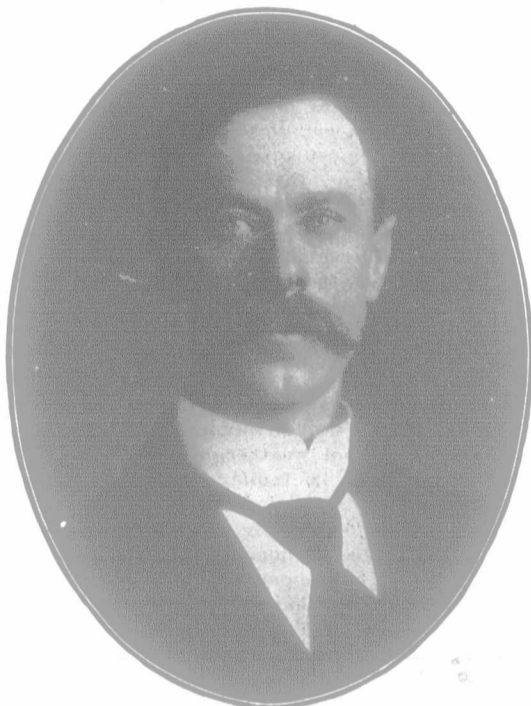
Whereas, many of the best British Shorthorns today, including many prizewinners, both males and females, are ineligible under our herdbook restrictions from being used in Canadian herds; and

Whereas, all students of the laws of breeding of improved live stock are of one opinion, viz., that it is not wise to narrow the stream of improved blood;

Therefore, be it resolved, that we, the Shorthorn breeders of Manitoba, respectfully suggest to and urge upon the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, that they remove the present barrier against some of the best British Shorthorns, and make easier the improvement of our Canadian Shorthorn herds, by changing the requirements of the rule that all British Shorthorns shall trace to Vol. 20, Coates' Herdbook, to read Vol. 30, Coates', and that five or ten years hence the mark shall be volume 35 or 40 Coates', and so on, similarly, at set periods, depending whether a quinquennial or decennial period be decided upon.

Some Live-stock Convention Resolutions.

At the annual meetings of the Cattle, Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations, held in Winnipeg last week, which were well attended, a full report of which will appear in our next issue, the convention unanimously declared in favor of nationalization of all Canadian pedigree records of pure-bred stock. Resolutions were passed seeking the restriction of the importation of Mexican cattle; and approving enrollment of stallions with the Department of Agriculture, as in the Territories, and asking for similar legislation for Manitoba. A resolution was also adopted condemning the present method of seed distribution by the experimental farms.



Hon. Nelson Monteith, B. S. A., M. P. P.
Minister of Agriculture for Ontario.

Ontario's New Minister of Agriculture.

Samuel Nelson Monteith, B.S.A., M.P.P., has been chosen by the new Premier of Ontario as his Minister of Agriculture. He is a farmer's son, and a farmer, a native of Perth Co., Ont., where he was born 41 years ago. His parents were Irish, but the family is of Scotch origin. He is a nephew of Andrew Monteith, who represented Perth in the House of Commons at the time of Confederation. He has had experience as an officer in all the municipal and agricultural organizations of his county, doing good work as a Farmers' Institute speaker. He graduated as a B.S.A. from the Ontario Agricultural College in 1890, and was President and Member of the Board of Control of the Ontario and Experimental Union. He has been a remarkably progressive and successful farmer, and will throw his influence strongly in favor of agricultural education.

B. C. Denizens Show Interest in the Dominion Show.

The Victoria, B. C., Times states that the suggestion has been made to postpone the local show and fair for 1905, so as to aid the New Westminster people make the Dominion Show a bigger success than ever; it being also suggested that if this is done, the compliment be returned next year by New Westminster dropping its show in 1906—a proviso which stamps the suggestion as a very selfish one and not in the interests of B. C. agriculture. There is certainly room for a good show on the mainland and on the Island. It is about time the B. C. men cut out the petty jealousy between the two sections; as Canadians and residents in B. C. they should rise above it. The New Westminster show, despite the statement of a few irresponsible and biased persons, is well run, and is each year a success [it is well to remember that shows are not expected to pile up big surpluses] and a great benefit to the agriculture of the Province, and is also to be congratulated because it religiously refrains from the use of political pets masquerading as expert judges.

Calgary will Have a Horse Show.

A meeting of the Territorial Horse-breeders' Association was recently held in Calgary for the purpose of making arrangements for the holding of a horse fair in connection with the fourth annual stallion show which has hitherto been held in conjunction with the May cattle sale. After considerable discussion it was decided to proceed to arrange for the holding of a horse fair and stallion show on April 4th, 5th and 6th. When the plans have become more definite it is expected that the event will partake of the nature of a regular horse show, with classes for all kinds of driving, riding and breeding horses, and will also provide the convenience of marketing. Entries close on March 20th with the Secretary, C. W. Peterson, Calgary.

A Conference of Men Interested in Dealings in Grain.

The representatives of the G.-G.'s of Manitoba and N.-W. T. met the representatives of the transportation companies—the Winnipeg Board of Trade, Grain Dealers' Association, Inspector Horn and Warehouse Commissioner Castle—in conference last month to discuss the following matters: Making Winnipeg an order-point and sample market; the appointment of a sub-committee of the Standards Board; the formation of a permanent board of appeal, and for information how the samples were obtained from which the grades were made, and also the use of the inspection machinery by the mixing elevators (see editorial in this issue).

After full discussion, the conference was of the opinion that the time had not yet arrived when legislation to bring about an order-point and sample market at Winnipeg was desirable. Mr. Wm. Whyte (C. P. R.) said that, in his opinion, the making of Winnipeg an order-point would not be of any direct benefit to the producers of wheat, and as there were no very large milling interests established, he could not see that the establishing of an order-point would be of benefit to anyone. He made a strong point of the wisdom of the farmers in striving to place a high uniform grade of wheat on the foreign markets.

[Ed. note.—It might be advisable for the two grain-growers' organizations to combine in sending a first-class man to Great Britain to study the workings of the grain markets, interview the millers and get samples over there.]

The feeling seems to be that the mixing elevators, etc., would open the way to Yankee methods of skinning the farmer and lowering the wheat grades, which most men are said to be opposed to. It is pointed out that while the U. S. men have a home market large enough to consume their wheat, Canadians have to consider the British Market, where Australia, Argentina and Russia are strong rivals. The following resolution re car inspection for the benefit of mixing elevators was dropped. The meeting, not being unanimous, "resolves that, in the opinion of this conference, when a car of wheat from any source is once submitted for inspection and sampled for grading by any official of the Inspection Department, such car shall be considered officially inspected, even though the certificate has not been issued by the Chief Inspector."

The grain-growers' representatives mentioned the existing prejudice against the Survey Board; they being members of the Grain Exchange, and also because such surveys were held in Mr. Horn's office.

The question of a permanent survey board was introduced by W. R. Saunderson, of Indian Head, his reason for the resolution being that the farmers would have more confidence in a permanent board and would make use of it more freely.

W. R. Motherwell, in speaking to the resolution, said that a suspicion now existed, owing to the personnel of the Board being all grain dealers.

W. H. McWilliams, speaking in defence of the present system, said the Survey Board, when called together, did not know whether the wheat belonged to an elevator, a member of the Exchange, or was farmers' wheat; neither did they know the inspection made by Mr. Horn. They were, therefore, entirely unbiased in their decision, which was made purely on the merits of the wheat.

Mr. Horn thought the present system was the most workable.

The resolution was finally carried in the following form: "That, in the opinion of this conference, there should be a permanent salaried survey board, consisting of three properly-qualified members, one of whom should be appointed from among the producers."

Regarding the collection of samples, the Chief Inspector sends out to the different districts a request to some prominent man (in future, why not to the local Grain-Growers' Association, where such exist?) to procure samples and forward same, using all carefulness and despatch possible; such representative samples to be of two bushels each.

Opinions of Farmers re 5-Bushel Seed Distribution by Exp. Farms.

I think it is one, if not the best way for farmers to get good, clean seed. I greatly approve of the selling of as much as 10 bushels to one farmer, as it enables him to get enough for seed quickly and not so much mixing.

W. J. MUTCH.
Crystal City.

I got six bushels Red Eye wheat. I am still growing the same wheat, and find it all right. I always keep the best wheat I have got for seed, and clean it through the mill twice with a coarse sieve to take out all the small wheat. I take 50 per cent. of it, and the same way with oats.

JAS. MILNE.

Mr. Milne also observes: I got four bushels of Banner oats the same time; they proved the best I have grown. Several of the neighbors have got the seed from me.

I think it is the only way for the farmers of Manitoba to get pure, reliable seed. The crop from the seed got was superior to any I ever had.

Glenboro, J. CASLICK.

I consider it of great value to the country that reliable seed can be purchased at the Experimental Farm.

D. W. McCAIG.
Portage la Prairie.

New Westminster Gets Busy Over the Dominion Show.

The decision of the Federal Government to allot the \$50,000 to New Westminster in 1905 for a Dominion Exhibition has borne fruit, and Manager W. H. Keary and his staff of whole-souled directors are hustling every day to make the show a big success.

The nominations for judges were made, according to the Vancouver Province, as follows: Heavy horses, W. J. Black, B.S.A., Winnipeg; Robert Ness, Howick, P.Q.; Robt. Miller, Stouffville, Ont. Light horses, Dr. Rutherford, Ottawa; R. Graham, Claremont, Ont. Beef breeds of cattle, Wm. Duthie, Tarves, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and John Gardhouse, Highfield, Ont.; and J. C. Snell, live-stock editor "Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont., and Geo. Clemons, St. George, Ont., on dairy cattle. For sheep, Dr. Hopkins, of this paper, has been selected, along with John Jackson, of Abingdon, Ont.; and in the list to judge swine are Prof. Grisdale; Thos. Teasdale, Concord, Ont.; Jas. Bray, Portage la Prairie, and Jas. Brethour. Sharp Butterfield was suggested for poultry.

The stockmen of the prairie should get ready with the horses, cattle, sheep and swine. The stock show is to be held the first week in October. The estimate of finances is \$165,000, to be divided as follows: For prizes, the manager bargains on paying out \$35,000; for the grounds and buildings, \$25,000; for attractions, \$20,000, and for advertising, \$10,000; while the grant to the Manufacturers' Associations will amount to \$17,000; totalling \$105,000.

It was unanimously decided to hold a stock-judging competition this year, which should be open to farmers' sons under thirty-five years of age, for which Joseph Reichenbach, Esq., has donated a gold medal. A silver cup is offered by the B. C. Fruit-growers' Association for the best commercial display of fruit. Entrance fees, it is expected, will be the same as charged at Winnipeg in 1904, viz: One dollar for cattle, fifty cents for sheep and pigs, and twenty-five cents for poultry. Membership tickets will cost \$3 this year for the general public, while exhibitors paying more than \$1 in entrance fees will pay only \$2 for theirs. Exhibitors will be permitted to have one attendant for every five animals exhibited in classes A and B, and on every ten in C and D, who will be admitted for fifty cents while the stock show lasts. Attendants in the buildings will pay \$1 for their tickets.

Lay up Some Ice.

The first month of spring is here, and the man who has not got up his supply of ice cannot afford to procrastinate any longer. The packing of ice is a simple operation; locate the pile where the water will drain away from it, put about a foot of chaff under it, pack the sides with about the same thickness of chaff, keeping the packing in place with a frame of poles or boards, cover the pile with chaff and a rough roof, and one of the greatest comforts will be insured for the hot summer weather.

The farmer with the icehouse well filled with congealed water is in a good position to care for cream and butter as it should be. Cream, to be marketed satisfactorily, must be sweet, and the buttermaker getting sour cream has half the work he should control taken out of his hands, consequently he cannot make as good an article—a strong argument in favor of local creameries and frequent deliveries of cream.

The N.-W. A. A. A. Decides its Fair Dates.

The Northwestern Agriculture and Arts Association, at Neepawa, will hold their annual show the last two days of June and July 1st. This association has good buildings, a new track, and is determined to spread its influence abroad.

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Markets.

Messrs. Thompson, Sons & Co. say: The changes in the American visible supply continue to be much about the same as they were last year. Although the world's shipments are running larger than a year ago, the exports from America are not half as large as last year, thus showing that although America is not exporting as largely as usual, the supply for Europe is being kept up by other countries. This phase of the trade has a great influence on prices, for had Europe required to come to America for wheat to the same extent as in other years, prices on this side would easily have been higher. During the week there has been a marked absence of general news calculated to advance the price of wheat, but there has also been as little to bear it down. The speculative part of the trade in the American markets has, however, awakened to new life, and shorts in the May option have been forced to cover at steadily advancing prices. The situation in this respect has become artificial, and it is not possible to guess what movements it may make from day to day, but in time it will run its course, and unless serious crop failures develop to cause the prospect of small or moderate supplies for the future, prices for actual wheat will almost surely decline in the long run. We have no hesitation, therefore, in saying to holders of wheat, that it is prudent business to dispose of their holdings at present comparatively high prices. Latest crop news from different parts of the world is of a normal character for the time of year. The American winter wheat has generally a good snow covering, and is considered to be in fair condition. In Europe the crop is under winter conditions, and no serious complaint comes from any quarter, although the crop in some countries is not so encouraging as in others. Indian prospects are not so favorable lately, owing to too much wet and cool weather. It is now about the beginning of harvest in India, so that steady warm weather is needed. Argentine and Australia are now shipping freely, if not heavily, and Russia and India continue to put afloat comparatively large quantities, so that the supply to importing countries is being kept up on a larger scale than anticipated. The visible supply decreased 881,000 bushels last week, against a decrease of 408,000 bushels the previous week, and a decrease of 982,000 bushels same week last year. The world's shipments were 9,888,000 bushels, against 9,632,000 bushels the previous week and 9,344,000 bushels last year. The visible supply, according to Bradstreet's, increased 782,000 bushels, against an increase of 5,293,000 bushels the previous week, and an increase of 217,000 bushels last year. We presume the large increase shown in world's visible for week before last results through the adjustment of figures of actual stocks at the first of the month.

We consider the trade in and the outlook for Manitoba wheat is very healthy; there seems no artificial situation in it, but a steady demand for the cash wheat at present prices. At the same time, we are informed that the demand for flour has fallen off somewhat. There seems to be some doubt as to the arrangements for the drawback of the duty on foreign wheat going into the States being allowed, as the Senate appears likely to disapprove of them and prevent their consummation. We do not consider it will make much difference to our wheat market whether the drawback goes into force or not. In the meantime, the movement of wheat to the States has practically ceased. Current values of our wheat are as follows, viz.: No. 1 northern, \$1; No. 2 northern, 98c.; No. 3 northern, 92c.; No. 4 extra, 85c.; No. 4 wheat, 82c.; No. 5 wheat, 70c.; spot or March delivery; in store, Fort William or Port Arthur.

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Oats—Steady, at 35c. to 36c. for No. 2 white; No. 3, 34c. to 35c.; feed grades, 33c.

Hay—Baled, new, in car lots, \$5 to \$6 a ton.

MILL FEEDS AND PRODUCE.

Bran and Shorts—Steady, at \$13 and \$15 respectively.

Flour—No change in flour prices; best Hungarian patents being \$2.95; strong bakers', \$2.15.

Potatoes—70c. per bushel.

Dressed Meats—Market said to be overloaded with poor stuff. Beef, 5c. to 6c.; mutton, 7c. to 8c.; hogs, 6c.

Butter—An advance a few days ago of 1c. to 2c. was the result of stiffening in Eastern markets, creamery being quoted at 27c. for solids, and 28c. for bricks; the dairy article ranging from 10c. to 20c. Good buttermakers selling in the country towns should be able to contract for the year at 17c. to 20c.

Eggs—Strictly fresh brought 30c.; storage, 24c. to 26c. A fall in prices can be looked for early as spring opens.

Hides—6c. to 7c. a pound.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle—Fancy stuff is in demand, and the prices rule somewhat better, but are yet below a mark showing a fair margin of profit to the feeder. Good butchers' are \$3 to \$3.25; lower grades, down to \$2.25.

Sheep—\$3 to \$3.50.

Hogs—Steady, and in demand at 5c. for selected weights.

Chicago Markets.

Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5.75 to \$6.15; poor to medium, \$4 to \$5.65; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$4.40.

Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$4.70 to \$4.97; good to choice, heavy, \$4.95 to \$5.05; rough, heavy, \$4.72 to \$4.87; light, \$4.65 to \$4.85; bulk of sales, \$4.85 to \$4.95.

Sheep—Good to choice wethers, \$5.65 to \$6.10; good to choice, mixed, \$4.60 to \$5.80; western lambs, \$8.10 to \$8.20; native lambs, \$8.15 to \$8.25.

Montreal Markets.

Best cattle offered for sale bring as high as 5c. per pound; fair to good, 4c. to 5c. per pound; poor and common, 2c. to 3c. per pound.

Sheep and Lambs—Best sheep bring 4c. per pound, and for a few prime a shade over is paid, while lambs sell at 5c. per pound.

Hogs—The market is easier, at a decline of 15c. per cwt. The demand was good, and sales of selected lots were made at \$6.25, fed and watered, which is equivalent to \$6.60 weighed off the cars.

British Cattle Markets.

London.—Live cattle are quoted at 10c. to 11c. per pound; refrigerator beef, 7c. to 7c. per pound; sheep, 12c. to 13c. per pound.

Modern Roofing.

Readers who have roofing or interior decorating to do this season should be up-to-date, by communicating with the Pedlar Metal Roofing Co., Oshawa, Ont., at once. Enquire for their descriptive catalogue and prices. You will be surprised at what they can offer, and the beauty and excellence of their materials. Read their advertisement in this issue of the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine."

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Life, Literature and Education.

"Those who devote themselves to the peaceful study of nature have but little temptation to launch out upon the tempestuous sea of ambition. They will scarcely be hurried away by the more violent or cruel passions, the ordinary failings of those ardent persons who do not control their conduct. But, pure as the objects of their researches, they will feel for everything about them the same benevolence which they see nature display towards all her productions."—Culver.

Booker T. Washington.

Perhaps no one in recent years affords the youth who desires to better himself and his race a more inspiring example than that set by Booker T. Washington, of Tuskegee, Alabama. Born in slavery days in a wretched log cabin, not knowing to this day who his father was, and being compelled to get many of his meals by sharing with the hogs and calves of the plantation, this colored boy has come to be recognized as an educationist of repute, one of the best public speakers in the United States, and one of the most helpful friends that the negro has known. He is an author too, "Up From Slavery," the story of his life, being one of the most readable and helpful books of recent years. To him the leading statesmen and philanthropists of his country, including such men as the late William McKinley and President Roosevelt, have looked for the permanent and best solution of the vexing and baffling race problem.

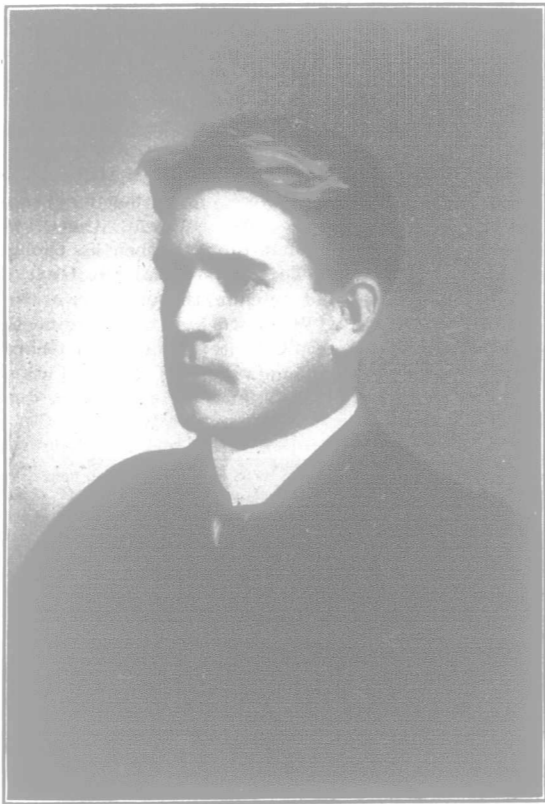
Early in life he made up his mind to secure a good education, and the story of his struggles to secure this end outdoes anything found in mere romance. He was ready for any honorable work, and no effort was too dear, provided only it brought his goal a little nearer. He swept floors, he ran errands, he toiled in the mines and at kilns. He went barefoot and hungry, until at last enough was saved to pay part of his fare to school. When his money failed he walked, and when he got to school at last, he had to earn his way by choring, but he was at school and he was securing an education, and he was happy. When he left school he resolved to help his race. His first school was a dilapidated shed, but his heart did not fail, and now he has a school (Normal and Industrial Institute) that challenges the respect of the civilized world, its buildings and apparatus being worth tens of thousands of dollars, and its influence on the industrial arts and sciences being not only inter-State, but international. His aim is to fit his race to take its place in civilization with credit and comfort to themselves, and with advantage to the world. Head and

hands together is his motto. He teaches his people to live, and then to live well. He takes his people where he finds them, and by teaching them to better their present condition, he fits them for comfortable, even elegant, living. To crude labor he adds, in himself and his people, intelligence and skill. Soil that formerly yielded but thirty-seven bushels of sweet potatoes to the acre, under the direction of his teachers has been compelled to yield two hundred and sixty bushels. Men who were content on fine summer days to stand around the streets talking "politics" are now found cultivating their fields, and instead of mortgaging their crops are found owning, not only their farms, but stock and implements to boot. "Mothers' meetings are held, in which instruction is given in the homely and homemaking duties and practical necessities, and annual conferences of colored farmers are held, at which seventy practical and useful topics are discussed. By practical demonstration in the school or on the school farm, every industry in which the negro can engage is taught, and this in no mere hap-

azard way, but according to the dictates of the latest and highest intelligence. Soils, plants and lacquers are analyzed, insect pests are discovered and fought, the best fertilizers for the soil under cultivation are applied or invented, and no opportunity for adding to the comfort or prosperity of the colored people is allowed to go unimproved. Steadily, doggedly, but quietly and patiently withal, he is leading his race upwards to good citizenship, "up through the forests, up through streams and rocks; up through commerce, education and religion." In a word, this truly great man is doing not a little to spread an epidemic of nobleness amongst

Mr. S. B. McCready, B. A.

Mr. S. B. McCready, B. A., Science Master of the London, Ontario, Collegiate Institute, has been appointed Instructor in Nature Study at the Macdonald Institute, Guelph, as successor to the late Dr. W. H. Muldrew. Mr. McCready, whose portrait from his latest photo our readers will be pleased to see, is a native of Harrison, Wellington County, Ont., where he was educated at public and high school. In 1888, he taught first in Medina, school, near Rapid City, Man.; in 1889-90, teaching Ayton Village, Grey County, and then returned to school to get a first-class certificate. In 1893-94, he taught in Warton, Ont., High School, and in 1897, graduated from Toronto University. In 1898, he assumed the position of Science Master in Paris High School, remaining there until September, 1890, when he took charge of the science department of the London Collegiate Institute. For four years (1900-04) he has been lecturer in chemistry and physics at the Western Medical College. He is an enthusiastic member of the Canadian Entomological Society. He has proved himself to be a devoted and successful educationist, and a lover of nature, whose ways he leads others to observe, in order that they may know her truths and equip themselves for active living.



S. B. McCready, B. A.

Recently appointed instructor in Nature Study, Macdonald Institute, Guelph, Ont.

Logical Thinking.

One of the first essentials of a forceful and convincing presentation of an argument, whether it be oral or written, is that it shall contain logical sequence of thought, that is, that each statement may proceed in the most rational direction, that whatever is said may easily appeal to a sense of reason, and that every statement may, in some manner, support the main thought under consideration. That this is but rational need not be demonstrated, but that this logical sequence of thought is decidedly lacking in the conversation, addresses and letters of many Western people, both public men and private citizens, is a charge that was recently made by an observant man who has spent considerable time in Manitoba, and has had an excellent opportunity of noticing the general trend of the public mind.

When such a charge as this is made, thoughtful minds at once set about to investigate the truth, and discover the cause of the weakness. The most obvious cause of the lack of connection in the thought and speech of Western people (and it cannot be denied that we are not perfect in this respect) would appear to be the newness and unstable condition of our social structures; the free, expanding, unrestrained conditions under which we live, and the, as yet, unsubstantiality of our institutions. These being the causes of our mental paucity, the final result need not alarm. Time will make us older, our institutions will become firmly established, our homes will become more fixed, and instead of the feverish anticipation of a change of locality, or the fear of missing a golden opportunity of becoming rich in some reputed Eldorado, we shall have settled down, both in body and mind; our actions will have become more steady, and our thoughts will have acquired that art of conducting themselves in logical sequence.

For To-day.

Above all, that I may not be a coward: That I may have courage—courage to be unmoved by the uncertainties of life, and without dread of loss, whether of friends, of health or of fortune: That I may come with a firm and tranquil mind to the work of this day, fearing nothing—ready to meet bravely failure or deprivation:

That I may bring to the day's efforts, good humor and a cheerful regard for all with whom I may come into contact: That I may not judge others hastily or with bitterness:

That I may not be grasping, but content with a fair share of this world's goods, willing to let others have theirs: That I may be diligent in the performance of duties and cheerful in manner: That I may be earnest in pursuit of the light:

That I may stand with open mind ready to receive the Truth in small affairs and in large—whether in learning new and better methods, or in receiving that philosophy necessary to a brave, tranquil, well-poised, well-harmonized life. JOHN BRISBEN WALKER.

Abiding Peace.

Long years of peace;
When far from me seemed gloom and death,

When sorrow seemed an old man's dream,
May I not once more feel your breath?

Long years of peace;
I see far in front of me
A heaven made up of years like yours,
A whole, a bright eternity.

Long years of peace;
I think of you as yet to come,
And wonder when Time's last New Year
Shall gladly bid me welcome Home.
—Horatius Bonar's Last Hymn.

Packing Through the Forest.

"That afternoon we rested and made our cache. A cache in a forest country is simply a heavily constructed rustic platform on which provisions and clothing are laid and wrapped completely about in sheets of canoe bark tied firmly with strips of cedar bark, or withes made from a bush whose appearance I know well, but whose name I cannot say. In this receptacle we left all our canned goods, our extra clothing, and our Dutch oven. We retained for transportation some pork, flour, rice, baking powder, oatmeal, sugar and tea; cooking utensils, blankets, the tent, fishing tackle and the little pistol. As we were about to go into the high country where presumably both game and fish might lack, we were forced to take a full supply for four—counting Deuce as one—to last ten days. The packs counted up about one hundred and fifteen pounds of grub, twenty pounds of blankets, ten of tents, say eight or ten of hardware including the axe, about twenty of duffel. This was further increased by the idiosyncrasy of Billy. He, like most woodsmen, was wedded to a single utterly foolish article of personal belonging, which he worshipped as a fetish, and without which he was unhappy. In this case it was a huge winter overcoat that must have weighed fifteen pounds. The total amounted to about one hundred and ninety pounds. He gave Dick twenty, I took seventy-six, and Billy shouldered the rest.

"The carrying we did with the universal tump-line. This is usually described as a strap passed about a pack and across the forehead of the bearer. The description is incorrect. It passes across the top of the head. The weight should rest on the small of the back just above the hips, not on the broad of the back as most beginners place it. Then the chin should be dropped, the body slanted sharply forward—and you may be able to stagger forty rods at your first attempt.

"Use soon accustoms you to carrying, however. The first time I ever did any packing I had a hard time stumbling a few hundred feet over a hill portage with just fifty pounds on my back. By the end of that same trip I could carry a hundred pounds and a lot of miscellaneous traps, like canoes, poles and guns, without serious inconvenience and over a long portage. This quickly gained power comes partly from the strengthening of the muscles of the back, but more from a mastery of balance. A pack can twist you suddenly and expertly on your back as the best of wrestlers. It has a head lock on you, and you have to go or break your neck. After a time you adjust your movements, just as

after a time you can travel on snow-shoes through heavy down timber without taking conscious thought as to the placing of your feet.

"But at first packing is as near infernal punishment as merely mundane conditions can compass. Sixteen brand-new muscles ache, at first dully, then sharply, then intolerably, until it seems you cannot bear it another second. You are unable to keep your feet. A stagger means an effort at recovery and an effort at recovery means that you trip when you place your feet, and that means, if you are lucky enough not to be thrown, an extra tweak for every one of the sixteen new muscles. At first you rest every time you feel tired. Then you begin to feel very tired every fifty feet. Then you have to do the best you can and prove the pluck that is in you.

"Mr. Tom Friant, an old woodsman of wide experience, has often told me with a relish of his first try at carrying. He had about sixty pounds, and his companion double that amount. Mr. Friant stood it a few centuries and then sat down. He couldn't have moved another step if a gun had been at his ear.

"What's the matter?" asked his companion.

"Del," said Friant "I'm all in. I can't navigate. Here's where I quit."

"Can't you carry her any farther?"

"Not an inch."

"Well, pile her on. I'll carry her for you."

"Friant looked at him for a moment in silent amazement.

"Do you mean to say you are going to carry your pack and mine, too?"

"That's what I mean to say. I'll do it if I have to."

"Friant drew a long breath."

"Well," said he at last, "if a little sawed-off cuss like you can wiggle under a hundred and eighty, I guess I can make it under sixty."

"That's right," said Del, imperturbably. "If you think you can, you can."

"And I did," ends Friant with a chuckle.

"Therein lies the whole secret. The work is irksome, sometimes even painful, but if you think you can do it, you can, for though great is the protest of the human frame against what it considers abuse, greater is the power of a man's grit."—Stewart Edward White, in "The Forest."

A pious man was in the crew of an ironclad. This man had been told one evening that in all probability the next day would witness a great battle. When he prayed that night he put special stress upon the plea that the vessel upon which he and his comrades were serving might escape disaster, saying among other things: "O Lord, shield us from the shells and other projectiles of the enemy, but if any shells and solid shot do come to our vessel, I pray Thee that they may be distributed as prize money is distributed—mostly among the officers."



How Lucy Spent Christmas.

Lucy was a little girl aged seven. She was a kind little girl, and loved her parents. On Christmas Eve she said, "Oh, mamma, will we go down town, for I want to tell Santa Claus something?" "Very well," said her mother, who was sitting reading, "get ready." Soon little Lucy was ready. She brushed her golden curls and washed her face. The mother went to her trunk to get some money. "Why, mamma," said Lucy, "you have lots of money. I tell you what, you can buy me a nice big doll for Christmas."

"Oh, I see," said the mother, smiling. Soon they started off and came to a clothing store, but that was not the kind of store Lucy wanted to see—she wanted a toy store. Soon she found one and said, "Oh, mamma, here is the right place, let us go in and see it!"

The first thing that Lucy saw was a big doll dressed in blue silk. "Oh, mamma," she cried, "that is a beauty of a doll; will you tell Santa Claus that I want it?"

Mrs. Davis smiled and said, "Is that what you wanted to see Santa Claus about?"

"Yes," said Lucy, "the very thing, and see that dear little piano; will you ask Santa if I can have that too?"

Lucy could not sleep all that night. She was up early next morning, and sure enough there was the doll, the piano, and lots of other little things. I am sure Santa Claus remembered Lucy, and Lucy remembered Santa Claus.

EDITH McMYN (aged 12).

Lulu Island, B.C.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I thought I would like to write to you; I have seen a lot of letters from children. My father has taken the "Farmer's Advocate" ever since he came to Canada, and I am very interested in the Children's Corner.

We left England the 30th of March. We sailed on the 31st of March, on the Lake Manitoba. Then we took the train to St. John's. We had to wait at the station a long time; then we got into the train and went to Saskatoon. We stayed there a week, and then trekked to Lloydminster. We stayed there two months. Father plowed, then he thought it would be better at Medicine Hat, because we had friends there, for we were so lonely. When we got to Medicine Hat there was a picnic at the Baptist Church, which our friends belong to, so we all

went to it. We went on the ship. It was holidays at Medicine Hat when we got there. When the holidays were over I went to school. When winter came Sid (a boy who is staying with us) made me a sleigh, and Ella Grey and I went sleigh-riding. I remain, yours truly,

MARJORIE HEADLEY (aged 9 yrs.).
Medicine Hat, Assa., N.-W. T.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I am living with my grandma and grandpa on a farm. They have 25 horses, and about 25 cows, 2 calves, 75 chickens, 6 colts in a pen (one colt is my own), 3 dogs, 2 cats, 8 pigs. There are four or five elevators in town—in Danmill—and a grain market.

CRESSWELL JOHNSTON (aged 7).
Roselands, Moosomin.

A Pleasant Customer.

"Twas a wonderful shop that I went to to-day;

I don't like to think it was nothing but play,

For I was so rich I could buy what I chose—

Whatever in Asia or Africa grows.

There were rings, there were toys, there were sugar and tea,

There were rich silks and laces all offered to me.

And the price? At the most 'twas a penny or two;

Failing these—why, a bit of white paper would do!

The merchant was young, not seven years old,

But for manners and graces, one could not have told

That the store-keeper wasn't a time-honored dame

Whose ancestors proud with the Conqueror came.

'Twas, "what will you have, sir?" And when I said, "Well,

I'd like first to know what you have here to sell,"

She replied: "We have candy (here, father, this rice),

And beautiful dolls at a very high price!"

"And, wait till I think—yes, I know—some fine coal

That is, the building-blocks piled in my bowl);

And here's a glass slipper that was Cinderella's

(I mean the doll's shoe), and some tiny umbrellas.

There's tea—very strong—and some coffee, all ground,

And real lump-sugar—it's two cents a pound;

And, oh, lots of things! Please buy something—do!

Don't laugh, father dear!—please play it's all true!"

So I spend two real pennies, and make a great fuss

About the best coffee; I gravely discuss

The prices and goods, and say they're so dear!

And tell her that sugar was cheaper last year.

Then my daughter calls "Cash!" so sharply, I jump,

And hands me a package done up in a lump.

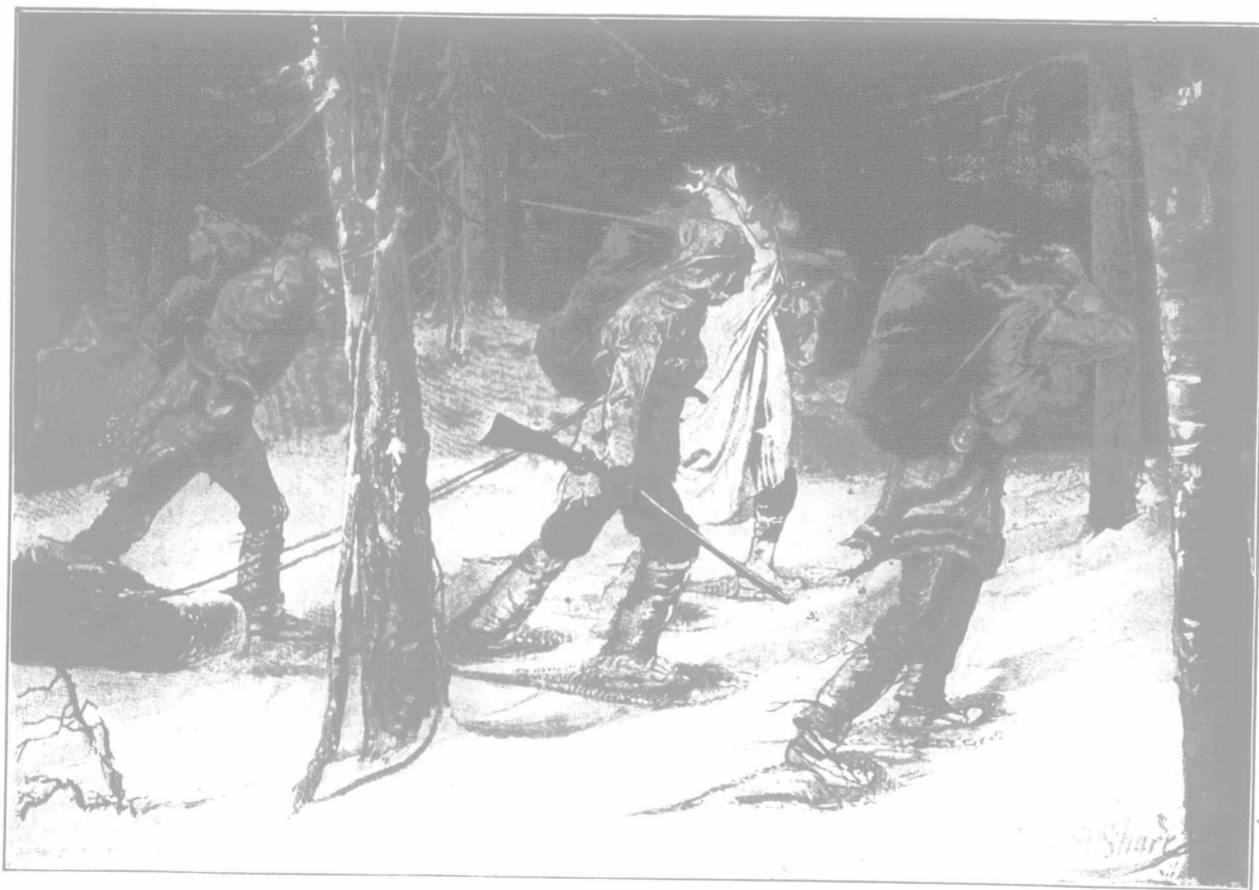
But the little saleswoman has so won my heart

That I kiss her in spite of herself, and depart.

The Blind Man's Friend.

Once upon a time there lived a blind man, in a little old cottage. He had been blind a long time. The only friend he had was his little dog. He had got this dog when he was a wee puppy; his name was Collie. Collie was a little pet to the blind man, who had lost all his friends and relations.

In this little low cottage the little dog became bigger. There was a woman in the house who was wicked, whom the blind man used to stay with. Collie did not get much to eat, as the woman hated the little dog. She would give



Trappers of the Northwest.

him a kick every time she got near him. Collie liked his blind friend, who petted him very much.

At last the old man got out of money, and had to go and beg. He tied a little basket on his dog's neck, and also put a string on his neck, and held the string while Collie led him around begging. The little dog would not go too fast; he knew his master was blind. Every person they would meet, the little dog would look up with a pitiful face, as if to say, "Give this poor man some money." They would come home in the evening, the blind man and his friend, tired and forsaken; sometimes with \$1.00 in their little basket, and sometimes more and sometimes less.

One day they went out to beg. The snow was lying thick on the street; a cold and frosty morning. At last they met a little girl. She was leading a nice little dog. You could see by the appearance that the girl's father was rich, because she was dressed nicely, and her dog was fat. Collie stopped and looked at her right in the face. She was going across the street to buy some sweets. "Why not give my money to this blind man instead?" she said, as she put her little hand into her purse and took out a shilling and put it into the little dog's basket; then she ran off light-hearted. She went home and told her mother she had given her last shilling to the blind man's dog. She said: "Mine looked so fat beside his, and I thought I would give my money instead of buying any candy." "That is a good girl," said her mother.

That night the blind man had a good supper, and so did Collie. The blind man died in a year or two, and they erected a stone at his grave, and when the little dog died they laid him close beside the blind man.

ALICE SIMPSON (aged 15 years).
Pilot Mound, Man.

The Halifax Conservatory of Music.

People in this part of the country are not familiar with the excellent work which is being accomplished in the Maritime Provinces by the Halifax Conservatory of Music, an institution which has grown from a department of the Halifax Ladies' College to its present proud position as one of the most important musical educational institutions in the country. It is affiliated with Dalhousie University, and its president the Rev. Robert Laing, M. A., and the faculty of the piano department comprises such names as Mr. Percy Gordon, Mrs. M. Wallace, Mr. J. H. Logan, Miss Helen Tilsley, Miss Esther Clark, Miss Louise C. Tupper, Miss Elsie Taylor and others. All branches of music are taught by recognized specialists, and one of the interesting features of the Conservatory is an orchestra, lately formed, to give the pupils an opportunity of becoming familiar with a branch of composition which is to very many a sealed book. This is an innovation that would be advantageous to other cities.

Mr. Gordon's opinion in musical matters carries great weight, and therefore there is special interest in the fact that through his advice the president of the conservatory, Rev. Robert Laing, has ordered two "Gourlay" pianos for use in the conservatory. The letter to the firm of Gourlay, Winter & Leeming, Toronto, is a most complimentary one. After stating that the pianos had been selected after hearing a sample instrument in the J. A. McDonald Piano and Music Co. warehouses, of Halifax, Mr. Laing says: "It is only fair to ourselves to state that we can buy pianos at less money, but in our desire to have the College equipment in the very front rank, we have decided in your favor."

This is but further evidence that the "Gourlay" piano is rapidly being recognized as one worthy of first consideration among the standard instruments manufactured in Canada.

A Sunday-school child was asked by his teacher in the course of the lesson, "What is a lie?"

"A lie," responded the infant with deliberation, "is—is an abomination to the Lord an' a very present help in trouble."



Amateur and Professional Christianity.

Know ye not that they which run in a race run all, but one receiveth the prize? So run, that ye may obtain.—1 Cor., ix.: 24.

"Wanted—Men!
Not systems fit and wise,
Not faiths with rigid eyes,
Not wealth in mountains piled,
Not power with gracious smile,
Not e'en the potent pen—
Wanted—MEN!"

In the close competition of everyday life, amateurs have little chance of winning high places. It is an age of specialists, and even in games—such as cricket or baseball—amateurs are nowhere beside professionals. But, strange to say, there is one business—and that the most important of all—for which people seem to think no professional training is needed. Long ago men were supposed to pick up farming by instinct; now it is a science, as all readers of the "Farmer's Advocate" know; and it is high time that the world should wake up to the fact that Christianity is a science, too. No one will ever make a success of it if he practices it only in odd moments or on Sundays. To be worth anything it must be taken up professionally. As a homely friend said to Livingstone when he was starting in life: "Now, lad, make religion the everyday business of your life, not a thing of fits and starts; for if you do not, temptation and other things will get the better of you." And the boy promptly took the wise advice, and, in consequence, made a record amongst the greatest professional Christians the world has ever known. As one writer declares: "A more perfect example of downright simple, honest life, whether in contact with either queens or slaves, one may safely say, is not on record on our planet." His steady devotion to the great science of Christianity was also a swift passport to fame, although he cared little for that, for God's promise still holds good: "Them that honor Me I will honor." The man who began his career as a "piecer" in a cotton-mill, stands out in history as the greatest missionary-explorer of the nineteenth century. He was honored by the world while he lived here, and his body was laid to rest beside the dust of kings and queens in Westminster Abbey.

St. Paul—who is a grand example of a professional Christian—explains his simple method of excelling in that business. His plan is to have only one aim, and to fling all the energy and strength into that. "This one thing I do," he says, "forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forth unto those things which are before, I press toward the mark."

Now, I am addressing "professed" Christians, but "professed" is not by any means the same thing as "professional." As professed Christians, you must acknowledge—in theory at least—that the service of Christ is the most important work anyone can engage in. Will you put down the "Farmer's Advocate" for a few minutes, go into the closet of your own soul, shut the door on yourself and God, and try to find out—honestly—what is the real object of your everyday life? Is it to get rich, to rise to a high position in the world, or to live a comfortable, pleasant life, with the unconfessed aim of looking after No. 1? Or is it your steady purpose to please Him who hath chosen you to be a soldier, to be perfect as your Father in heaven is perfect, to love others as Christ, your lawful Master, loves you? Are you flinging all your energy into this business, not only on Sunday, but every day of the week? Have you placed yourself, body, mind and spirit, entirely at His disposal. If not, then it is quite time you gave up trying to serve two masters. The whole-hearted service of Christ floods the life with the sunshine of joy, but half-hearted Christianity can only bring worry and discomfort. No

man who is worthy of the name should submit quietly to spend his life halting between two opinions. If the LORD be God, follow Him; but if Satan, or the world, or self, then give yourself up—if you dare—to your chosen master. Let us remember that our Lord's reason for rejecting the Laodicean church was not because it had no religion, but because its Christianity was of the amateur kind. He says, "I would thou wert cold or hot. So then because thou art lukewarm, and neither cold nor hot, I will spue thee out of My mouth." Oh, whatever else He may say of us, let that never be true; let us be one thing or the other. It is folly to lull the conscience to sleep with pleasant opiates, telling it that we are quite as good as our neighbors, and that it is a mistake to be "righteous overmuch." But we are not supposed to measure ourselves by our neighbors, for, as St. Paul warns us, they who measure themselves by themselves, and compare themselves among themselves, "are not wise." Our business is to press forward until we attain the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ. Though it will take all eternity to reach it, we have no business to give up our earnest endeavor until that standard is reached.

No one can be a professional without steady training, and, as it has been forcibly said, "God claims the whole man for the whole time." We are bound to give Him the best and most highly-trained service of which we are capable. The body should be kept as healthy as possible, the mind should be educated and expanded, and the spirit should grow daily more clear-sighted and holy as it reaches ever more and more eagerly after the God who alone can satisfy the soul's hunger and thirst. Ordinary everyday work will be changed from drudgery to joy if done with a high purpose, done to please our King and our God. Everything will be of importance then, for even eating and drinking should be done to the glory of God. No life can be commonplace if it is consecrated unreservedly to God's service. Then, "with bowed heads and open hearts, may we offer ourselves. We can do no more, and we dare do no less."

"In full and glad surrender we give ourselves to Thee,
Thine utterly and only, and evermore to be!
O Son of God, Who lovest us, we will be Thine alone,
And all we are, and all we have, shall henceforth be Thine own."

Christ does not ask small things today, any more than He did when He warned would-be disciples that they must be ready at the word of command to sacrifice everything, even life itself, for Him. What wonderful power He has always exerted in drawing men's hearts after Him. What other man would meet with anything but astonishment and ridicule if he demanded the unconditional surrender of the heart and life and secret thoughts of countless men, women and children who had never even seen him? But, as Napoleon said, Jesus Christ is more than man, "across a chasm of 1800 years He makes a demand which is beyond others difficult to satisfy. . . . He asks for the human heart; He will have it entirely to Himself; He demands it unconditionally; and forthwith His demand is granted. Wonderful! In defiance of time and space, the soul of man, with all its powers and faculties, becomes an annexation to the empire of Christ."

No one can contradict the amazing fact that multitudes which no man can number have yielded Him their whole-hearted allegiance, and I have never yet heard of one who regretted his choice, even in this world. Have you?

Again I say, have you made a definite choice, or are you drifting comfortably on in a feeble, amateurish fashion, calling yourself a Christian, but not taking up the business thoroughly and scientifically? Although the sooner we begin to study and practice Christianity pro-

fessionally, the better and happier it will be for us, yet God is able and willing to do great things with lives given to His service even at the eleventh hour. He can make great things out of very small and insignificant materials:

"Of broken shells He maketh when He wills
The everlasting marble of His hills."

HOPE.

With the Flowers

Flowers for Show.

To-day we shall talk only of showy flowers. We will, of course, plan for our corner of delicate blossom, dainty in coloring and sweet with faint perfume, and this is likely to be the best-loved spot in our garden. But there are places in which the showy ones seem to be needed; the stately queens in cloth of gold and scarlet and purple standing up, proud and stately, among the more retiring denizens of the flower plot, and it is well to know the names and colors of those which are suitable for placing in such positions.

A few of these are always desirable on the lawn, massed in clumps before the border shrubbery, or holding place in the solitary bed or two which may be deemed permissible in front of the house. Tropical-looking flowers are always effective here, say a clump of ricinus bordered by scarlet geraniums; one of scarlet cannas with geraniums, and then feverfew to finish up with as a border; or, not least perhaps, a mass of the ornamental caladium (Elephant's Ears), with any low-growing, gaily-colored plant one chooses; salvia, for instance, in the foreground. Ornamental grasses are of much value as a sound-off to shrubbery, or to an unsightly house foundation, and many of them, e.g., Feather Grass and Purple Fountain Grass, are quite strikingly handsome, when grown in large enough clumps. Mexican Fire Plant, whose foliage turns to a peculiar reddish tint in fall, is very useful for some situations, but should not be planted near other flowers, with whose colors it will be likely to clash. A similar precaution must be observed in regard to the red-hot poker plant, a strikingly handsome plant, with great spikes of flame-colored blossoms. Names of shrubs suitable for lawn decoration were given in last week's issue.

For the flower garden proper, the flowers of brilliant coloring are in legions. The following list may help in choosing those suitable for certain locations. The names of those already mentioned for lawn decoration are repeated, to give some guidance as to coloring:

Scarlet to Crimson: Salvia, Adonis, Crimson Antirrhinum, Tuberosus-rooted Begonia, Crimson Peony, Crimson Dahlia, Gaillardia, "James Kelway" (crimson and gold); Gladiolus, "Napoleon III." and "General Phil Sheridan"; Canna, "Duke of Marlborough," "Charles Henderson," and others; Scarlet Flax, Crimson Phlox, Cardinal Flower.

Flame-colored: Red-hot-poker Plant; Oriental Poppy; Canna, Madame Crozy; Nasturtium, "Beauty."

Yellow: Golden Glow, Russian and other Sunflowers; Coreopsis, California Poppy, Yellow Flax, Marigold; Yellow Nasturtium, Lemon Lily.

Mauve to Purple: Canterbury Bell, Mauve and Purple Asters, Larkspur, Foxglove, Monkshood, Agapanthus.

Blue: Lobelia, Blue Salvia.

Pink: Pink Aster, Pink Canterbury Bell, Pink Dahlia, Dianthus, Pink Phlox.

These are but a few of the many flowers which may be included in the "showy" class, but only those which are recognized favorites have been given.

Uncle Jack: "It is very good lemonade, I'm sure; but tell me, Bonnie, why do you sell yours for three cents a glass when Charley gets five for his?"

Miss Bonnie: "Well, you mustn't tell anybody, Uncle Jack, but the puppy fell in mine, and I thought it ought to be cheaper."

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A Most Interesting Question.

Dear Friends,—A letter appeared in the New York Independent lately which, if it were possible, I should like to give you in full. It was headed "One Farmer's Wife," and was written by an Illinois woman, who states that she is educated, but "not a practical woman, and consequently accounted a failure," especially by her husband "who is wholly practical." Yet, when she describes what she has done and is doing, one is compelled to wonder how she could be any more practical, so far as working goes. Beside doing the regular housework, she speaks of milking, feeding calves, hogs, hens, and three head of horses; attending to flower and vegetable gardens, working in hay and harvest fields, and dragging ground in spring to prepare it for wheat—all this, besides storing vegetables for winter, driving cows to and from pasture, doing all the sewing and mending, caring for two children, and finding time to teach music occasionally, and write for the press. Verily, what must it mean to be practical?

There is a discontented ring throughout the woman's letter, and in most things it would seem that she merits our sympathy. In the first place it is very patent, and, indeed, she makes no secret of the fact, that she has been most unfortunate in her marriage. To judge from her letter, she is something of an idealist, possibly a dreamer, feeling ever that she has not found her niche in life, and that she might make her mark by her pen, possibly, were circumstances different. Such a woman in such a place is bound to be unhappy, especially since she finds herself united, as she says, with a man who "is innocent of book-learning, a natural hustler," with "an inherited tendency to be miserly, loving money for its own sake, rather than for its purchasing power." So peevish is he, in fact, that he "would never consent to subscribing for papers of any kind," and complains of the amount of writing material which his wife uses in writing to her friends, "when, as a matter of course," she says, "I pay for it out of my own scanty income." He also grumbles at the amount of time she spends over books, so that she has been obliged to do much of her reading by stealth.

I suppose there are such slave-drivers of husbands in the world—men who hold the purse and keep its strings drawn tightly, expecting their wives to act the part of slaves, without remuneration, without pleasure, without even thanks—hardness, selfishness, driving, on one side; overwork, lack of interest, and misery on the other. What a contrast this from the union in which husband and wife are thoroughly "chums," each understanding the other, each ready to recognize the rights of the other, one in aim, taste, sympathy and intellect, each interested alike in the work and all the business transactions of the farm, each blessed with common sense enough to ensure that the wheels run smoothly without jolt or jar. It is a curious lottery, this marrying, and cautious indeed should be the young woman who contemplates entrusting her life to another's keeping. Too often it is just a leap in the dark—a matter of simply getting married on impatience, or for the sake of being "settled"—without a moment's consideration as to whether adaptability—that faculty without which there can be no true friendship between two human beings—exists. Illinois farmer's wife, in all probability, speaks very truly when she says, "We do know that when people of opposite tastes get married, there's a discordant note runs through their entire married life." Perhaps, however, the word "temperaments" rather than "tastes," would more nearly express the truth of the matter.

I have devoted so much space to this letter for two purposes—first, in order that it may possibly hit hard some husband among our "Farmer's Advocate" readers who may find himself growing so self-centered as to be forgetful of the happiness of his wife, for whose well-being he is so greatly responsible. In the second place, I have felt that the publication of such letters, while productive of good in one way, may deepen an impression only too common, especially among town people and discontented country people, as to the so-called "slavery" of farm life. I do not think such a picture is typical of our farm homes. Of course it is not given as that, but is likely to be so misconstrued. More work to do than in town there may certainly be on a farm, and no one likes to be overworked; overwork is ruinous alike to health and temper. At the same time, the spirit with which one works, and the interest one takes in it, make such a tremendous difference. I believe it to be true, in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred, that it is worry and not work that kills, and that, when one is sufficiently interested in it, work, hard work, may even be a positive pleasure. There are two sides to every story, you know. Of course, with the work must come freedom. There must be no saying, "You must not read," "You must not write," or "You must not visit your friends." Relaxation is as necessary as work, and is necessary for the sake of the work, which cannot be properly done without a sufficient amount of it.

As a lover of the country, I cannot believe that the unhappy woman is the typical country woman. There are compensations in the country undreamed of by those accustomed to brick and stone rather than to fields and woodlands, and I feel that our farm women should do what they can to remove the odium which has come to be attached to the office of farmer's wife. Of course, I do not wish to press my views on anyone, and will be very willing to permit a fair discussion of both sides of the question. I shall be glad, indeed, if everyone, married or single, who has ever written a letter to the Ingle Nook—and as many as wish, beside—will write me a letter containing her views on country life, just as soon as possible, too, while the interest in Illinois writer's letter is fresh. In this way we can have a goodly representation of the opinions of our farm women in general, and by the publication of as many of the letters as we can, may be able to do something towards exposing such evils as may exist in farm life, and also towards finding out some way of combating them. Ingle Nook readers, I now leave the question with you. DAME DURDEN, "Farmer's Advocate" office, Winnipeg, Man.

Some Solid Sense from Busybody.

Dear Dame Durden,—We read excellent letters each week by the Ingle Nook friends on the different methods of house-keeping. I am sure we all enjoy them. Perhaps what I am writing will not appeal to some of the readers as it does to me. Of those I ask pardon for taking up space.

There is no more worthy hobby a woman can have than the care of her home; but there are housekeepers who will never be homemakers. There is many a woman whose whole mind is concentrated on keeping her house right, who has no time to read or take any enjoyment, who can talk of nothing beyond her house. A woman like this is practically making a slave of herself; some go even further, and become cranks. When the best rooms are closed except for company, and the husband and children live in the kitchen for fear of upsetting things, then I say the home life is being destroyed, and it is time for a change. I do love to see a well-kept house, but we can even carry that too far. What I like to see is the woman who tries to keep her home as clean and cheery as

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

I WOULD LIKE EVERY WOMAN

to write for our spring styles and samples of our \$1.50 to \$12.00 Suits in cloth, silk and lustre; also Raincoats, Skirts and Waists. Write me to-day. Manager Southcott Suit Co., Dept. 20, London, Can.

possible, but who feels that no room is too good for the family, and so makes a home where the children are not afraid to play. Such a mother always has time to listen to the childish tales of sorrow or gladness, and does not spoil the child's happiest days in order to keep her home in perfect order.

In homes like this the parents and children have perfect sympathy with one another. As the children grow up they have the privilege of entertaining their friends and having other home enjoyment, and find home life too pleasant to want to spend their evenings out, which is the beginning of a sad end with so many of our young men. If there were more "homes" there would be less sorrow and suffering in the world, and less wickedness. The beautiful, simple home-life of the child can never be forgotten, but in after-years, when the little children have grown into gray-haired men and women, their home-life will be a living monument. BUSYBODY.

Answer to Busy Miss Missy.

Dear Dame Durden,—I have been wanting to tell "Busy Miss Missy" how to make pumpkin pies, but as I am a poor hand at explaining things of this kind, I have been waiting, thinking someone more capable than I would send her the recipe asked for. I cut the pumpkin round about through the middle and take out every bit of the soft part, then cut it into rings, say an inch thick, and peel rather thickly, then cut into pieces two or three inches long, and put on the stove in a kettle, adding a very little water, stew rather slowly, and mash with a potato masher. Do not let it burn, but it is far better to scorch it a little than to have any water in it when done. This is rather tedious, but I think it pays to do it thoroughly. Now, make a custard as for custard pies, adding spices, such as ginger, cinnamon, nutmeg, etc., to taste. One egg less to each pie, allowing for the pumpkin, which should be thoroughly incorporated with the custard preparation. Bake with an under-crust only.

I hope these directions will be of some use, and wish the "Ingle Nook" success during 1905. MARTHA.

Oxbow, Assa.
P. S.—Could someone tell me what kind of a butter bowl gives the best satisfaction? I use wooden ones, but only have them a short time until they crack and are useless. M.

A great many letters are still unavoidably held over—good letters too. If you have been kept waiting to see yours, don't be discouraged; it will appear in due time. We can't possibly find space for more than a few each time, you see; but the waiting doesn't injure the quality, does it? Again we thank all who are thus contributing to make the Ingle Department interesting. Our circle is growing tremendously, and that's the way it should be—the more the merrier, even if we have to wait longer before seeing our letters in print. D. D.

A lively-looking porter stood on the rear platform of a sleeping-car in the Pennsylvania station when a fussy and choleric old man clambered up the steps. He stopped at the door, puffed for a moment, and then turned to the young man in uniform:

"Porter," he said, "I'm going to St. Louis, to the Fair. I want to be well taken care of. I pay for it. Do you understand?"

"Yes, sir, but—"
"Never mind any 'buts.' You listen to what I say. Keep the train boys away from me. Dust me off whenever I want you to. Give me an extra blanket, and if there is any one in the berth over me slide him into another. I want you to—"

"But, say, boss, I—"
"Young man, when I'm giving instructions I prefer to do the talking myself. You do as I say. Here is a two-dollar bill. I want to get the good of it. Not a word, sir."
The train was starting. The porter pocketed the bill with a grin and swung himself to the ground.

"All right, boss," he shouted. "You can do the talking if you want to, I'm powerful sorry you wouldn't let me tell you—but I ain't going out on that train."

Notes from Over the Seas.

No. 2.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE WOMEN OF RUSSIA.

(Continued.)

There must have been a good deal of rough-hewing by the masterful hand of Peter the Great before he got the changes he inaugurated into anything like workable shape. If he still retained for himself the right to flog publicly the ladies of his court, he also thought it necessary to issue the order which "prohibited his courtiers from going to bed with their boots on," but it was left for Catherine of Russia to strike off from the Statute book the penalty for infidelity on the part of the wife (not the husband, mark you), which ordained that if guilty thereof, she would be buried alive up to the waist. Catherine, it may be assumed, had very personal and particular reasons for banishing that law from the Russian Code.

Under their new conditions, Russia's women had greater license, but not much more real freedom. They took the French language, literature, dress and habits as their standard of excellence, but of these they chose, either wilfully or ignorantly, the very worst features, with disastrous results, from the effects of which they are suffering to this day. Moreover, whilst the higher classes had greater liberty, those of lower standing remained under the old yoke. No lot could be much harder than that in store even now for the peasant woman on her bridal day. She is chosen for her strength of muscle, rather than for her beauty of face and form. The question asked by her prospective mother-in-law is not as to her moral or mental worth, but rather "will she be useful in the field?" She knows she will not be, in any sense, the mistress of her own home, but rather a slave to her husband, and to a larger extent to his mother, who may be kind, but who is more likely to prove a hard task-mistress. Wife-beating is no crime in a Russian village, and what wonder?—whilst their proverbs run that "seven women have only one soul"; "A woman has no soul at all, but only a vapour," and that "woman's hair is long, but her mind short."

From her birth, the peasant girl has never had a moment's freedom of thought or action. The writer from whom I have already quoted, says that: "As a daughter, the Russian woman is under the absolute sway of her parents. Her coming of age makes no alteration in her position. Until the day of her death, if she remain unmarried, the place she occupied in the family is a place of dependence upon the will of her parents. The power which they can exercise over her, too, is of the most unqualified description. However harsh her treatment may be, there is for her no redress. If her conduct proves displeasing to her parents, they can without any judicial process have her detained in a house of correction, or sent for a space of time to the seclusion of a monastery. A house of correction in Russia is all that the name implies, and the discipline of the monastery is scarcely less severe. Even after marriage the will of the father pursues the daughter. If he is sick he can summon her home to nurse him; while if his wife dies, he may claim her assistance as his housekeeper for three months. If her husband dies, he can command her to return to the parental roof, and he becomes by law the guardian of her children. No daughter can marry without the parents' consent, though where the daughter possesses property, an appeal can be made to the civil authority if the consent of the parents is withheld."

It is the parents who seek suitable partners for their sons and their daughters when they arrive at a suitable age thus not only robbing marriage of all romance and sentiment, but depriving it of all its sanctity too. The Russian law has many anomalies. The tenets of the Russian church make marriage a sacrament, and therefore in theory indissoluble, but it provides glaringly for its evasions, by which he of the strong hand and well-filled purse can safely avail himself.

The husband in a court of law may appear as witness against his wife, but the wife cannot witness against her husband. A woman's evidence is regarded also as of less weight than that of a man, the

A DOLLAR Less for Shoes
Box Calf or Vici Kid.
BLACK CALF LINE
Hand-sewed Goodyear
Prince Perfect
GLOVE FIT
Price \$4.00
WARRANTED SATISFACTORY.
ASK FOR PRINCE PERFECT

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.

VIRIDEN Duck Yards. Mammoth Pekin Ducks and Drakes for sale. Correspondence solicited. Manlove & Thirkens, Viriden, Man.

COCKERELS for sale, from bred-to-ly strain of White Wyandottes, at \$1.50 to \$2 each. Thos. Lund, Stonewall, Man.

WHITE Wyandottes and White Leghorns, the stay white kind, Ontario's choicest strain. Eggs \$2.00 per fifteen. Write for circular. Ernest Charlton, Ilderton, Ont.

THREE hundred and twenty acres one and one-half miles from Swan River town, all fenced, one hundred and twenty acres broken, frame house, stable, granary, best water: price \$5,000. Quarter section on Swan River, four miles from town, frame house, thirty acres broken; price \$2,000. Half section four miles from town, thirty-five acres broken, log house, stable; price \$750 per acre. Ashdown & Bossons, Swan River.

Humorous.

A man, dictating a letter to another man with whom he quarreled, wrote thus: "Owing to the fact that my stenographer is a lady, I cannot say to you what I think of you; and as I am a gentleman, I would not. But you, being neither, can readily guess what is in my mind."

It was on a train going through Indiana. Among the passengers was a newly-married couple, who made themselves known to such an extent that the occupants of the car commenced passing sarcastic remarks about them. The bride and groom stood the remarks for some time, but finally the latter, who was a man of tremendous size, broke out in the following language at his tormentors: "Yes, we're married—just married. We are going one hundred and sixty miles further, and I am going to 'spoon' all the way. If you don't like it you can get out and walk. She's my violet and I'm her sheltering oak."

During the remainder of the journey they were left in peace.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
CURES RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE DIABETES BACKACHE
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
Discontinued the use of our medicine because of imitations. The public may rely on boxes marked with the name of the manufacturer.

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

THE
GOURLAY, WINTER & LEEMING
FEBRUARY ORGAN SALE

BEST
ORGANS

At Lowest Prices Ever Offered.

Our sales last month far exceeded those of any previous January, and many splendid organs were taken in exchange for new Gourlay Pianos. Each has been carefully and thoroughly repaired, until now it would be hard to tell them from new. Each one is fully guaranteed. Whichever organ you buy, at whatever price, we are responsible to you for it until you have derived the pleasure and satisfaction expected. They are priced lower than ever—lower, in fact, than we like—but other organs are on the way, and our rooms are already crowded, so if you wish first choice order at once. Send also your second and third choice, in case the first should be sold before your order is received.

TERMS OF SALE:

Organs under \$50: \$5 cash and \$3 per month without interest. Organs over \$50: \$10 cash and \$4 per month without interest.

If monthly payments are not convenient, please state what method you prefer—quarterly, half-yearly or at certain fixed dates. We wish to know what terms will suit you.

A discount of 10 per cent. off these prices for cash. A stool accompanies each organ. Every instrument safely packed without extra charge. We guarantee every instrument, and agree to pay the return freight if not satisfactory.

BELL —5-octave Organ, by W. Bell & Co., Guelph, in solid walnut case top, suitable for school-room or mission use; has two sets of reeds throughout, 4 stops and knee swell, height when open, 3 ft. 10 in. Original price \$100, February Sale price.....	\$24
ESTLEY —5-octave Organ, by this world renowned firm, in solid walnut case with folding top; has 10 stops, 3 sets of reeds in treble, 2 sets in addition to sub-bass in the bass, 6 sets in all. An exceptionally good little organ for school-room or mission use. Height when open, 4 ft. 3 ins. Original price \$150, February Sale price.....	34
DOMINION —5-octave walnut Organ, by the Dominion Co., Bowmanville, in neat design of case with high top; has 7 stops, 2 full sets of reeds, knee swell, etc., height 5 ft. 11 ins. Original price \$110, February Sale price.....	38
BELL —5-octave Organ, by W. Bell & Co., in solid walnut case attractively carved and decorated with burl walnut panels; has 9 stops, 2 sets of reeds throughout, coupler and 2 knee swells, height 6 ft. 1 in. Original price \$125, February Sale price.....	39
BELL —5-octave Organ, by W. Bell & Co., in solid walnut case handsomely carved and decorated; has music rack and lamp stands, 10 stops, 2 sets of reeds throughout, coupler and 2 knee swells, height 6 ft. 5 ins. Original price \$125, February Sale price.....	41
KARN —5-octave Organ, by D. W. Karn & Co., Woodstock, in solid walnut case with burl walnut panels carved and decorated in gold; has 10 stops, 2 sets of reeds throughout, couplers, 2 knee swells, height 6 ft. 5 ins. Original price \$125, February Sale price.....	43
BELL —5-octave Organ, by W. Bell & Co., in solid walnut case of up-to-date design; has music rack, lamp stands, handles, etc., 10 stops, 2 sets of reeds throughout, couplers, height 6 ft. 1 in. Original price \$125, February Sale price.....	45
KARN —5-octave Organ, in solid walnut case of very handsome design; height 6 ft. 8 ins.; has 11 stops, 2 sets of reeds throughout, bass and treble couplers, 2 knee swells, mouse-proof pedals, etc. Original price \$140, February Sale price.....	47
DOMINION —5-octave Organ, in particularly handsome walnut case, 7 feet high, with resonant ends, finished and panelled in burl walnut; has 11 stops, 3 sets of reeds throughout, 3 couplers and knee swells, automatic pedal cover. Original price \$140, February Sale price.....	49
BELL —6-octave Parlor Organ, by W. Bell & Co., Woodstock, in solid walnut case, handsomely carved and decorated with burl walnut panels, has 12 stops, 2 sets of reeds throughout, 2 knee swells, 2 couplers, mouse-proof pedals, height 6 ft. 8 ins. Original price \$160, February Sale price.....	57
SORTBNEE (Compensating Church Organ) —5-octave Church Organ, by the Scribner Organ Manufacturing Co., in handsome golden oak case, with beautifully carved panels; has 4 sets of reeds in the treble and 3 sets of reeds in the bass, in addition to set of compensating pipes. A very powerful organ. Originally worth \$250, reduced for February Sale to.....	70
BELL (Cathedral Church Organ) —A very handsome 5-octave Organ in Cathedral style of case, with pipe top; pipes beautifully decorated, the color scheme being terra cotta and gold; has 16 stops, 6 sets of reeds in treble and 4 sets in the bass, in all 10 sets, with a variety of tone including 2, 4, 8 and 16 ft. combinations; is fitted with blow lever at the side for pumping as well as pedals. An exceptionally fine organ of this style. Originally worth \$250, reduced for February Sale to.....	77
DOHERTY —6-octave Piano Case Organ, in very handsome walnut case with beautiful carved panels and mirror rail top; has also a concealed drawer for music, lamp stands, etc., 11 stops, 2 sets of reeds throughout, height 6 ft. 1 in. Catalogue price \$275, February Sale price.....	84
DOMINION —6-octave Piano Case Organ, by the Dominion Co., Bowmanville, in very handsome walnut case, beautifully carved panels, mirror top, automatic folding pedal cover; has 11 stops, 2 sets of reeds throughout, couplers, knee swells, etc., mouse-proof pedals. Catalogue price \$300, February Sale price.....	91

An extra discount of \$1.00 on above prices will be given if you mention when writing the name of the paper and date of the issue in which you saw this advertisement.

GOURLAY, WINTER & LEEMING

188 Yonge Street, Toronto.

Whiskey Ruin Is whiskey spoiling your home? **Samaria** Tasteless Remedy will cure any drunkard secretly. Sample free. All letters confidential. **Samaria Remedy Co., 42 Jordan Street, Toronto.** Sample sent in plain sealed envelope.

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

code deciding that "when two witnesses disagree, the testimony of an adult outweighs that of a child, and the testimony of a man that of a woman." And yet in spite of every disability and limitation which surrounds the woman of Russia, and in spite of the almost unlimited power over her fate legally committed to the man who marries her, there must be a tender spot somewhere in the heart of both, when the wife is willing, as she often and often has been, to follow her husband into the wilds of Siberia, to which, with or without cause, he is unjustly banished, there to bare him children who will have no claim to the rights of sonship if noble, but who will, whatever their parentage, rank as amongst the lowest class in Russian society. The future of that great country is one of the biggest problems of the age. It has old traditions to contend with, climatic difficulties to encounter, and a gross ignorance to expel, whilst educational privileges are almost unattainable to the children, who from week end to week end could not attend school, even if one were provided for them. When our hearts are stirred, as they must be by the news daily flashed to us over the wires, let their overflow be that of profoundest sympathy for our sisters in Russia, and of deepest gratitude to the Giver of all, that we live in an age and in a land of enlightenment, and that the name of that land is Canada.

H. A. B.

A Bright Shetland Pony.

The following has been sent us by the Corresponding Secretary of the American Shetland Pony Club, Naperville, Ill.:

To the Editor,—On December 23rd I had a cotillion at my home, of forty couples. Wishing to have something unique, and to have my pet Shetland pony enjoy my party too, I determined to have him bring in the favors. "Him" is a white stallion, four years old, and forty inches high. His name is Billie. I made a "harness" for him of red ribbon, and had a lead rein of the same ribbon. I arranged red roses and red carnations for the first round of favors.

Fixing the "harness" so that the flowers were easily put in and just as easily removed, I arranged it all in the kitchen, and then had Billie led in by a little girl. She brought him to the dining-room, then to the music room, and then to the hall, where we turned him around, standing on the hearth of a large fireplace, to face the people. I omitted to say that he had red flannel shoes on.

He stood very still while his load of flowers was removed, enjoying it apparently as much as the young people did, getting candy and sugar in large quantities. He had as many kisses as if he had stood under the mistletoe.

He is a very intelligent pony, and we have lots of fun together, playing tag. He may run almost out of hearing, but a call of "Billie" brings him to me; coming up just as close as he can, and facing me ready for a lump of sugar and a petting. I have another Shetland, a chestnut, just as well trained, but I like Billie best.

HELEN MOORE CRUICKSHANK.
Plainfield, Union Co., N. J.

For Every-day Use.

Honesty! why thet's jes' simply doin' th' squar' thing ev'ry single time, whether th' other feller sees you or not.—George Crouse.

'Tis pluck and work, nine times in ten, That bring the rise, my fellow men, So when upon success you muse, Don't overlook the P's and Q's.

—E. L. Sabin.

I b'lieve in havin' a good time when you start out to have it. If you git knocked out of one plan, you want to git yourself another right quick, before your sperrits has a chance to fall.—Mrs. Wiggs.

HOW TO CURE THE MATISM.—Boil one-half pint of milk one minute; add three tablespoonfuls of flour of sulphur, and boil again two minutes. Keep stirring. Add one-half wineglass of vinegar, and strain through a cloth. Divide in three equal parts, and take one part warm each night on retiring for three nights; then skip three nights; then repeat for three nights.

THE LEAVENWORTH CASE

A. K. Green.

CHAPTER XX.—Continued.

"It was a round, fair lady's face. Very lovely in contour, but devoid of coloring; not beautiful but winning from its childlike look of trust. The hair, banded upon the low, broad forehead, was brown; the eyes, which were very far apart, grey; the mouth, which was its most charming feature, delicate of make, and very expressive. There was a dimple in the chin, but none in cheeks. It was a face to be remembered."

"Go on," said I.

"Meeting the gaze of those imploring eyes, I started up. Instantly the face and all vanished, and I became conscious, as we do sometimes in dreams, of a certain movement in the hall below, and the next instant the gliding figure of a man of imposing size entered the library. I remember experiencing a certain thrill at this, half terror, half curiosity, though I seemed to know as if by intuition what he was going to do. Strange to say, I now seemed to change my personality, and to be no longer a third party watching these proceedings, but Mr. Leavenworth himself, sitting at his library table and feeling his doom crawling upon him without capacity for speech or power of movement to avert it. Though my back was toward the man, I could feel his stealthy form traverse the passage, enter the room beyond, pass to that stand where the pistol was, try the drawer, find it locked, turn the key, procure the pistol, weigh it in an accustomed hand, and advance again. I could feel each footstep he took, as though his feet were in truth upon my heart, and I remember staring at the table before me as if I expected every moment to see it run with my own blood. I can see now how the letters I had been writing danced upon the table before me, appearing to my eyes to take the phantom shapes of persons and things long ago forgotten as I had thought; crowding my last moment with regrets and dead shames, wild longings and unspeakable agonies, through all of which that face, the face of my former dream, mingled, pale, sweet, and searching, while closer and closer behind me crept that noiseless foot till I could feel the glaring of the assassin's eyes across the narrow threshold separating me from death, and hear the click of his teeth as he set his lips for the final act. Ah,"

and the secretary's livid face shows the touch of awful horror, "what words can describe such an experience as that! In one moment all the agonies of hell, the next a blank through which I seemed to see afar, and as if suddenly removed from all this, a crouching figure looking at its work with starting eyes and pallid back-drawn lips, and seeing, recognize no face that I had ever known, but one so handsome, so remarkable, so unique in its formation and character, that it would be as easy for me to mistake the countenance of my father, as the look and figure of the man revealed to me in my dream."

"And this face?" said I.

"Was that of him whom we saw leave Mary Leavenworth's presence last night and go down the hall to the front door?"

CHAPTER XXI.

A Prejudice.

For one moment I sat a prey to superstitious horror, then my natural incredulity asserting itself, I looked up and remarked: "You say that all this took place the night previous to that of the actual occurrence?"

He bowed his head. "For a warning," murmured he.

"But you did not seem to take it as such?"

"No; I am subject to horrible dreams; I thought but little of it in a superstitious way till I looked next day upon Mr. Leavenworth's dead body."

"I do not wonder you behaved strangely at the inquest; I should have thought you would."

"Ah, sir," returned he with a slow, sad smile, "no one knows what I suffered in my endeavors not to tell more than I actually knew, irrespective of my dream, of this murder and the manner of its accomplishment."

"You believe, then," said I "that your dream foreshadowed the manner of the murder as well as the fact?"

"I do."
"It is a pity it did not go a little further then, and tell us how the assassin escaped from, if not how he entered, a house secured as the Leavenworths' was."

His face flushed. "That would have been convenient," he said; "also if I had been informed where Hannah was, and why a stranger and a gentleman should have stooped to the committal of such a crime."

Seeing that he was nettled, I dropped my bantering vein. "Why do you say a stranger?" I asked; "are you so well acquainted with all who visit that house as to be able to say who are and who are not strangers to the family?"

"I am well acquainted with the faces of their friends, Mr. Raymond, and Henry Clavering is not amongst the number, but—"

"Were you ever with Mr. Leavenworth," I interrupted, "when he has been away from home, in the country, for instance, or upon his travels?"

"No," the secretary returned, constrainedly.

"Yet I suppose he was in the habit of absenting himself from home?"

"Certainly."

"Can you tell me where he was last July, he and the ladies?"

"Yes, sir; they went to R—, if you mean that; spent some time there. The famous watering-place, you know. Ah," he cried, seeing a change in my face, "do you think he could have met them there?"

"You are keeping something back, Mr. Harwell," I said; "you have more knowledge of this man than you have hitherto given me to understand. What is it?"

He seemed astonished at my penetration, but replied, "I know no more of the man than I have already informed you, but—and a burning flush crossed his face—"if you are determined to pursue this matter—"and he paused with an inquiring look.

"I am resolved to find out all I can about Henry Clavering," I returned.

He lifted his head with a quick gesture. "Then," said he, "I can tell you this much: Henry Clavering wrote a letter to Mr. Leavenworth a few days before the murder, that I have some reason to believe produced a marked effect upon the household." And folding his arms, the secretary stood quietly waiting for my next question.

"How do you know?" asked I.

"I opened it by mistake. I was in the habit of reading Mr. Leavenworth's business letters, and this being from one unaccustomed to write to him, lacked the mark which usually distinguished those of a private nature."

"And you saw the name of Clavering?"

"I did; Henry Ritchie Clavering."

"Did you read the letter?" I was trembling now.

The secretary did not reply.

"Mr. Harwell," I reiterated, "this is no time for false delicacy. Did you read that letter?"

"I did; but hastily and with an agitated conscience."

"You can, however, recall its general drift?"

"It was some complaint in regard to the treatment received by him at the hand of one of Mr. Leavenworth's nieces. I remember nothing more."

Which niece?"

"There were no names mentioned."

"But you inferred—"

"No, sir; that is just what I did not do. I forced myself to forget the whole thing."

"And yet you say that it produced an effect upon the family?"

"I can see now that it did. None of them has ever appeared quite the same toward each other as before."

"Mr. Harwell," I said, "when you were questioned as to the receipt of any letter by Mr. Leavenworth, which might seem in any manner to be connected with this tragedy, you denied having seen any such; how was that?"

"Mr. Raymond," he returned, "you are a gentleman; have a chivalrous regard for the ladies; do you think that you could have brought yourself (even if

in your secret heart you considered some such result possible, which I am not ready to say I did) to mention at such a time as that, the receipt of a letter complaining of the treatment received from one of Mr. Leavenworth's nieces, as a suspicious circumstance worthy to be taken into account by a coroner's jury?"

I shook my head. I could not but acknowledge the impossibility.

"What reason had I for thinking that letter was one of importance? I knew no Henry Ritchie Clavering."

"And yet you seemed to think it was," I murmured. "I remember you hesitated before replying."

"It is true, but not as I should hesitate now, if the question were put to me again."

Silence followed these words, during which I took two or three turns up and down the room.

"This is all very fanciful," I said, laughing in the vain endeavor to throw off the superstitious horror that unaccountably to myself still hung about me.

He bent his head in assent. "I know it," said he. "I am practical myself in broad daylight, and recognize the flimsiness of an accusation based upon a poor, hard-working secretary's dream, as plainly as you do. That is the reason I desired to keep from speaking at all. Dreams are not things with which to confront a man in a court of justice; but, Mr. Raymond," and his long, thin hand fell upon my arm with a nervous intensity which gave me almost the sensation of an electrical shock, "if the murderer of Mr. Leavenworth is ever brought to confess his deed—mark my words—he will prove to be the man of my dream."

I drew a long breath. For a moment his belief was mine, and a mingled sensation of relief and exquisite pain swept over me as I thought of the possibility of Eleanore being exonerated from crime only to be plunged into fresh humiliation and deeper abysses of suffering.

"He stalks the streets in freedom now," the secretary went on as if to himself, "even dares to enter the house he has so wofully desecrated; but justice is justice, and sooner or later something will transpire which will prove to you that a premonition so wonderful as that I received had its significance; that the voice calling, 'True man, True man,' was something more than the empty utterances of an excited brain; that it was justice itself calling attention to the guilty."

I looked at him in wonder; did he know that the officers of justice were already on the track of this same Clavering? I judged not from his look, but felt an inclination to make an effort and see.

"You speak with strange conviction," I said; "but in all probability you are doomed to be disappointed. So far as we know, Mr. Clavering is a respectable man."

"I do not propose to denounce him; I do not even propose to speak his name again. I am not a fool, Mr. Raymond. I have spoken thus plainly to you only in explanation of last night's most unfortunate betrayal; and while I trust that you will regard what I have told you as confidential, I also hope that you will give me credit for behaving on the whole as well as could be expected under the circumstances." And he held out his hand.

"Certainly," I replied, as I took it. Then with a sudden impulse to test the accuracy of this story of his, inquired if he had any means of verifying his statement of having had this dream at the time spoken of—that is, before the murder and not afterward.

"No, sir; I know myself that I had it the night previous to that of Mr. Leavenworth's death; but I cannot prove the fact."

"Did not speak of it next morning to anyone?"

"Oh, no, sir; I was scarcely in a position to do so."

"Yet it must have had a great effect upon you, unfitting you for work—"

"Nothing unfits me for work," he murmured bitterly.

"I believe that it so," I returned, remembering his diligence for the last few days. "But you must at least have shown some traces of having passed an uncomfortable night, if no more. Have you, then, no recollection of anyone speaking to you in regard to your appearance the next morning?"

(To be continued.)

Years Were Required To Prove Drunkenness Cured

With the firm belief that drunkenness was a disease centred in the nerve tissues of the brain, Dr. Leslie E. Keeley first started to experiment, and it was while so doing that he discovered the wonderful reconstructive powers of the specific which proved the groundwork of the Keeley Cure, (the Double Chloride of Gold). With this discovery, however, Dr. Keeley realized his task but begun, as administration of the remedy exposed the fact that different cases and stages of inebriety necessitated treatment in keeping, and raised the question: Is the cure permanent?

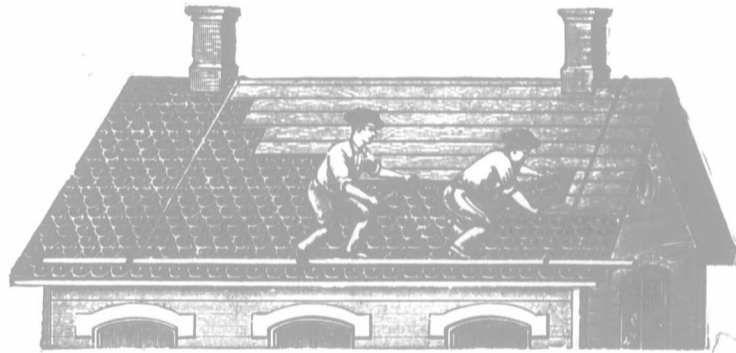
Then came the master test. It required eleven years of his institutes now in all parts of the world. Your case, like others, can be cured, and why should you take chances with imitators when you may be treated by the discoverer of the cure and disease.

Our literature is interesting reading for anyone. It not only tells what the Keeley Cure will do, but what it has done, certified by the signatures of America's leading men. We mail it free (address in confidence).

The Keeley Institute, Dept. A, 133 Osborne St., Winnipeg.

The Keeley Cure is only administered at the Institute by our physicians, where proper care is assured amid the most cheerful surroundings. No name-calling drugs are administered, no sickness incurred. Keeley patients rarely desire liquor after the 3rd day of enrollment.

Pedlar's Steel Shingles and Siding



At \$2.00 per 100 Square Feet

We have a complete assortment of Sheet Steel Roofing and Siding, suitable for all kinds of buildings, including plain Brick, Rock-faced Brick, or Stone Siding, at \$2.00 and \$2.35 for Painted Steel, and \$3.50 and \$3.65 for Galvanized Steel. Steel Shingles in Two Styles and Six grades, varying in price from \$2.50 per square for Painted to \$4.50 per square for best galvanized.

Absolutely Wind, Water and Storm Proof.

Nothing on the market compares in price and durability to our Sheet Steel Building Materials. Over 5,000,000 Square Feet sold in 1904. Write for Catalogue No. 11 describing all grades. State requirements, and special prices will be given.

Pedlar People, Oshawa, Ont.

GREAT SPRING SALE

OF

HORSES

Stock-Yards, CALGARY,

15th, 16th and 17th MARCH

Entries are coming in now for this sale. We anticipate a great three days' sale. We will have the horses— heavy horses and small ponies and unbroken range horses—horses to suit everybody.

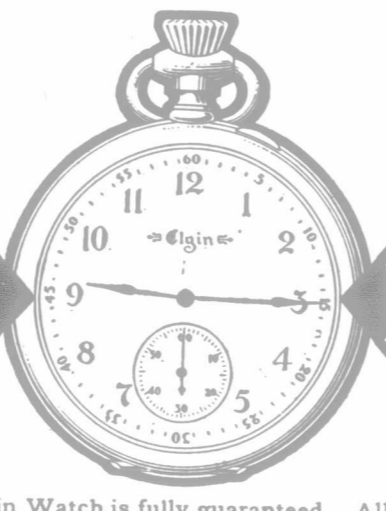
Remember the date, and watch this space for list of entries.

THE ALBERTA STOCK-YARDS COMPANY, LIMITED,

P. O. BOX 846, CALGARY.

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

"9.15 Sharp" means



9.15 ELGIN TIME

Every Elgin Watch is fully guaranteed. All jewelers have Elgin Watches. "Timemakers and Timekeepers," an illustrated history of the watch, sent free upon request to
ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., ELGIN, ILL.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.
2nd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.
3rd.—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

Veterinary.

TYPHOID INFLUENZA.

During the last year I have lost several horses, all showing more or less of the same symptoms, besides having a number of others that seemed to have mild attacks, but got better under treatment. Last winter mare, eight years old, in good condition, suddenly became dull, with swelling in hind leg which went along belly up to breast; appetite partly failed; temperature up to 103; pulse strong, from 60 to 80, varied; no cough, and apparently no lung trouble. Gave treatment for fever and blood. She died in two weeks from commencing. Urine plentiful; dung pasty. In September another (gelding, ten years old) went the same way, he lasting only ten days. Gave treatment. Had a veterinary. In October another (gelding, five years old) commenced, much the same, but he lingered on over three months, then died. This one varied in temperature and pulse more than the others. One hour he would be in fever, breathing short, with heart beating very strong. Another hour he would be nearly normal, with hair starting, swellings on legs and along belly quite large. He was stiff in hind parts, and found difficulty in getting up the latter part of the time. Gave all kinds of treatment, but with no apparent effect. Post-mortem showed in one a very enlarged liver, but could see very little wrong in others, or elsewhere. These were all work horses, receiving good care in comfortable frame stable; fed on slough hay and oats, with boiled barley several times a week. Watered from a large slough, which at this time of the year is stagnant and has a smell. Have used the same water for several years. I might here add that about the first symptom noticeable would be an uneasiness, first resting one hind leg, then the other, and in several cases putting the right fore leg very forward. Now, the last few weeks I have had several mares, both young and aged, cast their colts, having gone from six to eight months; in foal to a two-year-old vigorous Clyde colt. They showed no signs of anything wrong, till within a day or so of losing colt, when they discharged a white mucous substance. After losing colt, they became dull, with some fever, swelled a little on leg, and one swelled along belly and about bag, which was very hot and sore. All these, but one, are a separate lot from the rest, they having been outdoors all winter, but coming about stable occasionally, and also drinking some water; got some slough hay occasionally, also oat straw. I put each one in stable as they lost their colt, and kept separate from rest. Gave as treatment linseed oil, saltpetre, also quinine and iron. They got all right in from one week to three. They cast their colts about four days apart.

ENQUIRER.

Ans.—You had an outbreak of typhoid

influenza among your horses, and the treatment needed would vary to some extent, except that good nursing is essential, and absolute stoppage of all work as soon as sickness is noticed. You take big chances in using the water from the slough mentioned. If you are dependent on it, however, you might try the bluestone (copper sulphate) treatment to purify it. Influenza is very provocative of abortion amongst in-foal mares. The disease is certainly infectious.

TO DRY A COW.

A four-year-old cow is supposed to be in calf, but the exact date when due to calve is unknown. How can I tell when it is time to dry her off? How is the drying off process carried out? What measures must be adopted at the time of calving?

Z. Y. X.

Ans.—By the enlargement of the abdomen and the gradual increase of the milk flow. Drying off a cow is, as a rule, easily accomplished; in fact, the experience of many is that their cows slacken up too easily. A milk flow can be gradually stopped by not milking out clean each time—leaving a little in the udder. Cows, if reasonably well fed, should be milked up to six weeks from calving. At, or near the calving, the udder will increase in size, there will be a slackening of the ligaments of the pelvis, slower movement and enlarged abdomen. Place the cow in a box stall, untied, with a moderate supply of dry bedding, and do not worry her with unnecessary attentions. When the act of calving begins, evidenced by the protrusion of the water bag, which soon bursts, the calf should follow, if in the normal position, viz., with head and fore feet presented. Delivery is usually easy and fairly rapid, if the cow is in a healthy condition. In a heifer, things often go more slowly, owing to the parts not being as well prepared or relaxed for the expulsion of the calf.

YOUNG AGAIN AT SEVENTY-TWO

How Calixte Richard, J. P., Feels After Using Dodd's Kidney Pills.

They Make the Kidneys Strain out of the Blood all the Seeds of the Diseases That Trouble Old Folks.

ACADIE, SIDING, Kent Co., N. B., Feb. 27th—(Special.)—After suffering for forty years from Kidney Trouble, Calixte Richard, the well-known Justice of the Peace here, is fully recovered, and he says that Dodd's Kidney Pills cured him. "Yes," says Mr. Richard, "I had Kidney Trouble over forty years, with the result that I was a worn-out man at seventy-two. Then I started taking Dodd's Kidney Pills, and the result is that the pain is gone from my back, and I am able to work again."

Dodd's Kidney Pills make the old feel young again. They make the kidneys sound, and strain out of the blood the seeds of the diseases to which the old are subject, such as Backache, Rheumatism, Urinary and Bladder Troubles, etc.

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

PROBABLY MANGE.

Horse, eleven years old, has itch in skin; keeps biting himself quite often. Under his mane seems to be the worst. It is scaly, like dandruff; and when you rub it with your hand, the hair comes out quite easy. Wherever the harness rubs, the hair comes off. Eats, drinks and thrives well; gets a gallon of oats three times a day and hay. Horse, six years old, sweats standing in stable in flank and above roof of tail. The sweat hangs in drops on hair, like the dew on grass. Eats well, but does not thrive; very dull and heavy; stable not too warm; gets a gallon of oats three times a day and hay. M. M. S., Graytown.

Ans.—If mange (a skin disease due to a small parasite) you will need to use some of the dip preparations advertised. Clip both horses and burn the hair.

GOSSET

A spring number of more than the ordinary attractiveness of cover and articles is that recently issued by the Commercial—the trade journal of Western Canada for the wholesale grocery, clothing and general merchandise firms.

ANGUS MEN AND FAIR LIST PREMIUMS.

The American Aberdeen-Angus Association have allotted \$200 to be awarded as premiums in 1905 at fairs in Manitoba. Last year Brandon got this amount, and, consequently, the Aberdeen-Angus cattlemen made a swell exhibit of the black fellows at the Wheat City.

Messrs. Galbraith, horse importers, Brandon, write us as follows: "We wish to call your attention to the sale which was completed last week of what we consider one of the best horses that we have brought into Canada. This is Baron Sproat, a son of Baron's Pride, out of a Macgregor mare, and consequently bred the same as the renowned Benedict. This sale was made at Killarney, Man., a place somewhat noted for its good horses, and the class of men in this syndicate simply shows that they wanted the best that could be got. The company consists of C. S. Finlayson, P. S. Bryan, S. Fletcher, James Cowan, Wm. Hodgins, Paul Cleve, J. Noble, James Freeman, J. H. Daly, Joseph Atkinson, A. E. Wilson and John Hannah. The latter is reeve of the municipality, and while not farming himself, took the share simply that the district might have the benefit of this grand horse. We believe that this horse will be heard from later."

TESTING TO FIND THE GERMINATING PROPERTIES OF FARM SEED.

To find out whether seeds are capable of producing plants requires neither expert knowledge nor special apparatus. Satisfactory material is to be found in every farm home for making germination tests of practically any kind of seed used on the farm. The simplest and most convenient way to test seed of corn and other cereal grains and most of the root crop and larger vegetable seeds is to place a number of them, say one hundred, between pieces of moistened blotting paper, Canton flannel or cloth, set them in an ordinary dinner plate and invert another plate to cover them. The seed should be kept moist, but not wet. The temperature of the average farmhouse living room would be quite suitable, but some care should be taken to guard against excessive heat or cold. All good strong seed of corn, cereal grains, clovers or timothy thus treated will have germinated at the end of five days. Very small seeds of the finer grasses, or some of the garden vegetables and of the roots or mangels may be germinated to better advantage by scattering them in a saucer (belonging to a flower pot) that has been soaked in water, and set on a cloth that should be kept damp, or in a pan containing not more than one-eighth of an inch of water, the object being to keep the saucer moist, but not wet. If such a saucer be not available, a brick will answer the purpose as well. In germinating seeds in an earthen saucer, they may be exposed to the light, but not to the direct rays of the sun.

LIQUOR AND TOBACCO HABITS.

A. McTAGGART, M.D., C.M.,
75 Yonge St., Toronto.

References as to Dr. McTaggart's professional standing and personal integrity permitted by:
Sir W. R. Meredith, Chief Justice.
Hon. G. W. Ross, Premier of Ontario.
Rev. John Potts, D.D., Victoria College.
Dr. McTaggart's vegetable remedies for the liquor and tobacco habits are healthful, safe, inexpensive home treatments. No hypodermic injections, no publicity or loss of time from business, and a certainty of cure. Consultation or correspondence invited. om

TERRITORIAL INSTITUTE MEETINGS AND LIVE-STOCK JUDGING SCHOOLS.

Duck Lake—March 1.
Hague—March 2.
Pincher Creek—March 2 and 3.
Roathorn—March 3 and 4.
Clareholm—March 4.
Nanton—March 6.
Osler—March 6.
Yorkton—March 6 and 7.
Creelman—March 7.
High River—March 7.
Saskatoon—March 7 and 8.
Stoughton—March 8.
Churchbridge—March 8 and 9.
Okotoks—March 8 and 9.
Arcola—March 9.
Dundurn—March 9.
Hanley—March 10.
Carlyle—March 10 and 11.
Saltcoats—March 10 and 11.
Didsbury—March 11.
North Portal—March 13.
Olds—March 13.
Tantallon—March 13.
Alameda—March 13 and 14.
Estevan—March 14.
Moosomin—March 14 and 15.
Innisfail—March 14 and 15.
Weyburn—March 15.
Carduff—March 15 and 16.
Whitewood—March 16.
Yellowgrass—March 16.
Red Deer—March 16 and 17.
Milestone—March 17.
Gainsboro—March 17 and 18.
Wapella—March 17 and 18.
Rouleau—March 18.
Strathcona—March 18.
Alameda—March 20 and 21.
Fort Saskatchewan—March 20 and 21.
Moose Jaw—March 20 and 21.
Edmonton—March 22 and 23.
Qu'Appelle—March 22 and 23.
Fort Qu'Appelle—March 24.
Wetaskiwin—March 24 and 25.
Sintaluta—March 25.
Ponoka—March 27.
Wolsley—March 27 and 28.
Lacombe—March 28 and 29.
Greenfield—March 29 and 30.
Brookview—March 31.
Medicine Hat—March 31 and April 1.

Stock-judging Schools.—At which animals will be used at the morning and afternoon sessions to demonstrate desirable and undesirable conformations. Score cards will be used to teach the value of the different portions of the animal.

THE SPEAKERS WILL BE:

ALBERTA—Messrs. McCrae, Cottrelle, Mitchell and Standish.
PRINCE ALBERT AND SOO LINES—Messrs. Anderson, Bell and Wilson.
MAIN LINE, MOOSE JAW TO BROADVIEW—Messrs. Anderson, McGilvray and Murray.
YORKTON BRANCH AND MAIN LINE, MOOSOMIN TO BROADVIEW—Messrs. Ketchen and Murray.
ARCOLA AND ESTEVAN LINES—Messrs. Hopkins and McGilvray.

J. R. C. HONEYMAN,
Deputy Commissioner.

Department of Agriculture, Regina, N.-W. T., February 14, 1905.

STALLIONS FOR LAND.

Fifty Percheron, Shire and Hackney Stallions to trade for good land or city lots in Western Canada. Won more Premier Championships at World's Fair, St. Louis, than any other exhibitor; ages 3 to 7 years, good colors, choicest breeding.

LEW W. COCHRAN,
CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

TRADE NOTE.

A RELIABLE PIANO HOUSE.—Messrs. Layton Bros., Montreal's leading mail order piano and organ house, have been established for nearly a score of years. Originally from London, Eng., Messrs. P. G. and H. A. Layton commenced business in a small way at first, but with close attention to duty, strict integrity in all their dealings, and with a desire to deal honestly with all men, soon forged ahead until now they point with pride to such patrons as Lord Minto, our recent Governor; E. S. Clouston, Gen. Manager Bank of Montreal; J. S. Meredith, late Manager Merchants Bank of Canada, and many others equally respected. While a constantly increasing volume of local business is transacted by this reputable house, special attention is given to mail orders. Their instruments are to be found in every province of the Dominion, and, judging from the numerous testimonials secured, are giving eminent satisfaction.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

THE STANDARD CANADIAN WORK ON PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

Give the name of a standard work on Parliamentary procedure.

Ans.—Sir Jno. Bourinot's work on that subject, published by the Copp, Clark Co., Ltd., is a standard work; the price is \$8.00. "How Canada is Governed," by the same author, contains the usual parliamentary rules of debate; pages, 110; the price is \$1.00.

BREAKING HILLSIDE.

I have some land on the south side of a hill, which is very hard, and last spring had difficulty in keeping breaker in. Is there any advantage in a sulky plow? Would it keep in better than a breaker? C. E. T.

Ans.—A riding plow could possibly be kept in the ground easier, but would not dip into the hollows like a hand plow, and would bound out badly if the land was stony. All things considered, this breaker would be the better for your purpose.

HOW TO MAKE WHITEWASH.

Will you kindly republish that recipe for a good whitewash? C. H. Assa.

Ans.—Take one-half bushel of lime, slack with boiling water, make into a milk and strain through a fine sieve. Add to this a peck of rice, dissolved in warm water, three pounds of rice boiled to a paste and stirred in while hot, half a pound of Spanish whiting and one pound of glue, previously dissolved in a gluepot over a slow fire. To this mixture add five gallons of hot water, stir well, cover and let stand for a few days. This mixture is best applied hot, and a pint will cover a square yard. Hen-houses, pigpens and stables should receive a coat every year, as it is a good disinfectant.

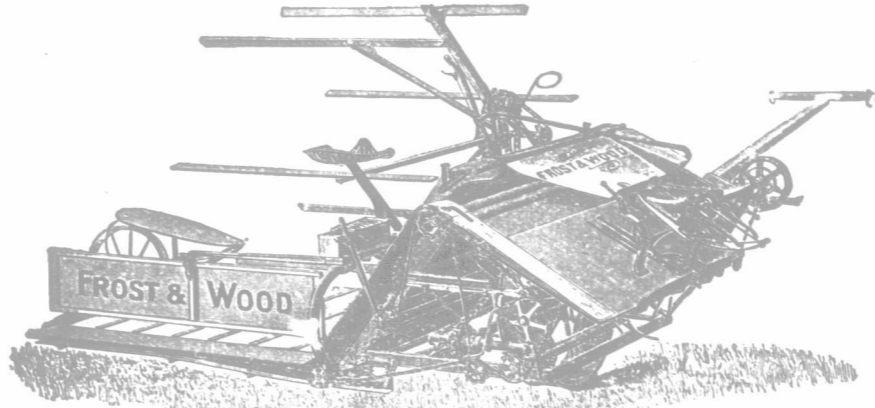
MEASURING HAY.

- 1. What are the cubical contents of a ton of hay?
2. Is prairie hay heavier than timothy hay?
3. What are the cubical contents of a ton of prairie hay, and of slough grass?
4. What allowance, in measurement, should be made when measuring a load taken from the stack? G. S. W.

Ans.—1. Four hundred and fifty cubic feet of hay is roughly estimated as a ton, but there is a great variation in the ratio of weight to volume ranging from less than four hundred to five hundred cubic feet. Generally the finer the stalks of hay, the larger the stack, or the nearer the bottom and the greener the grass when cut, the heavier will be a given bulk.

- 2. Prairie hay would be heavier, if cut before it got dry and ripe.
3. As prairie hay is usually quite dry when cut, we should judge a ton would measure about 475 cubic feet; slough hay usually being greener would perhaps measure less to the ton.
4. If the load were well tramped, probably it would go into a space not more than a third larger than that occupied in the stack.

THE Frost & Wood Company Limited
The No. 3 Light Steel Binder
has won many staunch friends for us.



Cuts 5 ft., 6 ft. and 7 ft. wide.

Two horses handle it with ease. No neck-weight whatever to bother your team. Tangled grain is always cut and bound without any choking. The No. 3 is a sure tier and easy on twine.

Our Catalogue "F" describes its many points. Send for it.

Do you know that we are the oldest manufacturers of PLOWS in Canada.

They are worthy of a close investigation.



Head Office & Works, Smith's Falls, Ont.

Branches: Winnipeg, Brandon, Calgary, Regina.

I will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, in the town of BELMONT, on C. N. R., on

THURSDAY, MARCH 16TH, 1905, the following property:

CLYDESDALES

One registered stallion, rising 3, sire Prince Charming; one grade stallion, rising 6; also a number of grade horses.

SHORTHORNS

Five registered Shorthorn cows, two registered yearling heifers, four registered young bulls; also a number of grade cattle.

TERMS OF SALE—Approved joint lien notes on horses. Approved joint notes on cattle. Half of price on Nov. 1, 1905; balance on Nov. 1, 1906, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum.

WM. MAXWELL.

LOANS ON LIFE ASSURANCE.

Can a person who holds a life insurance policy in a company, say for \$2,000, borrow \$500 or \$600 from a bank or loan company, giving as security the policy? Would they accept it? Is there any particular company or bank who do this? J. M. S. Man.

Ans.—This is entirely a matter for the manager of the particular bank you deal with to answer. The life insurance companies loan varying amounts on their policies, depending on the amount and length of time such have been in force.

Veterinary.

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION.

I saw an article in the "Farmer's Advocate" recently, the title of which is, "How Contagious Abortion was Controlled in a Scotch Dairy Herd." Could you give me more particulars about it? How much of the corrosive sublimate to use in one injection, and how often to feed the carbolic acid mash? Is M. Noard's treatment the same as corrosive sublimate? I have had four heifers and one cow that lost their calves. Two of the heifers had carried theirs seven months, and the others two. I don't know if they got to the bull on the prairie. A. C. S. Alta.

Ans.—The main point in the treatment of contagious abortion is the local injections of corrosive sublimate, which are of a strength, one part of the drug to two thousand parts of water. I think you would get just as satisfactory results from some of the coal-tar preparations advertised in our columns, such as Chloro-Naphtholeum, Kresol, Zenoleum, or similar preparations. Carbolic acid is given in doses of 15 drops, gradually increased to two drams, dissolved in half an ounce of glycerine, and given in a bran mash, two or three times a week.

DROPSICAL CONDITION OF THE ABDOMEN.

A calf died, and on opening it up found it bloated with water, the water being all in its belly, which I think must have been a rupture. Its water passage must have in some way got stopped or broken. So would you let me know through your paper if there is any medicine I could give it, or whether I could have tapped it and let the water off? If so, where would I tap it, and if after having tapped it, it would pass its water properly afterwards? This is the second one I have had die the same way. E. M. Elkwater.

Ans.—No; there is no medicinal treatment you could give it to remove the water once the bladder was burst. Your post-mortem was not carefully made, or you should have ascertained whether a rupture existed or not. It is quite possible that there may have been a dropsical condition, due to inflammation of the lining of the abdominal cavity, or liver trouble. Such cases need diuretics and purgative. Was the calf sick long, what age was it, how was it fed, was it constipated, are all questions a veterinary surgeon needs answering in order to give an intelligent reasonable diagnosis.

A few facts from NELEMS & SCOTT, Real Estate Agents in the renowned

In the Xmas number of this paper we called your attention to the success attained by the various Industries of our Valley, as manifested by the fact that for THREE consecutive years we have secured first prize at the Provincial Exhibition at New Westminster for the best District Exhibit, and in addition, in 1904 Chilliwack won the Silver Cup, valued at \$300 00, and given by the Massey-Harris Co., for the best District Exhibit, both at New Westminster and Victoria.

WHY DO YOU SUFFER

with the severe cold on the Prairie and in Eastern Canada, when we are favored with spring-like weather here? Our farmers are ploughing to-day.

NOW, IT IS A FACT

that in the Okanagan valley you would pay for bare land in the neighborhood of \$200 per acre, while one of our choicest

CHILLIWACK VALLEY

NELEMS & SCOTT

properties, A GEM OF A HOME, comprising 90 acres of practically all cleared land, well fenced, splendid orchard of 400 trees all in bearing, with first-class house and barn, beautiful lawns, with church, post office and school close to hand, can be bought for \$7,500.00, or about \$80.00 per acre. The owner has lost his health and must give up farming, otherwise you could not buy this property. This is one; we have many more ranging in price from \$15.00 to \$100.00 per acre.

OUR CATALOGUE

describes all these, and gives you many interesting facts besides. You want it; write us to-day, and one will be mailed to you free of cost, and when you come here, leave the Canadian Pacific train at Harrison Mills Station, 60 miles east of Vancouver, and cross, per ferry, to Chilliwack, or embark on the large river boat at New Westminster for Chilliwack, the eastern terminus of the Fraser River service, and call on

Real Estate & Insurance Agents, BOX 270, CHILLIWACK, B. C.

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

Ontario Provincial Auction Sales OF PURE-BRED CATTLE

(Registered)

Males and Females, of Beef Breeds.

Will be held at the following points in
Ontario:

OTTAWA—March 10th.

PORT PERRY—March 14th.

CAMPBELL CROFT—March 16th.

GUELPH—March 22nd.

Under the Auspices of the Live-Stock Associations of Ontario.

All stock inspected before being accepted. Only good representatives of the various breeds will be offered.

Freight Paid.—\$50 will be paid towards the freight to any purchaser of a carload at the sales, if shipped to Manitoba, Northwest Territories or British Columbia. Fifteen head will be considered a carload, calves at foot not to count.

Railroad Fare Paid.—Railroad fare to Toronto, Ontario, up to one cent per mile, from any point in above districts will be paid to purchaser of carload (see above) at these sales, if shipped to point from which ticket was purchased. **Special rates from Toronto to points of sale.**

For Catalogues and full particulars, apply to

A. P. WESTERVELT, SECRETARY, LIVE-STOCK ASSOCIATIONS,
Parliament Buildings, TORONTO, Canada.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS Miscellaneous.

DOUBLE CHARGES.

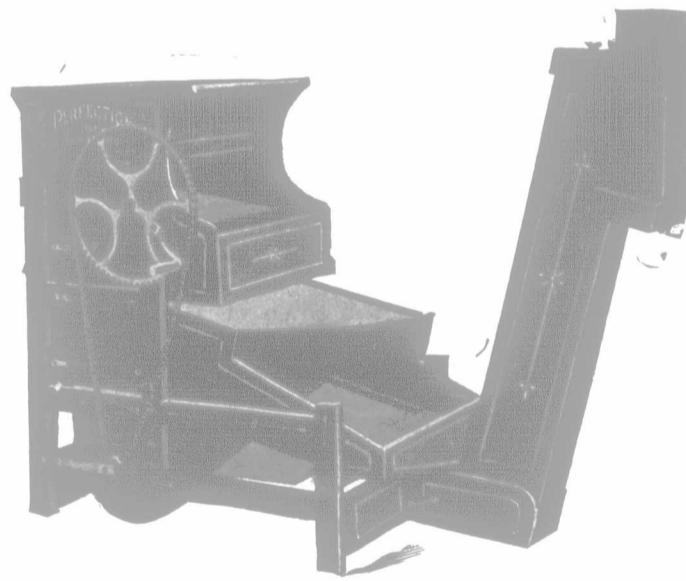
We arranged with a plumbing firm to do certain plumbing work—putting a water supply into our house, and to certain points outside, and for the drainage work in connection therewith. They in turn arranged with another firm to do the outside work, and these latter people have charged us \$4 per day for one man, \$2.50 for another and \$2.25 for a third, besides which we had to provide board and lodging for them all. These men went back to town by train every Saturday afternoon, returning on the following Monday. May we, therefore, ask you:

1. Are we legally compelled to pay for full six days in each week?
2. Seeing amount of wages charged, can we claim anything for board and lodging?
3. Are we obliged to pay return carfare each week?
4. A serious leakage has occurred already (work completed middle of December last) in the water pipes outside, which, owing to the depth (6 feet) and length (several hundred feet), will be very expensive to locate and repair. Are the plumbing firm responsible for putting same right? There was no contract signed. G. B. Alta.

Ans.—We would require more particulars in regard to your contract to fully advise you. In any event, you would only be compelled to carry out your agreement with the firm you engaged, and they would be under obligation to carry out any agreement they made with their subcontractors.

1. You should only be charged the days actually put in at work.
2. Unless you agreed to board the men as part of your contract, you would be entitled to charge regular prices.
3. Unless you agreed to do so, you should not be charged with car fare.
4. You should apply to the firm with whom you made the contract for redress over any difficulty in the work. A contract, such as you refer to, should have been in writing to prevent any disputes.

DIRECT FROM MAKERS TO THE FARMER



Special Cash Offer

Perfection Grain Separators

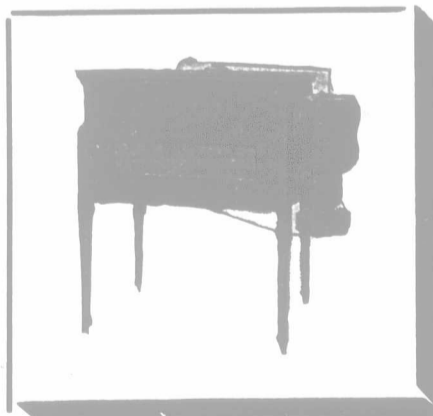
Complete, with Bagger, \$30.00
Without Bagger, - 25.00

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

None Can Equal It. Every Mill Guaranteed

ORDER AT ONCE.

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



HERE
IT
IS

The most successful Incubator
ever manufactured. Ask
your neighbor about

"THE CYPHERS"

Or a Post Card to Us will bring Full Information.

PRICES REDUCED.

ASHDOWN'S, Winnipeg.

BLUESTONING WHEAT.

How long before seeding would it be safe to treat wheat with bluestone or formalin, it being kept from heating.

W. M. J.

Ans.—There is more or less danger if what is left long after being dampened, as the moisture and the heat generated in drying or from exposure tends to prepare the constituents of the kernel for chemical action, which precedes growth, and to get the strongest plants, these natural physiological actions should not be interrupted, hence the importance of getting the seed in the ground as soon as possible after germination has been given the least start.

STEAM PLOWING.

Can you furnish me with any figures as to the cost of plowing per acre with traction engine and gang plows?

How much coal ... 10 days.

How much water ... 10 days.

How much oil ... 10 days.

How many men ... 10 days.

To run an outfit of a certain horse-power, and how many acres per day will outfit of certain horse-power plow in a day of ten hours?

H. R. H.

Ans.—If any of our readers, who have had experience with the use of a traction engine for plowing, could give some information on the above questions, we would be glad to hear from them.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

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

LAST CALL FOR J. E. SMITH'S

Dispersion Sale of

Shorthorn Cattle and Clydesdale Horses



GOLDEN MEASURE (Imp.).

AT BRANDON,

Wednesday, March 8, 1905,

1 o'clock sharp.

Having sold my farms at Beresford and Brandon, I will sell without reserve my entire herd of 80 SHORTHORNS and 10 CLYDESDALES, as well-bred and as good individuals as can be found in Canada.

TERMS—Nine months' credit on approved paper. Interest 6 per cent. Discount 6 per cent. for cash.

Lunch served from 11.30 to 1 o'clock.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

ADDRESS :

J. E. SMITH, Box 274, **Brandon, Man.**

FARM BOOKS

The farmer's home without an Agricultural Library is lacking in one of the chief aids to pleasure and success. We have gone over the available first-class works on agricultural subjects, and have selected the best. See below for prices and how to obtain them.

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| <p>LIVE STOCK.
 Veterinary Elements.—A. G. Hopkins, B. Agr., D. V. M. \$1.50. A practical farm live-stock doctor book.
 The Study of Breeds (Cattle, Sheep and Swine).—Prof. Shaw. 400 pages, 60 engravings. \$1.50.
 Horse Breeding.—Sanders. 422 pages. \$1.50.
 Horse Breaking.—Capt. Hayes. \$5.00. Far and away the best on this subject.—[The Field].
 Points of the Horse (3rd edition).—Capt. Hayes. \$10.00.
 Light Horses—Breeds and Management. (Vinton series) 226 pages. \$1.00.
 Heavy Horses—Breeds and Management. (Vinton series.) 219 pages. \$1.00.
 Cattle—Breeds and Management. (Vinton series.) 270 pages. \$1.00.
 Sheep—Breeds and Management. (Vinton series.) 232 pages. \$1.00.
 Pigs—Breeds and Management.—Sanders Spencer. 175 pages. \$1.00.</p> | <p>Feeds and Feeding.—Henry. 600 pages. \$2.00.
 Live-Stock Almanac. Handsomely bound. 75 cents. Paper cover. 40 cents.
 Live-Stock Judging.—Craig. \$2.00. The only work on this subject.
 GENERAL AGRICULTURE.
 Agriculture.—C. C. James. 200 pages. 30 cents.
 Chemistry of the Farm.—Warrington. 183 pages. \$1.00.
 Farmyard Manure.—Aikman. 65 pages. 50 cents.
 Successful Farming.—Rennie. 300 pages. \$1.50, postpaid.
 Agricultural Botany.—Percival. \$2.00. A very useful book for student farmers.
 Soiling Crops and the Silo.—Shaw. 366 pages. \$1.50.
 Fertility of the Land.—Roberts. 415 pages. \$1.00.
 Physics of Agriculture.—King. 604 pages. \$1.75.</p> | <p>DAIRYING.
 Milk and Its Products. Wing. 230 pages. \$1.00.
 Testing Milk and Its Products.—Farrington & Woll. 255 pages. \$1.00.
 Canadian Dairying.—Dean. 250 pages. \$1.00.
 Cheesemaking.—Decker. 192 pages. \$1.75.
 POULTRY.
 Poultry Craft.—Robinson. \$2.00.
 Farm Poultry.—Watson. 341 pages. \$1.25.
 APIARY.
 The Honeybee.—Langstroth. 521 pages. \$1.50.
 FRUIT, FLOWERS and VEGETABLES.
 Vegetable Gardening.—Green. 224 pages. \$1.25.
 Flowers and How to Grow Them.—Reverford. 175 pages. 50 cents.</p> | <p>Amateur Fruit-growing.—Samuel B. Green. 5x7 inches; 134 pages, with numerous fly-leaves for notes; bound in cloth, and illustrated. 50 cents.
 PLANT and ANIMAL LIFE.
 The Story of the Plants.—Grant Allen. 213 pages. 40 cents.
 The Study of Animal Life.—J. A. Thomson. 375 pages. \$1.75.
 Insects Injurious to Fruits.—Saunders. 436 pages. \$2.00.
 MISCELLANEOUS.
 Landscape Gardening.—S. T. Maynard. 338 pages. \$1.50.
 Birds that Hunt and Are Hunted.—Neltje Blanchan. 360 pages. \$2.25.
 Carpenters' and Joiners' Handbook. 75 cents.
 American Tanner.—Briggs. 25 cents.
 Taxidermy.—Hastluck. 50 cents.</p> |
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HOW TO OBTAIN THESE BOOKS.—We will furnish present subscribers any of the above books for cash or as a premium to those obtaining new yearly subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate" according to the following scale :

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>Books valued at 50c. and under for 1 new subscriber.
 Books valued over \$1.00 and up to \$1.50 for 3 new subscribers.
 Books valued over \$2.00 and up to \$2.50 for 5 new subscribers.
 Books valued at \$4.00, 8 new subscribers.</p> | <p>Books valued over 50c. and up to \$1.00 for 2 new subscribers.
 Books valued over \$1.50 and up to \$2.00 for 4 new subscribers.
 Books valued at \$2.75 for 6 new subscribers.
 Books valued at \$6.00 for 12 new subscribers.</p> |
|---|--|

We can furnish any of the above books at the regular retail price, which is given opposite the title of the book. By a careful study of the above list, any farmer can choose a select list of books suited to his needs, and for a small outlay in cash, or effort in obtaining new subscribers for the "Farmer's Advocate," secure the nucleus of a useful library.

THE WM. WELD CO., LIMITED, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

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



Earn a Comfortable Living WITH A Chatham Incubator

\$320 a year is a reasonable estimate of its earning capacity

Poultry raising with a Chatham Incubator is a very profitable and easily managed occupation. Unless you want to go into it extensively it need take but very little of your time. Government reports show that the demand for chickens in Canada is greatly in excess of the supply, and Great Britain is always clamoring for more. That means a steady market and good prices for chickens.

You cannot raise chickens successfully with a setting hen. She is wasting time setting when she should be laying. While she is hatching and brooding a few chickens she could be laying five or six dozen eggs. The percentage of chickens she hatches is much less than that produced by the Chatham Incubator.

It will pay you to own a Chatham Incubator.

Chatham Incubators contain every improvement of importance in Incubator construction that has been produced. They are made of thoroughly seasoned wood, with two walls, case within case. Between these walls mineral wool is packed, forming the very best insulation. Each piece of the case is milled and grooved and screwed, making the whole as solid as a rock. Chatham Incubators are equipped with scientifically perfect regulators, which are an infallible means of regulating the temperature.

No Cash to Pay Until October, 1905

We will start you raising poultry for profit with a Chatham Incubator without one cent of money from you until next Fall. That means that you can take off seven or eight hatches and make considerable money out of the Incubator before the first payment becomes due.

We couldn't make this offer if we were not certain that if you accept it you will get complete satisfaction, if we were not positive that the Chatham Incubator will pay you a handsome yearly income.

This is a straightforward offer. We make it to show our supreme confidence in the Chatham Incubator. We want you to accept this offer, as we are sure of the satisfaction our Incubator will give. Every machine we have put out so far has made other sales in the same neighborhood.

Our offer is to send you a Chatham Incubator at once, freight prepaid by us, without one cent of cash from you. You make your first payment in October, 1905. The balance to be paid in October, 1906, or if a Cash Buyer you get it cheaper. Could any offer be fairer or more generous?

The Incubator and Brooder that I bought from your agent, on time, I wish now to pay the whole amount this fall, if you will give me a discount. I am very much pleased with both Incubator and Brooder, and would not be without them, because I cleared this season more than the Incubator and Brooder cost me. Yours respectfully, MRS. W. HYSLOP, Smith's Falls, Ont.

I wish to let you know of my success with your Incubator. Out of 124 eggs I got 74 chicks, and out of my second hatch I got 94 from 106 eggs. I find the machine a pure success, if run according to directions. The brooder is a wonder, and I have not lost a chick as yet, and they are almost feathered. Yours truly, JOHN H. MCKINNON, Collingwood.

Write us to-day for full particulars of our offer and mention this paper. Don't put it aside for another time, as this special proposition may be withdrawn at any time.

THE MANSON CAMPBELL CO., Limited

Dept. 2 Chatham, Ont.

Manufacturers of Chatham Fanning Mills and Chatham Farm Scales.

Distributing Warehouses at Montreal, Que., Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., New Westminster, B.C. Halifax, N.S.

Factories at Chatham, Ont., and Detroit, Mich.

14

IDEAL WOVEN WIRE FENCE
Saves Time, Trouble and Money.

You can sleep at night and rest assured that your stock is absolutely safe behind IDEAL fences.

This fence once built on your farm will end fence troubles for you.

It is made of No. 9 steel wire. It is made with the famous Ideal lock that can't slip. It is made to last and give good service. It is made on a good common-sense basis by men who know what the farmer needs. No animal can go over or under it.

The IDEAL is a strictly first-class fence at a low price. We believe it is by long odds the best fence on the market, and want you to know all about its construction, so we ask you to write for our new catalogue explaining all about the "IDEAL" fence.

A postal card or letter will bring the catalogue to your home. It is FREE.

The MCGREGOR-BANWELL FENCE CO., Ltd., Walkerville, Ont.
McFERRICK, ANDERSON & CO., Winnipeg, Sole Agents Manitoba and N.-W T.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Legal.

RIGHT TO HERD CATTLE.

This is a newly-settled district and the homesteads are mostly all taken up and some breaking done on them, and there will be crop on them this year. One of the settlers is talking of bringing in two, three or five hundred head of cattle from outside of the district to herd them for so much a head.

Can they be stopped from coming in? We are to have a pound, but it would be difficult to impound such a large herd. If they cannot be stopped, could there be a tax put on them? J. E. B.

Ans.—You cannot prevent a settler from bringing in the cattle, but if you are in a school district, you may assess the cattle for school purposes. If your crops are damaged, you will have redress under the Herd Law. If newly-settled district, however, possibly you are not erected into herd district. If not, it would be well for you to write the Department of Agriculture, Regina, at once for necessary forms to make the application, and you may then have your district formed into a herd district before the cattle could be brought in. Unless you do this, not having your crops fenced, you will have difficulty in recovering damages.

OWNERSHIP OF HAY.

A bought land from B on August 8th with the understanding that all the hay was to be left on the place. The deal did not go through at once, as A made B an offer for land, giving B 10 days to consider the offer, which was closed at that time. C came on the land with B's permission, after that date, and cut all the hay, and stacked it on land. When A arrived with his stock in November, the hay was all cut. Is A entitled to any share of hay, and how much? Six stacks were put up and left on the place. G. J.

Ans.—If the deal was closed and any money paid at the time mentioned, that is, during the ten days, then the land and hay certainly belonged to A, and B had no authority to give C permission to cut the hay. Providing the hay was stacked as mentioned, all of the hay belonged to A, no matter whether it was cut or not. No one would have any right to take it without A's permission. If C has been misled by B, then he would have action against B for damages. He would have no right to interfere with the hay, although he cut it.

HO. IESTEAD DUTIES RAILWAY COMPENSATION.

1. I entered for a homestead two years and a month ago. I have done all the improvements that the homestead regulations ask for in three years. Will patent for said homestead be granted me before three years are over or not?

2. Railroad track is surveyed across my fields, and is going to be graded coming spring. Can I charge railway company for land through which it runs before I have deed for same land? About how much an acre for broken land could I ask? Land here is selling at \$9 and \$10 an acre, virgin prairie. G. A. S.

Ans.—1. Patent is not issued until the three years are up.

2. You may get permission from the Department of the Interior to arrange with the railway company for remuneration for your land, and you would be entitled, not only to have the price per acre, but to an allowance for any damage you have suffered by reason of having the land cut in an awkward shape. If you cannot agree with the railway company as to price, there is provision for settlement of price by arbitration. You had better write to the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, at once in regard to the matter.

Miscellaneous.

WANTS INVISIBLE INK

Is there any such a thing as invisible ink? If so, how is it made? If you do not know it, where could I get it? True. A. B. C.

Ans.—Almost any druggist can make invisible ink, although it is seldom asked for.

What To Do For Heart Trouble

I back up my advice with this Remarkable Offer:—A Full Dollar's Worth of my Remedy Free to Prove that I am Right.

I ask no reference, no deposit, no security. There is nothing to promise, nothing to pay—either now or later. To any heart sufferer who has not tried my remedy—Dr. Shoop's Restorative—I will gladly give, free, not a mere sample, but a full dollar bottle.

I am warranted in making this unusual offer because mine is no ordinary remedy. It does not vainly try to stimulate the heart. Such treatments are worse than useless. It goes straight to the cause of all heart trouble—the heart nerves—and strengthens them and vitalizes them and restores them. Then that is the end of heart diseases.

For the heart itself has no more self control than a common sponge. It is made to beat by a tender nerve so tiny that it is scarcely visible to the naked eye. Yet ten thousand times a day this delicate nerve must cause the heart to expand and contract.

The heart is about the size of your clenched fist. Open and close your fist a dozen times, even, and you will see the monstrous labor this little nerve must do.

The heart nerve is only one of the branches of the great sympathetic nervous system. Each branch of this system is so closely allied with the others that weakness or irregularity at any point is apt to spread. Heart trouble frequently arises from stomach trouble through sympathy, and kidney trouble may also follow. For each of these organs is operated by a branch of these same sympathetic nerves—the inside nerves.

The bond of sympathy between the nerves that operate the vital organs has a useful purpose as well. For what will cure weakness in one branch will surely cure weakness in every branch—what will restore one center, will surely restore them all.

There is nothing new about this—nothing any physician would dispute. But it remained for Dr. Shoop to apply this knowledge—to put it to practical use. Dr. Shoop's Restorative is the result of a quarter century of endeavor along this very line. It does not dose the organ or deaden the pain—but it does go at once to the nerve—the inside nerve—the power nerve—and builds it up, and strengthens it and makes it well.

If you have heart trouble and have never tried my remedy, merely write and ask. I will send you an order on your druggist which he will accept as gladly as he would accept a dollar. He will hand you from his shelves a standard size bottle of my prescription, and he will send the bill to me. This offer is made only to strangers to my remedy. Those who have once used the Restorative do not need this evidence. There are no conditions—no requirements. It is open and frank and fair. It is the supreme test of my limitless belief. All that I ask you to do is to write—write to-day.

For a free order for a full dollar bottle you must address Dr. Shoop, Box 57, Racine, Wis., State which book you want.

Mild cases are often cured by a single bottle. For sale at forty thousand drug stores.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative

Our Big New Illustrated Catalogue is now ready to Mail.

GET ONE

SCOTT FURNITURE CO.

Wide-awake. Biggest and Best in Canada West. 270, 272 and 274 Main St., WINNIPEG.

J. C. LINTON, Established T. B. LINTON, CALGARY, ALTA. 1883. ROSSLAND, B.C.

LINTON BROS. Booksellers & Stationers, DEALERS IN Toys, Fancy Goods, Wall Papers, Sporting Goods, Fishing Tackle, Agents for Empire Typewriter.

LINTON BROS., ROSSLAND, B. C., AND CALGARY, ALTA.



THE HOME OF MR. B. V. MILLIDGE,
St. John, N. B.

WILLOW BANK JERSEY FARM,
ROCKLAND ROAD, ST. JOHN, N. B., May 6th, 1903.

GENTLEMEN:

I make a specialty of breeding Jersey cattle that have large, well-shaped udders, with large teats well placed, and heavy milkers. The Exiles seem to fill the bill. My trade is selling milk in the City of St. John, and selling bull calves to head dairy herds in all parts of the country. My calves are never vealed. I use Herbageum, and have done so regularly for ten years, and would not think of raising calves without it. I feed it to horses, milch cows, young cattle, calves and poultry. I could describe a dozen cases where Herbageum has been of special benefit, but space would not admit of it. I will give one recent case: I imported from the United States last summer a three-months-old bull calf. It was bred in the purple, and I had paid a long price for it. I purchased it to breed to the granddaughter of the great Exile of St. Lambert, and was very much disappointed with the calf when it arrived. It looked very miserable, and was scouring badly. I tried various remedies, with no good results. I had, as I always have, a package of Herbageum on hand, and I tried that. The scouring stopped at once, and the calf improved steadily from the first day. He has been fed Herbageum regularly all winter, and gives promise of developing into a very valuable animal. I think he would have died from scours if I had not given him Herbageum.

My old stock bull is an inbred son of the greatest sire of milk and butter cows the world has ever known; his calves are never butchered by me, and when I sell them I am anxious that the new owners should take good care of them, as every one is an advertisement for my farm. I therefore always make it a point to advise every one to feed Herbageum. My stock are fed Herbageum nine months out of the year, and it pays me well to feed it to them. I have been offered all kinds of stock foods, but when I have a safe and sure thing in Herbageum I cannot afford to run the risk of experiments.

Yours truly,
B. V. MILLIDGE.



The above is from a photograph of "Riverside," the beautiful farm home of Messrs. Matthew Richardson & Son. Riverside Stock Farm is situated on the Grand River, near Caledonia, Ont. The farm contains three hundred and fifty acres, and is the home of a number of the most noted dairy cattle in America.

The milk from this famous herd is manufactured into cheese daily, right here at Riverside, and visitors can see a practical demonstration of the utility of the Holstein as a dairy cow and of the profit there is in home-dairying. It is impossible to procure better blood for the foundation of a Holstein-Friesian herd than can be obtained at "Riverside" from Messrs. Richardson & Son.

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

MESSRS. RICHARDSON & SON'S LETTER.

In laying the foundation for our herd and in making additions from time to time we have endeavored to purchase the best we could get.

The bull is regarded as half the herd, and we have used in our herd the first three bulls in Canada eligible and recorded in the Advanced Record of Merit.

We have had over thirty official tests made by the Ontario Agricultural College, of Guelph, and in preparing cows for these official tests we have found Herbageum to be of very great advantage. We believe that it promotes thorough assimilation of food, and in that way brings the individual cow up to her highest natural standard of production without impairing her vitality.

Our calves are sold for stock purposes or kept for use in our own dairy, and we find Herbageum of great assistance in raising them. We manufacture cheese, and therefore can feed only a limited amount of milk. We feed new milk for six or eight weeks, after which we feed porridge of wheat flour one part, linseed two parts and oil meal three parts, with Herbageum added, and we have no trouble in raising calves that develop into healthy, strong individuals, capable of making good records. For animals off their feed or out of condition, we know of nothing equal to Herbageum.

MATT. RICHARDSON & SON,
Breeder of Holstein-Friesian Dairy Cattle.

RIVERSIDE STOCK FARM,
Caledonia, Ont., June 27th, 1904.



FIRST-PRIZE PEN OF SOUTHDOWN SHEEP.
Owned and exhibited by Telfer Bros., Paris, Ont.

We have used Herbageum for our sheep for several years and find it a splendid appetizer, and would prefer it to any other preparation we have ever used. For lambs we feed it from the outset, and continue it until they go on the grass, and we always feed it to our show sheep. We have also used it for our calves with separated milk, and consider it without equal.

Yours truly,
Paris, Ont., Sept. 9th, 1903.

MR. JOHN ORR, OF GALT.

Mr. Orr is one of Canada's most successful breeders and exhibitors of Leicester sheep. He has been very prominent among the winners at the great American shows as well as at home. His letter given below is of more than usual interest:

I have been frequently asked about my method of feeding, and it may interest some to know that I largely attribute my success to Herbageum, which I have used during several years, and during the last two years have used a considerable quantity. Especially have I had good results with lambs that were being fitted for exhibition purposes. Other lambs not getting it were frequently troubled with ticks, but we have never found any trouble with ticks when sheep or lambs were fed Herbageum.

I only feed a teaspoonful to sheep and rather less to lambs once a day. Three sheep that I bought in 1900 were fairly alive with ticks. I put them with my other sheep and gave them Herbageum, and when sheared, about the middle of March, 1901, they were perfectly free from ticks, and they had no sheep wash nor other remedy or preventive than Herbageum.

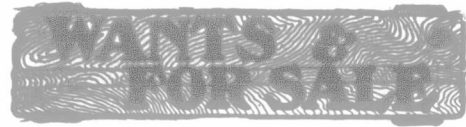
I may further say that the sheep which were fed Herbageum were in so much better condition than my other sheep, which were not fed it, that when sheared the clip averaged two pounds each more than the others.

I have also used it with cows and other stock to good advantage.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN ORR,

Lakeside Farm, Galt,
County of Waterloo, Ont.

Oct. 19th, 1902.



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

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

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

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

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

PARTNER WANTED in established nursery business, willing to put in \$3,000. Well located in Vernon, B.C. For particulars apply to Box 371, Vernon.

WANTED—A reliable couple, man and wife, middle-aged and Canadians preferred, to work on a farm in Qu'Appelle District. A good place for the right people. Must be industrious and temperate. Address: "Farmer," care of Wm. Caswel, S. Qu'Appelle, S. A.

FARM for sale—Half-section good wheat land; well improved; good state of cultivation; good buildings; beautiful spruce trees. Comfortable home. Box 70, Souris, Man.

FOR one month we offer for sale a splendid farm, half-section, in the famous Wawanesa district. Two miles from market. Nearly a dozen elevators in sight of the farm. Plenty of good water, fair buildings. Two hundred cultivated. Abundance of hay and pasture. Value of crop last year, \$1,700. Price \$7,000. Terms cash. King Bros., Wawanesa, Man.

FOR SALE—Horse-power well-drilling machine; complete; capacity, 500 feet; new, in use a short time; American make. Will sell cheap. For terms apply to H. E. McKay, Nanton, Alta.

WANTED at once—Salesman in Manitoba and the N. W. T. to represent "Canada's Great Nurseries." Biggest assortment of hardy fruits, ornamental and shade trees. Recommended by Experimental Stations at Brandon and Indian Head. Big inducements to energetic men. Pay weekly. Special new outfit, design d for Western men, free. Sprig canvases now starting. Write now for terms. Stone & Wellington, Toronto.

WANTED—Married man to manage ranch near Kamloops, B.C. Must previously have held similar position, and have first-class references. Good salary and small percentage on profits will be offered to suitable man. Box 11, Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg.

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

BEES FOR SALE—I am now booking orders for Italian bees in Langworth hives, Hoffman frames, for May delivery. W. E. Cooey, Solsgrith, Man.

FOR SALE—Having decided to quit farming, I beg to offer for sale my home farm, Springbrook, two miles north of Austin, S. half 4, 12, 11, 320 acres, all fenced, about 175 under cultivation, and most of it ready for crop. Another 100 acres can be broken, balance, about 40 acres, wooded with elm, ash, maple and poplar, along banks of Spring creek that runs past buildings—three story cottage roofed brick house, 32x30, full basement, furnace, cistern, front and back stairs, large frame kitchen, frame barn, 52x50, 18 ft. posts, loft for 30 tons hay and 4,000 bushels oats, stalled for 16 horses and 60 head cattle, frame stable, 24x100, lean-to 16x100, frame stable 16x32, log stable 14x24, good loft, log house, used for granary and crusher room, henhouse, root house, crusher, cutting box, pulper, steam engine, cream separator and 3 portable granaries, 800 bushels each. Buildings are new and up-to-date. School on the section. A dairy herd of over 60 cows, 75 head young cattle, 20 horses, and 70 hogs, consisting in part of imported pure-breds, 100 tons hay, a full line of implements and quantity of seed grain. Can be purchased with farm if required. Also the section to the east, 610 acres, 320 under cultivation and large portion of it ready for crop, fenced around and 2 1/2 miles cross fences, can all be broken, good water, frame house, kitchen, dining room, sitting room, three bedrooms, frame stable 28x46, good loft, log granary, pigpen, etc. Buildings protected by a fine bluff. The purchaser may also lease 480 acres cornering this section, with 220 ready for crop, and a section convenient, for hay, pasture and wood. A grand chance for a big farmer. For further particulars apply to John D. Hunt, Carberry, Man.

Do you know that I have known men who would trust their wives with their hearts and their honor, but not their pocketbooks—not with a dollar! When I see a man of this kind, I always think he knows which of these articles is the most valuable! Think of making your wife a beggar! Think of her having to ask you every day for a dollar or two dollars, or for fifty cents. "What did you do with that dollar I gave you last week?" Think of having a wife who is afraid of you. What kind of children do you expect to have with a beggar and a coward for their mother?—[Ex.]

Lost, Strayed or Stolen.

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

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

LOST.

FOX WARREN, Man.—Five dollars reward will be given for information that will lead to the recovery of a black mare, rising three years old, white stripe down face, two white hind legs, driver. George Laycup.

LAUDER, Manitoba.—Since May, 1904, brown mare, three years old, white star and snip, a little white on one hind foot, branded; reward. John Ramsay.

LAUDER, Man.—Brown mare, ten years old, in foal, white face, some white feet, little down on one hip; reward. John Ramsay.

COTHAM, Assa.—Twenty dollars reward for recovery of light roan mare, over sixteen hand, six years old, branded 7 U C left shoulder, (11 right shoulder. E. J. Bissicks.

HEDNESFORD, Assa.—Since last July, red heifer—rising two years old, long horns, no brand. Ludwig Walter (22—20—17 w 2).

MEDICINE HAT—A reward of \$100 will be paid to the party returning to The Gull Lake Ranching Company's Ranch (10—23—19 w 3), from which it strayed or was stolen about November, 1903, light dapple gray Percheron stallion, ten years old, weight 1,700 pounds, marks, ear marked, collar marked, scar on left front foot; also suitable reward given to the party returning to the same ranch, or furnishing information leading to the location of eleven head of horses, branded M4, monogram, on right shoulder (or any of them). Any person retaining any of said horses in their possession or purchasing same from anyone except the company, after this notice, will be prosecuted. J. G. Miller, President Gull Lake Ranching Company, Limited.

STRAYED.

LEOFELD, Sask.—Since the beginning of January, mare colt, no marks or brands visible. Jacob Gransch (N. E. 4—40—26 w 2).

INDEPENDENCE, Alta.—Bay mare, about 700 pounds weight, no marks or brands visible. Jerry Smith (S. W. 4—57—27 w 4).

EDMONTON, Alta.—Since about January 1st, 1905, red steer, horned, three or four years old, white spot on belly. Wm. Mitchell (S. W. 36—53—24 w 4).

ANGUS RIDGE, Alta.—Since about November, 1904, red and white steer, about two years old, branded 9 R, half diamond under, on left hip. Thomas A. Angus (S. W. 4—45—23 w 4).

WOLSELEY, Assa.—Since last November, black spring heifer calf. John Marshall (N. E. 33—16—9 w 2).

MILLARVILLE, Alta.—Four years ago, three-year-old black muley steer, branded 2 F, half diamond under, on left hip. F. A. Marsack (20—21—2 w 5).

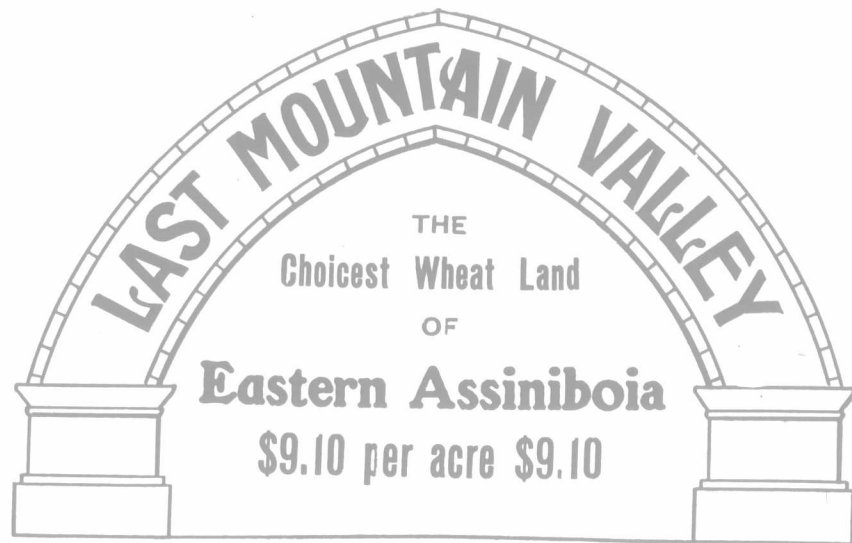
KATEPWE, Assa.—From the Rose Valley district, about two months ago, red muley cow, white face; red-roan muley calf, ten months old; red and white heifer, rising two years old. Fred T. Skinner.

SPRING SIDE, Assa.—Yearling steer, rather stag-headed, dark red, white belly, part of hind legs white, half of tail white, front feet white, some white on head, indistinct brand on right hip. George Treherne (N. E. 12—27—6 w 2).

OHLEN, Assa.—Since December 9th, 1904, white boar, about one year old. A. A. Hoollander (S. E. 4—19a—3 w 2).

SHEHO, Assa.—Light red steer, five years old, slit in top of each ear, few small white spots, no brand. Ira Odell (14—13—11 w 2).

(Continued on next page.)



Average yearly yield, 25 bushels per acre for 5 years.

The G. T. P. is already surveyed through, and the C. P. R. is now building.

"Easily equal to the Portage Plains," is the signed opinion of over 250 settlers.

Free books, maps and settlers' statements.

WM. PEARSON & CO., WINNIPEG.

California of Canada Okanagan Valley

We have announced for some time our intention of taking out a party to see the land we have advertised. We are now able to announce that we have arranged with the Canadian Pacific Railway for a special rate—being a great reduction for those intending going.

Now is your chance to see this beautiful Garden of Eden.

The party will leave Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie and Brandon on March 20th. Regina and Moose Jaw on March 21st.

The party will go together on the days mentioned, and can return any time within 30 days.

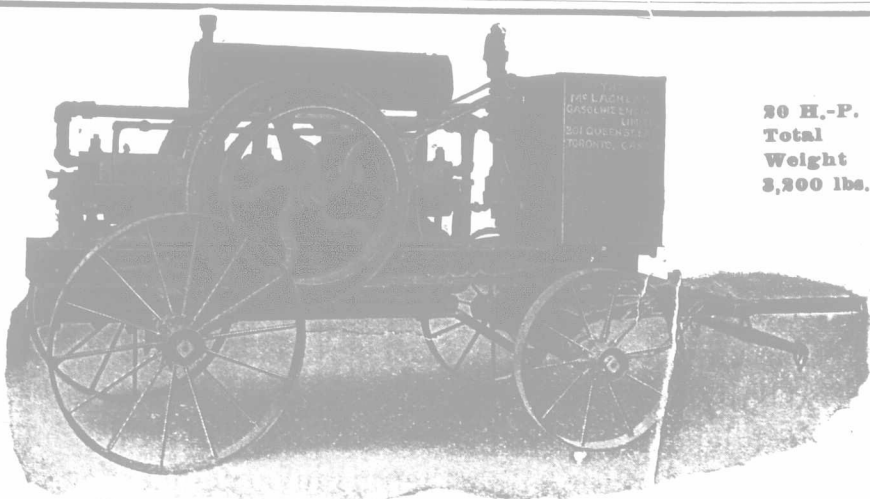
Our Mr. Bond will accompany the party, and will do all he can for the comfort and welfare of the party.

Parties intending going, apply immediately for further particulars to

A. L. BOND, CARE OF BERRY & BOND, NATIONAL TRUST BLOCK, 325 Main Street, WINNIPEG.

Phone 2732.

Branch Office—VERNON, B. C.



20 H.-P.
Total
Weight
3,300 lbs.

Patented and Pending. Our **Gasoline Threshing Engine.** Write for prices, etc., to **The McLaughlin Gasoline Engine Co., Ltd., 201 Queen St. E., Toronto,** or to W. C. WILCOX & CO., Winnipeg, agents for Manitoba and Northwest.

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De Laval Separators



THE KIND CREAMFRYMEN USE

DE LAVAL SEPARATORS point the way to successful dairying, and their operation in dairy or creamery is conclusive evidence that the business shows a substantial profit, without the continual drain of petty repair charges against it.

To get something for nothing is impossible, but a DE LAVAL SEPARATOR at the catalogued price of inferior machines can be secured from any of our local agents.

Awarded every highest prize at every International Exposition for a quarter of a century.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

The De Laval Separator Co.

248 McDermot Ave., WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

The Pioneer Limited

There is no train in service on any railway in the world that equals in equipment The Pioneer Limited train from St. Paul to Chicago, via the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

The railway company owns and operates the sleeping and dining cars on its trains, and gives to its patrons an excellence of service not obtainable elsewhere. The buffet cars, compartment cars, standard sleeping cars and dining cars of The Pioneer are the handsomest ever built.

W. B. DIXON,
Northwestern Passenger Agent,
365 Robert St., ST. PAUL.

WHEAT - BARLEY - OATS

TO
T. H. METCALFE & CO.
Grain Merchants Winnipeg, Manitoba Box 550

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

A HOWLING SUCCESS



Dealers who handled the New Model last year have placed their orders this early in the season for more carts than we sold altogether last year. The reason for this is that farmers have discovered that

The New Model Harrow Cart

is a labor saver. They write us that they would not take \$25.00 for it if they could not get another. Don't wait. Write to-day. Our proposition to dealers will interest you. A postal will bring it.

THE FARMER WADGE IMPLEMENT CO., WINNIPEG



Lost, Strayed or Stolen—Cont.

RED WILLOW, Alta.—Since about October 15th, 1904, red and white muley steer, branded L 7 N on right hip, four years old; red and white steer, four years old, very short, stubby horns, branded L 7 N on right hip; red muley heifer, two years old, branded L 7 N on right hip; brockle-faced red heifer, three years old, branded L 7 N on right hip; red steer, two years old, little white on belly, branded 5 C, bar over, on right ribs; red and white heifer, two years old, branded 5 C, bar over, on right ribs; roan heifer, two years old, branded 5 C, bar over, on right ribs; red-roan steer, two years old, no brand visible; red and white heifer, two years old, no brand visible; red-roan steer, two years old, white face, no brand visible; roan-line back two-year-old steer, white face, no brand visible; dark mouse-colored steer, three years old, branded two horizontal bars high up on left ribs; red cow, brand resembling cup on left ribs, and lazy W on right hip; white cow, branded reversed J, P on left hip, and V U U on right hip; roan steer calf, no brand, tag in left ear, with Frieberg Bros., Lacombe, on it; red muley heifer, white star on forehead, two years old, branded 1 7 N on right hip; large red farrow cow, small star on forehead, no brand visible. J. W. Cameron (36-37-17 w 4).

DRINKWATER, Assa.—Gray pony, leather halter on, about 900 pounds weight, appears to be five or six years old, brand resembling 3 on left shoulder. N. F. Hansberger (3-15-23 w 2).

FLETWODE, Assa.—Since about December 1st, 1904, black muley steer, about two years old, branded U, reversed L, on right hip. E. B. Warner (7-11-3 w 2).

CLUMBER, Assa.—Since a month ago, red-roan yearling heifer, small. John H. Brown (32-21-1 w 2).

HAZELWOOD, Assa.—Since December, 1904, red yearling steer, little white under, branded OL, monogram, on left hip. W. Harkness (36-11-5 w 2).

STRATHCARROL, Assa.—Since about December 1st, 1904, roan yearling steer, belly and four inches of white on hind feet, no visible brand. W. McNaughton (16-20-14 w 2).

INNISFAIL, Alta.—Black cow, dehorned, white star on forehead, white hind legs, 5 on left shoulder. W. S. Miller.

DE WINTON, Alta.—Large, dirty white steer, reddish-brown collar, longish horns, three years old, or more, no brand discernible. W. R. Macdonald, Strath Pine Ranch.

SALTCOATS, Assa.—Since about November, 1904, roan steer, one year old, no brand visible. Alex. Thompson.

GIRVIN, Assa.—Gray mare, about 15 or 20 years old, branded P D, with V under, on left hip; bay mare, four or five years old, branded HP, monogram, on shoulder; bay mare, black mane and tail, not branded. J. A. Lenzen (N. E. 36-24-2 w 3).

DUCK LAKE, Sask.—Since December 15th, 1904, red and white cow and calf, right ear split, no brand visible; gray heifer, no brand visible. John Sansregret.

COAL BANKS, Alta.—Since a few days ago, red cow, with some white, indistinct brand on left rib; red and white yearling steer, no brand visible; red yearling steer, white under belly, brand not visible, both steers coming two years old, and have small white spot on forehead. James C. Sorensen (S. W. 32-37-23 w 4).

BOKEVAR, Assa.—Since about December 30th, 1904, gray steer, three years old, branded indistinctly on left hip. J. Szakas (20-12-4 w 2).

WETASKIWIN, Alta.—Since December 10th, 1904, bay mare, aged, black mane and tail, branded B on left flank, small saddle marks. L. T. Miquelon (E. 4 27-46-24 w 4).

PLAIN VIEW, Assa.—Brown mare, white spot on face, little white spot on nose, white on hind legs (little more white on right leg than left), weight from 1,000 to 1,100 pounds. August Johnson (28-24-7 w 2).

TULLOCH, Assa.—Since November, 1904, brown steer, four years old, branded L on left hip. E. Thoreson (18-32-8 w 2).

(Continued on next page.)

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

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

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

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

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

A. & J. MORRISON, Glen Ross Farm, Homewood, Man. Shorthorns and Clydesdales.

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

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

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

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

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

ELTON & WATT, breeders of pure blood Hereford and Shorthorn cattle. Choice young bulls now for sale. Cleverdale Farm, 3 miles northeast of Birds' Hill, Springfield Township, Man.

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

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

GORRELL BROS., Pilot Mound, Man.—Shorthorns. Stock of both sexes for sale.

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

HENRY NICHOL, Fairview Farm, Brandon, Man. Breeder of Clydesdale horses and Shorthorns, etc.

J. G. WASHINGTON, Nings, Man.—Breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. High-class stock of both sexes always for sale.

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

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

JOHN LOGAN, Marchison, Man. Shorthorns.

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

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

J. H. REID, Moosomin, Assa.—Breeder of Herefords. Young bulls for sale.

J. M. MACFARLANE, Moose Jaw, Assa.—Breeder of Clydesdale horses.

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

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

JAS. TOUCH, Lake View Farm, Edmonton, breeder of Hereford cattle.

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

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

L. V. B. MAIB, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa. Gallows.

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

R. A. COX, breeder and importer.—Shorthorns, Berkshires and B. P. Rocks. Beresford, Man. Stock for sale.

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

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

RIGBY & JOHNSTON, Headingly, Man. Breeders of Improved Yorkshires.

REGINA STOCK FARM.—Ayrshires and Yorkshires for sale. J. C. Pope, Regina, Assa.

ROBT. SINTON, Regina, Assa.—Breeder and importer of Herefords. Stock, both sexes, for sale.

R. P. STANLEY, Moosomin, Assa.—Breeder of Percherons and Hackneys. Stallions of both breeds for sale.

THOS. WALLACE, Red Herd Farm, Portage la Prairie, Man. Shorthorns.

THE "GOULD FARM" Buxton, North Dakota, U. S. A., breeders of Red Polled cattle, the dual-purpose breed of America.

TRAYNOR BROS., Regina, Assa.—Clydesdales. Stallions for sale.

THOS. ELLIOTT, Regina, Assa.—Breeder of Herefords.

THOS. DALE, Portage la Prairie, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Young and breeding stock of both sexes for sale.

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

WALTER CLIFFORD, Austin, Man., breeder of Polled Angus Cattle; 1/2 mile from station.

W. M. DAVIDSON, Lyonshall, breeder of pure-bred Shorthorns. Young stock of good quality for sale.

W. S. LISTER, Middle Church (N. Winnipeg), Marchmont Herd Scotch Shorthorns. Bulls, all ages, from imported stock. Telephone 1001B.

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You Must Look To the Liver

IF YOU WOULD HAVE GOOD DIGESTION AND GOOD HEALTH. IT IS KEPT ACTIVE BY

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY - LIVER PILLS

Bile in the blood is poison. Bile in the intestines is necessary to digestion and the healthful action of the bowels.

Bile in the blood causes biliousness, headache, jaundice, muddy complexion and is the source of innumerable pains and aches.

The lack of bile in the intestines brings on indigestion, constipation, kidney derangements and a clogging of the whole digestive and excretory systems.

The liver separates bile from the blood, where it is poison, and pours it into the intestines, where it is of inestimable worth.

For this reason the health of the body is dependent on the health and activity of the liver.

By making the liver active, when it becomes torpid and sluggish, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills insure a healthful flow of bile into the intestines and the cure of all ailments arising from "bile poison," indigestion and constipation.

Set the liver right by using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and you will remove the cause of many pains and aches, of many annoying symptoms, of irritable temper and depressed spirits.

There is no liver regulator so certain of action, so quick to relieve, so lastingly beneficial.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, 25c. a box, at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Company, Toronto. The portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every box.

Suffered For A Number of Years From Dyspepsia.

That is what Mrs. Mary Parks, Cooper, Ont., says, and there are thousands of others who can say the same thing.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

cured her, and will cure anyone and everyone troubled with Dyspepsia. Mrs. Parks writes as follows:—

"I suffered for a number of years from Dyspepsia, and tried many remedies, but without any relief until, on the advice of a friend, I started to use Burdock Blood Bitters. After using one bottle I was pleased to find that I was relieved of the dreadful pains I suffered. I give all praise to B.B.B. for the benefit I have received, and I hope all sufferers from Dyspepsia will try this wonderful remedy. If they do I am sure that they will have the same experience that I have had."

THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.

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.

An Advertiser Can Reach

more good buying people by placing his ad. in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE than by any other paper published in Canada.

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

Lost, Strayed or Stolen—Cont.

LUMSDEN, Assa.—Since September, 1st, 1904, roan pony, white face, white ankles, no brand visible; sorrel horse, weight about 1,050 pounds, white face, had halter on, no brand visible. Anges Grant.

GILPIN, Alta.—Since November 12th, 1904, red heifer, one year old; blue-roan heifer, one year old; red and white heifer calf, no brand visible. P. Oyster (16-50-12 w 4).

DEMAY, Alta.—Since about January 15th, 1905, red and white cow, no visible brand; red and white steer calf, no visible brand; dark red cow, tag in right ear; light red cow, tag in right ear. O. O. Ness (9-47-18 w 4).

GLEN ADELAIDE, Assa.—Since about November, 1904, red and white steer, about one and a half years old, indistinct brand resembling H H, with bar across, on left side. C. F. Christopher (18-10-1 w 2).

FORT QU'APPELLE, Assa.—Since December last, red and white heifer calf, apparently eight or nine months old. John Anderson.

STAVELY, Alta.—Red muley cow, aged, no brand; dehorned spotted cow, white spot on forehead, aged, no brand; roan cow, four years old, no brand; spotted cow, three years old, slit in right ear, branded G K, bar, on left ribs; spotted cow, half diamond cut out of underside of left ear, aged, brand resembling snake on left ribs; white yearling steer, no brand; black yearling steer, no brand. W. A. Leader.

FAIRMEDE, Assa.—Red steer, about one and a half years old, tip off one ear, little white on forehead and tip of tail, no visible brand. R. L. Kidd.

NESHAM, Sask.—Since December 20th, 1904, large black boar pig, appears to be of Berkshire breed, about one and a half years old. Albert Thompson.

DEVIL'S LAKE, Assa.—Roan heifer, two years old, branded Q on right hip; red heifer, two years old; red heifer, one year old; no visible brands. Robert Buchanan (13-31-6 w 2).

WALLACE, Assa.—Red steer, two or three years old, short horns, indistinct brand on left shoulder; Hereford steer, coming two years old, no visible brand. A. P. Simpson (10-27-2 w 2).

RED WILLOW, Alta.—Since about October 15, 1904, red bull calf, no brand visible. J. W. Cameford (36-37-17 w 4).

IMPOUNDED.

YORKTON, Assa.—Roan and white muley cow, about three years old or over, no brand visible. R. H. Lock, poundkeeper.

RAYMOND, Alta.—Red cow, white spot of forehead, right horn droops, no brand visible; red-roan bull, two years old, indistinct brand on left rib; black and white spotted muley cow, freshly branded half circle on left rib; black heifer, past one year old, white belly, fork right ear, under bit left ear, no brand visible. W. S. Johnson, poundkeeper.

RAYMOND, Alta.—Red cow, stub horns, crop right ear, underslope left, branded A, diamond bar under, on left rib; red and white spotted heifer, past two years old, branded bar, broad arrow, 5 on left rib; red cow, white face, three years old, no marks or brand visible; red and white spotted steer, three years old, bench fork right ear, under bit left ear, has the big jaw, branded bar, flag, 5 on left ribs; roan cow, good condition, one stub horn, upper and under cut right ear, fork and under bit left ear, has pasture tag on, brand appears to be D, reversed L, bar on right rib; roan muley cow, poor condition, upper half crop right ear, under slit left ear, branded 2, R, bar over, on right rib, and Q question mark under, on left thigh; red cow, one horn drooped, about three years old, branded bar, reversed inverted L, inverted Y on left rib; red calf, eight months old, no mark or brand visible; black muley steer, one year old, short tail, no brand visible; red heifer, two years old, branded H H, quarter circle under, on left thigh; red bull, two years old, long horns, brand appears to be J L, on left ribs; red and white spotted cow, wood under left eye, left horn broken, indistinct brand on left ribs; red steer, about two years old, under bit right ear, slit left ear. W. S. Johnson, poundkeeper.

HAWTHORN BANK STOCK FARM

A new importation of 32 head just arrived

CLYDESDALES 28, HACKNEYS 5

25 Stallions, 7 Mares.

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

FALLACY (Vol. 27)—Bay, white face and legs; foaled 5th May, 1902. Bred by J. C. Cunningham, Dunragit, Wigtonshire, Scotland. Sire Marcellus 11110; 1st dam Choir Belle (1192), by Macgregor 1487; 2nd dam Belle of Broadgate (13402), by Baron's Pride 9122; 3rd dam N sue of Burhill (12950), by Sir Lawrence, Vol. 11, p. 168; 4th dam Bt (7253), by Lothian Chief 503; 5th dam Nancy of Spottee (3288), by Young Wellington 1013.

SHORTHORNS

Eight bulls for sale; six of them imported, reds and roans, mostly yearlings, coming two in spring; also heifers, imported and home bred. Don't buy before you see my herd. Visitors met at Carberry, 1 1/2 miles from farm, if notified.

JOHN GRAHAM, CARBERRY, MAN.

DON'T READ THIS

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

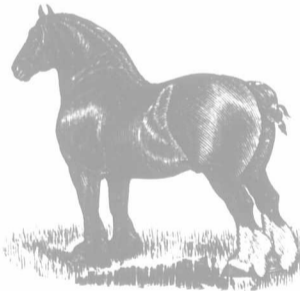
Shires, Clydes, Percherons, Coachers or Hackneys, Imported Stallions or Mares.

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

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

I desire a few experienced and reliable agents. Address

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

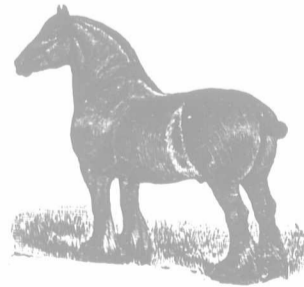


Clydesdale Stallions

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

JAMES DALGETY, London, Ont.

WHY NOT HAVE THE BEST?



A lifetime's experience in buying and a thorough knowledge of what breeding and individuality is needed to produce the best horses are two of the reasons for our firm's success. We are bringing to America stallions that have proven of value before importation, and cannot help but do so here. See our stock and its record.

Alex. Galbraith & Son, Brandon, Man.

YOU'LL GET MORE MILK

From your cows if you give them an occasional dose of

ST. JOHN'S CONDITION POWDERS

in their feed. It keeps them in good condition, aids digestion, promotes health and makes the lacteal ducts secrete more milk.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS. 25c. PER PKG.

THE MARTIN, BOLE & WYNNE CO., Sole Proprietors, Winnipeg, Man.

"The Northwest Almanac" is a valuable storehouse of information for you.

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Champion Clydesdales **Clydesdale Champions**
BY

FOR THREE SUCCESSIVE YEARS

GRAHAM BROS.

Have won the Clydesdale Stallion Championship at the International, Chicago, and similar honors at Toronto. : : :

1904 Baron Sterling,
Sire Baron's Pride.

1903 Cairnhill,
Sire Ethiopia.

1902 Young McQueen
Sire McQueen.

Also a multitude of other important prizes.

We have select stallions and mares to sell, winners here and in Scotland among them. We can offer more Sons and Daughters of Baron's Pride than any other American firm. Stallions to get pure-breds. Stallions to get grades. Mares for all. Prices are low—any single breeder can afford them. Correspondence solicited. Catalogue on request.

GRAHAM BROS., - - - - - Claremont, Ontario, Canada.

SUCCESSFUL

As used in the Royal Stables.



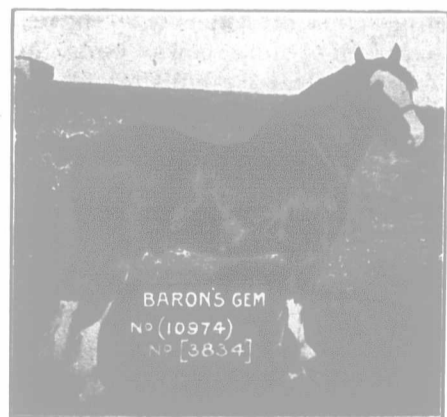
What is the use of an article unless it is successful?

STEVENS' OINTMENT

As used in the Royal Stables, is successful, has been successful, and will be successful in curing lameness in the horse caused by

- No Blemish.
- Splint, Spavin, Ringbone,
- or any enlargement.

Directions with every Box. **Martin, Bole & Wynne, Wiriipeg, Man.** Western Agents.



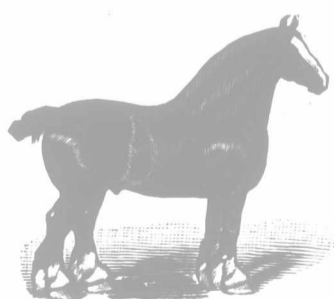
Craigie Mains Clydesdales and Shorthorns.

FOR SALE:

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

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

A. & G. MUTCH, Lumsden, Assa.



SIMCOE LODGE STOCK FARM CLYDESDALES

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

HODGKINSON & TISDALE BEAVERTON, ONT.

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

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

BROKEN-WINDED COLT.

I have a four-year-old colt which had distemper last winter. It has left him broken winded. He will get out of wind if driven a short distance.

Ans.—A horse may become broken winded from many causes and in so many different ways that it is impossible to give an opinion, and you had better consult a local veterinary surgeon. V.

COW NOT FEEDING WELL.

I have a farrow cow that does not feed well. Her teeth are apparently all right. She walks as if foundered, and her manger is always wet with watery saliva. She milks fairly well.

Ans.—You had better consult a local veterinary surgeon, and have her mouth and feet examined, as there are many causes from which a cow might become salivated, as is the case with the feet as well, they might be sore in many ways. V.

INDIGESTION.

Have a horse that had a touch of indigestion last fall. Gave him two quarts of oil, which purged him nicely. He has never regained his natural state. What he passes has a strong smell and a shiny appearance. Changed his food, such as boiled oats and bran, etc.

Ans.—Give your horse crushed oats and bran, but give no barley, and the following: Powdered gentian, 2 ozs.; ferri sulph., 2 ozs.; sodium hyposulphite, 2 ozs. Mix, and divide into 24 powders. Give powder night and morning. V.

DIARRHOEA IN COLT.

What would you advise for diarrhoea in a colt four months old that is sucking the mare? Diarrhoea was brought on by eating indigestible food.

Ans.—Diarrhoea in a young colt might arise from different causes. If caused by eating indigestible food, it would be well to give it some oil, but I think it is improbable, as it is still on the mare, and oil might have the effect of weakening it too much. I would advise powdered opium, 1 oz.; gentian, powdered, 1 oz.; ginger, 1 oz. Divide into twelve powders, and give one night and morning. Feed it crushed oats and good clean hay. Your druggist will prepare prescription. V.

UNTHRIFTY HEIFER.

I have a heifer that does not gain in weight, although well fed; urine red, and my veterinary says the blood escapes into the urine. He advises me not to breed her, so I want to fatten her, but cannot get any flesh on. I feed chaff, straw, turnips, three-quarters of a gallon chopped oats twice a day.

Ans.—Give heifer 2 lbs. of salts. After salts has operated, give gentian, 4 ozs.; sulphate of iron, 2 ozs. Divide into 4 powders. Give powder night and morning. Give her good food, such as boiled flaxseed, wheat bran, oat chop, clean hay and pure water. No turnips, as turnips will aggravate the trouble. V.

LYMPHANGITIS IN MARE.

I have a mare that raised a colt last summer; weaned colt in November. Mare did not thrive well after. The first of January, her leg swelled, and the main cord on the inside swelled also. The leg broke out in several places; discharged freely a highly-colored pus with an offensive smell. Is it dangerous to handle?

Ans.—Your mare is, no doubt, suffering from lymphangitis. Give her an aloetic ball, and after the ball has acted, give saltpetre, 2 ounces; sodium sulphite, 2 ounces. Mix, and divide into 12 powders. Give one powder night and morning. Wash affected parts of the leg with carbolized water. There is no particular danger in handling, but it is well to be careful if there is any cuts on the hand. For carbolized water, use an ounce of carbolic acid to one pint of water. She would do all right for breeding purposes. V.

ST. JOHN'S CONDITION POWDERS.—At this time of the year, it is necessary for every farmer to look to the health of his horses and cattle and get the impurities removed from the system, which accumulate in the winter. The Martin, Bole and Wynne Co. are having a large demand for their famous St. John's Condition Powders, which is claimed to be an ideal tonic and blood purifier for horses and cattle.

Warranted to give satisfaction

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

A safe, speedy and positive cure for

Carb. Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a HUMAN REMEDY for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Toronto, Can.

Spavin

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

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

Fistula and Poll Evil

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

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

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

FOR SALE:

Cleveland Bay Stallion

8 years old, 16½ hands high, weighs 1450 lbs.; considered by competent judges to be the finest horse of his breed in Canada. Registered in Ontario Stud Book. Is now being wintered near Winnipeg and is in perfect condition. Pedigree and full particulars may be had on application to

P. O. BOX 539, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

FOR SALE: The Clydesdale Stallion FITZPATRICK 3951.

Four years old, bay; face, one fore and both hind feet white. He is a sure foal-getter, beautifully put up, showy, of good disposition and broken to harness. Communicate with

W.M. MARTIN, or J. W. IRWIN, 811 Union Bank, Box 15, WINNIPEG, MAN. EMERSON, MAN.

Clydesdale and Hackney Stallions

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

WILL. MOODIE, De Winton, Alta.

Shorthorn Bulls, Heifers and Heifer Calves for Sale.

The get of Sir Colin Campbell (Imp.)—28878—and General—30399. Cows all ages, in calf or calf at foot. Seventy head to choose from.

Three Clydesdale Stallions two and three years old. Also mares and fillies, Leicester sheep, both sexes. Stock always on hand.

Geo. Rankin & Sons, Hamiota, Man.

D. FRASER & SONS, EMERSON, MAN.

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

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO.

Paid-up Capital, \$8,700,000. Rest, \$3,500,000

One hundred and twelve Branches throughout Canada and in the United States.

BRANCHES IN THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST:

CALGARY, Alta. C. W. Rowley, Manager.	MELFORT, Sask. E. R. Jarvis, Acting-Mgr.
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ELKHORN, Man. E. M. Saunders, Manager.	PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Man. A. L. Hamilton, Manager.
GILBERT PLAINS, Man. G. C. T. Pemberton, Manager.	PRINCE ALBERT, Sask. C. G. K. Nourse, Manager.
GRAND VIEW, Man. G. C. T. Pemberton, Manager.	RED DEER, Alta. A. Scott, Manager.
INNISFAIR, N.-W. T. H. M. Stewart, Manager.	REGINA, Assa. H. F. Mytton, Manager.
LLOYDMINSTER, N.-W. T. R. M. Daly, Manager.	SWAN RIVER, Man. F. J. Macoun, Manager.
MEDICINE HAT, Assa. F. L. Crawford, Manager.	TREHERNE, Man. H. B. Haines, Manager.

WINNIPEG, MAN.—John Aird, Manager.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT AT EVERY BRANCH

Deposits of One Dollar and upwards received, and interest allowed at current rates.

REMITTANCES TO EUROPE.

Drafts issued negotiable at the office of any of the Bank's numerous foreign correspondents.

FARMERS' NOTES DISCOUNTED, SALES NOTES COLLECTED AND A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

BANKING BY MAIL.

Deposits may be made and withdrawn by mail. Out-of-town accounts receive every attention.

DO DOLLARS COUNT WITH YOU?

If so, we can interest you.



Cater's Pumps Star Windmills

Write for new price list. Address

BRANDON PUMP & WINDMILL WORKS,
H. Cater, Proprietor. Box 410, Brandon, Man.

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.

Advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.

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

TRADE NOTES.

SEED POTATOES.—A. E. McKenzie & Co., Seedsmen, Brandon, introduced last season three new varieties of seedling potatoes, and offered \$30, cash prizes, in competition for names.

The results are as follows: \$10, cash, awarded to D. H. Brundage, Swan River, for the name, "Manitoba Wonder," to seedling No. 1; to C. C. Heaven, West Selkirk, for the name, "Northern Light," to seedling No. 2, and \$10 (\$5 each) to Dr. J. S. White, Riding Mountain, and G. Sharp, Medora, for the name, "Brandon Beauty," to seedling No. 3. We understand from Messrs. McKenzie that these are absolutely new varieties and entirely distinct from any other sort. Propagated in Manitoba by a leading horticulturist, they form another link in the chain of special productions of the Canadian West. We will watch the career of these new potatoes with special interest.

THE FAMOUS CHILLIWACK VALLEY.—Nelems & Scott, the well-known real estate agents of Chilliwack, B. C., draw attention in their advertisement, on another page, to the very interesting fact that the farmers of their district have begun plowing. When we consider the temperatures that have prevailed on the prairies for some time past, it seems remarkable that in another district so close at hand, plowing should be at all possible. For three consecutive years Chilliwack has secured the first prize at the Provincial Exhibition at New Westminster, for the best district exhibit, and in addition, last year, it carried off the silver cup, valued at \$300, presented by the Massey-Harris Co. for the best district exhibit, both at New Westminster and Victoria.

Nelems & Scott have issued a catalogue, which sums up in readable style the many advantages of this favored locality. A copy will be mailed free of cost, anywhere, by addressing Box 279, Chilliwack, B. C.

Those who intend going to B. C. in the near future should leave the Canadian Pacific train at Harrison Mills Station, 60 miles east of Vancouver, and cross on the ferry to Chilliwack, or embark on the large river boat at New Westminster for Chilliwack, the eastern terminus of the Fraser River service.

GOSSIP.

Our representative recently paid a flying visit to the farm of Mr. Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont., and found his noted Shorthorn herd in fine condition, only a few of the heaviest milkers nursing big calves being a trifle thin, the calf in each case securing the benefit. Among the lot we noticed a few bulls well worth mentioning, among them Lord Cecil, a 15-months-old roan, by Imp. Lord Kintore, of the famous Kinellar Mina family; dam by the Kinellar Claret; sire Royal Sovereign (imp.); g-g. sire Imp. Indian Chief. This bull is growing fast, has specially good hind quarters, is a mellow handler, and promises to develop into a splendid animal. Royal Signet, a roan, about 20 months old, is another choice individual, with a capital pedigree, his sire being the Rosemary bull, Imp. Blue Ribbon, and his dam Crimson Maud 9th, by Imp. Clan Campbell, a Claret of the choicest brand. One bull of substance and quality is the 15 months old roan Royal Archer, dam Imp. Lady Lorne, by the Cruickshank Lavender bull, Pride of Lancaster; g-d. Lady North, by Mr. Duthie's stock bull, Prince of the North. The sire of Royal Archer was Imp. Nonpareil Archer, which sold at the Isaac sale at Markham in 1903 at \$700, and is in the herd of Mr. W. D. Flatt, Hamilton. Another real good 13 months roan is Royal Derby, by the great Cruickshank Secret bull, Imp. Derby; his dam being Bessie Lady, of the Kinellar Bessie tribe. This young bull is very evenly fleshed, low-down, and mossy-coated.

Mr. Johnston recently brought out from Scotland a pair of low-down, blocky young bulls, which are about ready for service. These, we are informed, were very thin when they arrived, but they are doing well now, though a trifle thin in condition yet. They are both reds, a Bruce Mayflower and a Bruce Martha, by Mr. Bruce's stock bull, Winning Hope. These young bulls would be a valuable acquisition to any herd in Canada or the States.

Sharples Tubular SEPARATORS

Just as They Are



The cut shows them—catalog I-186 tells all about them. Notice the low supply can, bottom feed, wholly enclosed gears, absence of oil cups or holes. No other separator has these advantages.
Canadian Transfer Pointe: Winnipeg, Toronto, Quebec, St. John, N. B., Calgary, Alberta. Address
The Sharples Co. Chicago, Ill. P. W. Sharples West Chester, Pa.

THROW YOUR MONEY AWAY

And save yourself the labor of planting trees that will kill the first winter. That is what eastern and southern nursery stock does. Send post card for our catalogue of Hardy Apples, Grapes, Plums, Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Perennial Flower Plants, etc.

BUCHANAN'S NURSERIES,
St. Charles, Man.

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.

Farmers, why not improve your stock by buying a

RED POLLED BULL?

The best for beef and butter. We have some good ones for sale, and the price is right.

H. V. CLENNING, Bradwardine, Man.

Aberdeen-Angus CATTLE.

Herd headed by imported Leader of Dalmeny. My cows are sired by the leading bulls of America. I have a fine lot of young cows, bulls and heifers for sale. My bulls are from 12 to 22 months old. Come and see my cattle, or write for prices.

M. C. Willford, Harmony, Minn.

TERRA NOVA STOCK FARM

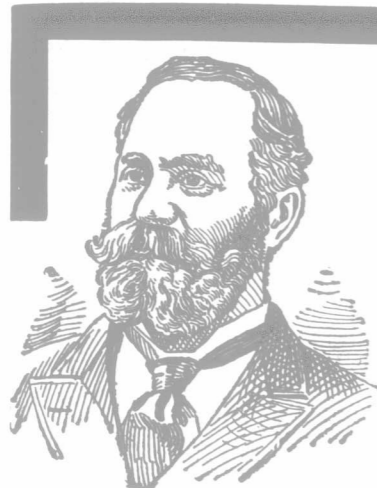
HERD OF

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE.

All the best families represented. Some fine young bulls for sale from both imported and home-bred cows. Price reasonable.
S. Martin, Rounthwaite, Man.

HIGH PARK GALLOWAYS
At present I am offering for sale several bulls from 6 to 20 months old, and a few heifers from 1 to 3 years old, prizewinners and bred from prizewinning stock. Will sell at right prices, and satisfaction guaranteed.
Robt. Shaw, Brantford, Ont.
Sta. & P. O. Box 294.

Dehorned Cattle
rest easy and show better milk and beef results. The job is quickly done with the
KEYSTONE
DEHORNER.
Cuts four sides at once. Leaves it smooth and clean cut, no breaking or crushing of horn. More widely used than all others. Fully guaranteed.
R. J. McKenna, V.S. PICTON, Ont.



THE 20th CENTURY TREATMENT,
The source of all Power, discovered
The Fountain of Youth, in the Laboratories of Dr. Jules Kohr.
 The result of 50 years of scientific research. Lost manhood brought back after years of weakness and despair. Nature's Secret restored by combining three of the rarest chemical reagents in the world. This is no experiment. It is proved by its use in the Hospitals of Europe. Tens of thousands of weak and hopeless cases cured by 30 days treatment. This is a fact! Prove it yourself by a test. A 5 days treatment with full particulars sent absolutely free: All packages are carefully sealed in a plain wrapper with no mark. A full 30 days treatment (180 doses) with guaranteed cure or refund of money, for \$3.00.

Send for sworn Canadian testimonials received within the last twelve months. (7)
Dr. KOHR MEDICINE CO., P.O. Drawer A 2341, MONTREAL.

Your House Needs Painting

PUT ON IT A

Paint That Lasts

THAT IS

Stephens' Pure Paint

Made with Manitoba Linseed Oil. It has stood the test for over twenty years. Sample cards showing colors mailed free on request. Also dealer's name who handles these goods in your vicinity.

MANUFACTURED BY

G. F. Stephens & Co., Ltd.,

PAINT AND COLOR MAKERS,

Winnipeg, Canada.

VANCOUVER, B. C.

Is the most attractive residential city in Canada.



Due to its Climate, Scenery, Educational Facilities and Growing Prosperity. We sell

RESIDENTIAL, BUSINESS and SUBURBAN LANDS.

Correspondence solicited.

MAHON, M^cFARLAND & MAHON,
 Real Estate Brokers. 541 HASTINGS ST.

BARGAINS IN SHORTHORNS

Nobleman (Imp.), a Winnipeg winner, of Nonpareil breeding, and **Pilgrim (Imp.)**, a massive, smooth, red bull; also **Nonpareil Prince**, a straight Nonpareil two-year-old, winner of first at Winnipeg, 1904, and **Fairview Prince**, same age, another winner this year, along with

FIFTEEN YOUNGER BULLS

fit for service, is **JOHN G. BARRON'S** present offering for sale. Mr. Barron is crowded for room, so will dispose of heifers and cows at rock-bottom prices.

JOHN G. BARRON, CARBERRY, MANITOBA.

ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

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

GOSSIP.

A NOTED TAMWORTH BREEDER QUILTS FARMING.

W. E. Baldwin, Manitou, Man., well known as a breeder and exhibitor of Tamworths, has sold his half-section, located one mile west of Manitou, to Reeve Hamilton, Pembina Municipality; the consideration being \$12,000. The sale of farm stock will be on March 14th.

HOW TO DRENCH A PIG.

Take a few yards of good rope, double it and draw it through the end to make a loop. Catch the hog and fasten the loop on the upper jaw, getting the rope behind the tusks. Tie the loose end of rope to something about a foot higher than the hog, giving him about four feet of rope. Next get an old shoe, not too large, cut a hole in the toe of it and place it in his mouth. Pour the drench into the shoe and he will drink like an old toper. Don't give it to him too quickly.

GOLDEN MEASURE GOES WITH THE FARM.

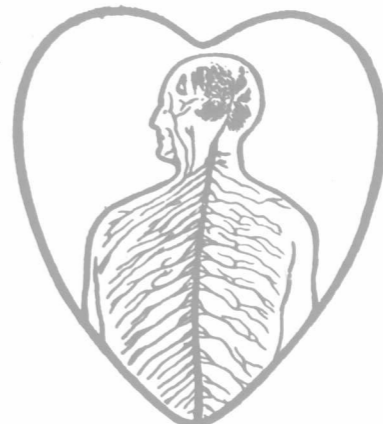
In our issue of Feb. 15th, the statement was made inadvertently that the noted old stock bull of Jno. E. Smith was to be sold at the sale, whereas this bull went with Smithfield farm to Mr. Chalmers at the time of purchase. Remember the date of the sale, one week from to-day (March 1st), so make your arrangements so that when the auctioneer cries the sale on March 8th, you will be there. Brandon is well supplied with hotels. There are numerous importing stables and horse dealers there, and at the sale you will meet the livestock breeders of Manitoba and the Territories.

TERRITORIAL HORSE BREEDERS MEET—HORSE FAIR IN APRIL.

A meeting of the directors of the Territorial Horse Breeders' Association was recently held at Calgary. The President, J. A. Turner, in the chair. Secretary Peterson explained that the object of the meeting was to make final arrangements respecting the Horse Fair, which the last annual meeting decided that the Association should organize. After some discussion, it was decided to hold the Horse Fair in Victoria Park, Calgary, on the 4th, 5th, and 6th, of April. The annual meeting will be held at 8 p. m. on the 4th of April. The date of the fourth annual Stallion Show, which had hitherto been held in conjunction with the May Cattle Sale, was then considered. The consensus of opinion was that the most appropriate time for holding this event was while the Horse Fair was in progress, and it was finally decided to amalgamate the Fair and the Stallion Show, and also to extend the latter, and to organize a horse show along the same line as that held annually in Toronto. Classes will be provided for stallions, draft teams and geldings, agricultural teams, driving teams, single drivers and saddlers, and the foal show, which proved so popular last year will be continued. Dr. Hobbs, V. S., Calgary, was appointed Honorary Veterinarian.

The object of the Horse Fair is to bring buyer and seller together, and all deals will be made privately in the same manner as at all live-stock centers in the United States. Outside buyers are generally deterred from buying in the West, owing to a lack of knowledge of the country, and the time, trouble and expense involved in visiting individual ranchers to make up carloads. The Annual Horse Fair will solve this difficulty effectively, and is, therefore, with the support of the breeders, bound to be a success. The Fair is organized in the interest of the members of the Association and under the direct control and management of the breeders themselves. The charges will, therefore, be based on the actual cost of the venture. An entry fee of \$1 per head will be charged, and a sale fee of \$2 for animals disposed of. A charge for hay and accommodation of twenty-five cents per head per day will also be collected. Entries for the Horse Fair and Show will close on the 20th of March. Any breeder having horses to enter may obtain forms and further information from C. W. Peterson, Calgary, Secretary Live stock Associations, Calgary, Alta.

MILBURN'S Heart and Nerve Pills.



Are a specific for all heart and nerve troubles. Here are some of the symptoms. Any one of them should be a warning for you to attend to it immediately. Don't delay. Serious breakdown of the system may follow, if you do: Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Palpitation of the Heart, Shortness of Breath, Rush of Blood to the Head, Smothering and Sinking Spells, Faint and Weak Spells, Spasm or Pain through the Heart; Cold, Clammy Hands and Feet. There may be many minor symptoms of heart and nerve trouble, but these are the chief ones.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will dispel all these symptoms from the system.

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

WEAK SPELLS CURED.

Mrs. L. Dorey, Hemford, N.S., writes us as follows:—"I was troubled with dizziness, weak spells and fluttering of the heart. I procured a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and they did me so much good that I got two more boxes, and after finishing them I was completely cured. I must say that I cannot recommend them too highly."

Poplar Grove HEREFORDS



Western Canada's leading herd. Young Bulls and Females for Sale.

J. E. MARPLES DELEAU, MAN.

Prices Reasonable. Terms Easy. Correspondence Solicited.



P. F. HUNTLEY, Broeder of Registered HEREFORDS

P. O. box 154, Lacombe, Alta., N.-W. T. Inspection of herd invited. Farm two miles east of town.

JOHN T. PARKER, Box 11, Lethbridge, Alta. BREEDER OF

Alberta Herefords

PRICES RIGHT. TERMS EASY.

Scotch Shorthorns

Herd headed by Royal Macgregor, an excellent stock bull and prize-winner of note. Young stock of both sexes for sale.

P. TALBOT & SONS, - Lacombe, Alta.

Forest Home Farm.

CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS YORKSHIRES and B. P. ROCKS.



Bulls—four reds and one roan, first-class stuff by Manitoba Chief—2944—and Golden Standard—3485—and out of thick, heavy cows, imp. and Scotch-topped. Females, all ages for sale. Forest Home is headquarters for Yorkshires. Our herd has been greater than that of any other three herds combined. Boars for sale, 8 to 10 months old; also sows in farrow and ready to breed. Prices of cattle and pigs cut to suit times. A couple of dozen cockerels, large and of fine quality.

Winnipeg winnings in the last ten years have been greater than that of any other three herds combined. Boars for sale, 8 to 10 months old; also sows in farrow and ready to breed. Prices of cattle and pigs cut to suit times. A couple of dozen cockerels, large and of fine quality.

Roland, C. N. R. Carman, C. P. R., Pomeroy P. O.

ANDREW GRAHAM, Prop.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

WELL-DRILLING MACHINERY—HOME-STEADING.

1. Where can I get a well-drilling outfit, that I could go down about two hundred and fifty feet with?

2. Can a young girl, eighteen years of age, homestead in N.-W. T. if she has no parents here?
R. L. W.

Ans.—1. Correspond with the Stuart Machine Co., Winnipeg, who carry a full line of such supplies.

2. The regulation says only the sole head of a family, or any male over eighteen, may be allotted a homestead.

RATION FOR COWS.

Would mangels, oat chop and mixed hay make a good ration for milk cows, and how much of each per cow per day? Would bran make it any better?

L. F. H.

Ans.—Yes, this is a good ration. Feed about thirty pounds of mangels, from five to twelve pounds of chop (depending upon the amount of milk she is giving, and her size), and what hay she requires. By making about one-third the grain by weight bran, and by mixing it with chaffed straw and hay, the ration would not only be better but cheaper.

WHERE TO GET HOMESTEADS.

I saw in the "Farmer's Advocate," of December 21st, 1904, a notice of more homestead land available, but it does not say where they are. I would like to get all the particulars about location, how far from railway, who the land agent is, and where he lives.
S. B.

Ans.—The notice referred to was that announcing the opening of some of the lands reserved by the Government for the Doukhobors, near Yorkton, Assa. Full particulars of the terms of application can be had from the Dominion Lands Department, Ottawa, or Winnipeg, but personal application for a homestead must be made to one of the Government land agents.

STABLE PLAN—BUYING LUMBER.

I intend building a stable to hold 30 cattle and 10 horses, and to have feed overhead. Could such a building be put up in a circular form, with a feed room in the center? Would it be a difficult and expensive building to erect? Can you publish a plan and show how the roof should be?

2. Can you give the address of a mill man that will sell lumber direct to farmers in car lots?
B. J. R.

Ans.—The fact that such barns are not in common use is evidence that the circular form has no particular advantage over the rectangular. We have seen stables arranged in a circle about a silo and feed room, but were never favorably impressed with the plans.

2. Lumber in car lots is advertised in our columns from time to time by T. D. Robinson & Son, 365 Main St., Winnipeg.



The American Shorthorn Breeders' Association has contributed \$1,000 to advocate the measure enlarging the powers of the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

THEY ARE INTO THE FEEDING TO A FINISH.

An Edmonton despatch says: "L. Ironside, of Winnipeg, has made purchase of twelve cars of nice quality of stall-fed steers, running up to thirteen hundred in weight. Hitherto the offerings have not been larger than local consumption along the C. & P. line demanded, and practically nothing has previously reached the Winnipeg market from this point. The cattle were fed chiefly east of the line and between Edmonton and Wetaskiwin. The inauguration of feeding enterprises promises to be rapid in future, and will be an important source of revenue to farmers, as the prices obtained during the winter season run above fall prices for range cattle. The introduction of good registered breeding herds, according to Mr. Ironside, of registered beef cattle along the north line is having a perceptible effect on the quality of beef offered."

Special Lawn, Park or Garden Fence



This wonderfully popular fence is made of No. 9 special steel, galvanized WIRE, crimped or corrugated. The uprights are only 2½ inches apart. There are 13 horizontal bars. The fence is usually erected on wooden posts and scantling, but the scantling can be omitted if preferred.

This fence is very durable, neat and serviceable, and surprisingly attractive. It is supplied in any lengths wanted. When desired we paint it white without extra charge. Further particulars on application. If local dealers cannot supply you, we will. Price only 25 cents per running foot.

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. LIMITED
WALKERVILLE, ONT.

303W

BRANCHES: MONTREAL, TORONTO, ST. JOHN, WINNIPEG

"Page Fences Wear Best."



RUPTURE CAN BE CURED

at home WITHOUT Pain, Danger, or Time From Work by the WONDERFUL DISCOVERY of an eminent Toronto Specialist. Conductor W. H. GREAVES, Medicine Hat, N.W.T., whose portrait here appears, was ruptured 5 years, and is cured by the great Discovery of the Rupture Specialist, Dr. W. S. Rice, 2½ East Queen St. (Block 24), Toronto, Ont. To all Ruptured sufferers, who write at once, Dr. Rice will send FREE, his BOOK, "Can Rupture be Cured," and a FREE TRIAL of his DISCOVERY. Do not wait, write to-day.

Owing to the loss by fire of a great portion of our winter's feed, we find it necessary to reduce our stock. For the next month we will sell registered

Shorthorn Bulls
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Of all ages, at greatly reduced prices. Write for particulars.

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Grandview Herd.
Scotch Shorthorns.
Herd headed by Crimson Chief = 24057 = and Trout Creek Favorite. Stock for sale at all times. Correspondence solicited.
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For sale: Loyalty (imp.) 40437, also six choicely-bred yearling bulls, and ten cows and heifers. The heifers sired by Trout Creek Hero (thrice champion at Calgary). Prices reasonable and quality right.
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SHORTHORN herd numbers 160, headed by Challenge = 30492 = and Royal Sailor = 37071 =. Sixteen yearling bulls for sale, and a lot of younger ones; also females of all ages.
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Three bull calves for sale, out of Imp. Klondyke of the Burn, and females.
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Barren Cow Cure makes any animal under 10 years old breed, or refund money. Given in feed twice a day. Mr. J. B. Ketchen, Dentonia Park Farm, Coleman, Ont., says: "Have used your Barren Cow Cure very successfully on a very hard case."
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Nine young bulls fit for service. Showing the finest Cruickshank breeding.
Good Size, Quality, Flesh and Bone.

Inspection invited. Catalogues on application.
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JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS
Highfield P. O., Ont., Breeders of
Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Shire Horses, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep.
A good selection of young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale. **Scottish Prince (imp.)**, Vol. 43, at head of herd. **Royal Albert (imp.)** 20387, at head of stud. Farms 3½ miles from Weston, G. T. R., and C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto.

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imagine because we sold some cattle at Hamilton that we have none left to offer.
WE HAVE
some good **SHORTHORNS**, both male and female.

IF YOU
want any, write us specification, and we will tell you frankly whether we have it.
JOHN CLANGY, H. CARGILL & SON,
Manager, om Cargill, Ont.

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep
Shorthorn bulls, cows and heifers for sale at greatly reduced prices for the next 60 days.
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15 YOUNG BULLS



Mostly imported and from imp. sire and dam. Also a choice lot of cows and heifers.

All Scotch
ARTHUR JOHNSTON
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Eight very choice young bulls, of the best breeding and from first-class milking cows. A few handsome heifers also for sale, and a few Leicesters. om

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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. om

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FREE TO MEN UNTIL CURED.

The effect of Electricity upon the weak, debilitated man is the same as rain upon the parched field in summer. He may be debilitated from varicocele, losses, impotency; may have confusion of ideas; fear to act and decide; gloomy forebodings, timid and fretful; avoid friends and company; without confidence in himself to face the slightest responsibility, and let him properly apply Electricity for but a few hours and all these symptoms vanish. A few weeks to a couple of months' use of this treatment banish them forever, and make strong, confident, manly men out of the puniest weaklings. For nearly forty years I have treated and restored weak men through my world-famed invention, and am still doing so with greater success than ever. In fact, I do not expect to fail in any case of this kind, and therefore, as most men are more or less sceptical, I will continue to give my Herculex



cases low as \$4; if not cured return the belt and the deal is ended. But I know what the belt will do, and will take the risk of my pay when you are cured. I also give my belts on same terms in Rheumatism, Lamé Back, Stomach, Kidney and Liver Complaints, etc.

As the originator and founder of the electric belt system of treatment, my forty years' success is the envy of many, and my belts of course are imitated. (What good thing is not?) But my great knowledge to advise and direct my patients is mine alone, and free to all who use my belt until cure is complete.

What would you not give to have your old vim back again? What would you not sacrifice

to feel as you did a few years ago; to have the same snap and energy; the same gladness, joyous, light-hearted spirit and the physical strength you used to have? You know you are not the same man, and you know you would like to be. You might as well be. It's easy. I am making men out of wrecks every day, and the above offer must convince you what I feel I can do for you.

Call or send to-day for my belt; or, if you want to look further into the matter, I have the best two little books ever written upon Electricity and its medical uses, and send them free, sealed, upon request.

Dr. Sanden Electric Belt Free Until Cured.

Not one cent is to be paid me in advance or on deposit. Call or write and get the belt, and use, say, for sixty days, and if cured pay me price of belt only—most

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

We Offer \$1,000

For a Disease That Liquozone Can't Kill.

On every bottle of Liquozone we offer \$1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. We do this to assure you that Liquozone does kill germs.

And it is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease. It is this fact which gives Liquozone its worth to humanity; a worth so great that, after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, we paid \$100,000 for the American rights. And we have spent over one million dollars, in one year, to buy the first bottle and give it free to each sick one who would try it.

Acts Like Oxygen.

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

The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is an absolutely certain germicide. The reason is that germs are vegetables;

and Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetal matter.

Liquozone goes into the stomach, into the bowels and into the blood, to go wherever the blood goes. No germ can escape it and none can resist it. The results are inevitable, for a germ disease must end when the germs are killed. Then Liquozone, acting as a wonderful tonic, quickly restores a condition of perfect health. Diseases which have resisted medicine for years yield at once to Liquozone, and it cures diseases which medicine never cures. Half the people you meet—wherever you are—can tell you of cures that were made by it.

Germ Diseases.

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

- | | |
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| Asthma | Hay Fever—Influenza |
| Abscess—Anemia | Kidney Diseases |
| Bronchitis | La Grippe |
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| Bowel Troubles | Malaria—Neuralgia |
| Coughs—Colds | Many Heart Troubles |
| Consumption | Flies—Pneumonia |
| Colic—Croup | Pleurisy—Quinsy |
| Constipation | Rheumatism |
| Catarrh—Cancer | Scrofula—Syphilis |
| Dysentery—Diarrhea | Skin Diseases |
| Dandruff—Dropsy | Stomach Troubles |

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| Dyspepsia | Throat Troubles |
| Eczema—Erysipelas | Tuberculosis |
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All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.

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

50c. Bottle Free.

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

Liquozone costs 50c. and \$1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON.

for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to The Liquozone Company, 458-464 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

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

351 Give full address—write plainly.

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

PAYING FOR CULVERT.

If a farmer builds a culvert and crossing on the road allowance for convenience in approaching his own premises, should the municipal council be responsible for the cost of the improvement? J. S. Man.

Ans.—This question is not sufficiently full to enable us to give a definite answer, but we are of opinion that council could legally pay the account if culvert is necessary to grade the road.

MINOR BUYING IMPLEMENT.

A minor signed a lien note for an implement, and it was accepted by the agent. What is the law regarding this? What claim have the company? W. C. T. Man.

Ans.—The minor is not legally responsible for the payment of the note, although if he is doing business for himself he is virtually responsible. The only thing for the company to do is to take back their implement.

BLUESTONE.

Is there more than one grade of bluestone sold in Manitoba, and how can the best be distinguished? I treated my wheat with a pickle, but there was quite a lot of smut in it. Would you advise using a pickle? Where can good bluestone be got at the most reasonable price? FARMER.

Ans.—There is always a danger of chemicals, like copper sulphate, deteriorating in strength when kept long in ordinary atmosphere, and, consequently, there may be varying degrees of quality in the copper sulphate upon the local market. Dealers and farmers too often make the mistake of asking for copperas instead of copper sulphate (bluestone), two very distinct substances. Bluestone for the treatment should have a fresh metallic luster, and the edges of the crystals should be sharp, indicating that the substance has not been long made. With good fresh bluestone, one pound to ten gallons of water applied to ten bushels of wheat, and the seed afterwards protected from serious infection, by being piled in a bin, sprinkled with the solution, or put in clean bags, there should be very little smut in the crop. Always remember to thoroughly dissolve the bluestone, use wooden vessels, and get the liquid on every kernel.

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 With Special Maps for **Manitoba and the Territories**
 22x28 Inches, in Colors.

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The Map of the Dominion of Canada has been prepared specially for The Weekly Telegram, and is right up to date. It is printed on a sheet 22x28 inches, each province in a different color; it shows the adjacent portions of the United States, the exact locations of the towns, villages, and all railroad routes. It gives the population, according to the very latest census, of all small and large places in Canada.

Special Maps of Manitoba and the Territories Which Do You Want?

With the Dominion Map will be found enlarged maps of the Province of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, showing adjacent portions of the United States. They are the latest and most complete maps of Canada's Great West beyond the Lakes, giving complete information regarding location and situation of all towns and villages in the Canadian West. They are absolutely correct and show the new Dominion constituencies.

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The Weekly Telegram for One Year, The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine, the Map of the Dominion of Canada, your choice of a map of Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, **\$2.00**

CUT THIS COUPON OUT.

To the Publishers of The Weekly Telegram, Winnipeg, Man :
 Enclosed please find \$2.00. Send to address given below, The Weekly Telegram, The Farmer's Advocate, the map of the Dominion of Canada and the map of _____ (Write Manitoba or Territories.)
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If you add a little PRUSSIAN STOCK FOOD to the feed, the milk will be richer in butter fat. If your cow is not giving full capacity, there is nothing so good to put her into condition, as

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Dear Sirs—I have fed Prussian Stock Food to my cows and obtained splendid results. Their milk increased 15 per cent by factory weight on this food during the dry weather. I fed it to my horses. The improvement in condition and spirits was remarkable. I heartily endorse its use.—A. L. SMITH, Dundee, Mich.

FOR HORSES. It makes Cattle fatten quickly and keeps them free from disease. It makes horses strong and healthy.

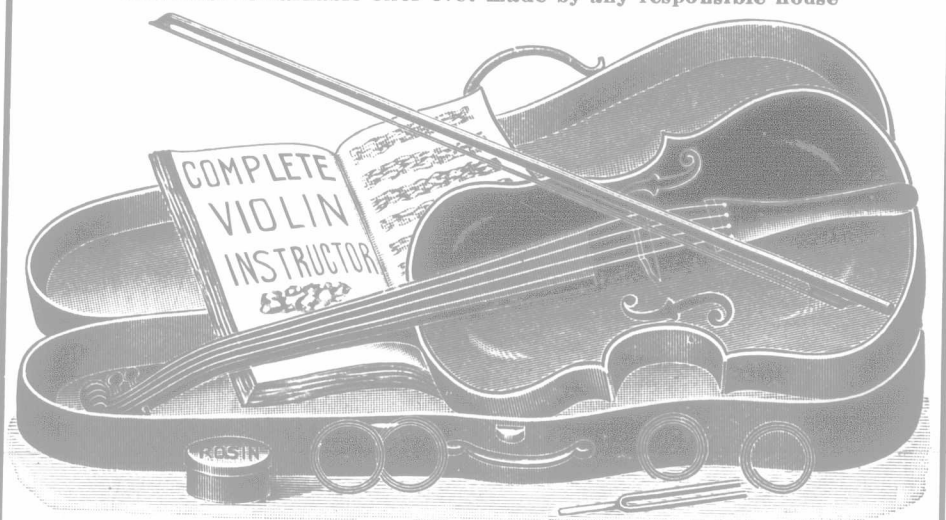
ASK ABOUT PRUSSIAN POULTRY FOOD. It increases egg production. **PRUSSIAN LICE POWDER** kills lice and mites on chickens and cows. **PRUSSIAN HEAVE POWDERS** cure heaves, cough and distemper. Use the PRUSSIAN STOCK FOOD AND REMEDIES; they do all they claim. Ask the dealer whose name is mentioned below for PRUSSIAN GOODS and for free 68-page Farmer's and Stockman's Hand-book or send to **PRUSSIAN REMEDY CO., ST. PAUL, MINN.**

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

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We have made special arrangements with the U. S. College of Music, New York, one of the best and most widely-known schools of music in the U. S., to give 48 lessons by mail (one year's tuition) to everyone who purchases one of our instruments. The teaching is done by mail by a plan which is perfected so that it accomplishes as much as a private teacher would, and at the same time gives all the advantages of a large conservatory of music. We guarantee that you can learn the violin by mail. If you doubt it, read the following testimonials:

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Just think for a minute. The cheapest violin lessons from the poorest teacher would cost you 25c. a lesson, and the lessons that we give are by the best teachers and professors in the U. S., and are certainly worth at least 50c. That would be \$24 for the year's tuition, and all we ask is \$17. Only \$1 to start, and you get a \$40 violin and outfit besides. People ask us—Is it true? Is it possible? Will we do as we advertise? Yes, certainly. Understand, the lessons are absolutely free. Of course, you will have to pay for your music and the postage on your lessons, but this will only amount to 13c. a week. Dear reader, we hardly need to tell you that this is the chance of a lifetime. Cut out the coupon and mail it to-day, or if you would like further information, write us. We will gladly answer all enquiries. If you wish to take advantage of our special cash price, send \$1 just the same, and we will ship the outfit to your nearest express office, where you can pay the balance (only \$14) and express charges, after you are thoroughly satisfied that the violin is all that we claim it to be. Address:

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

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