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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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Vol. XLI.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

JANUARY 24, 1906.

LONDON, ONT.

No. 696

A. NAISMITH, President. R. M. MATHERSON, Vice-President. A. F. KEMPTON, Secy. and Mgr.
C. D. KERR, Treasurer. G. R. COLDWELL, K. C., Solicitor, Brandon.

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The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.

HEAD OFFICE, WAWANESA, MAN.
A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager.

Amount of Business in force Dec. 31st, 1904, - \$10,696,341 00
Assets over Liabilities, - 126,666 86

The Number of Farmers Insured Dec. 31st, 1904, 9,697.

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Tues. Thur. Sat. 19.30k	Ar. EDMONTON Lv. 24.01k	Mon. Wed. Fri. 24.01k

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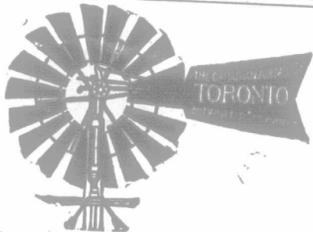
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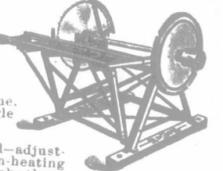
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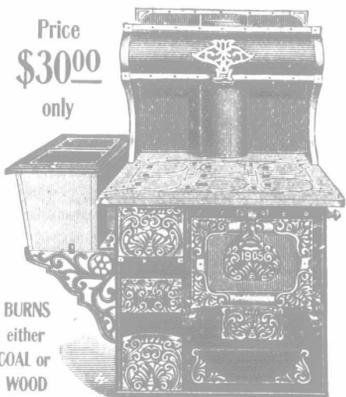
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(Signed) FRANK S. NUGENT, Barister.
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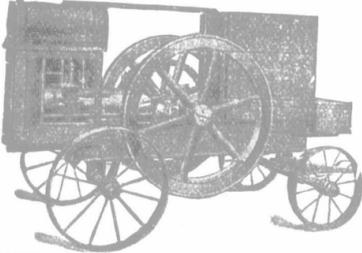
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of seed selection
as a factor in crop
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That's the reason for their pro-
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Ave and Fort St., WINNIPEG.

Pulls Stumps or Standing Trees.

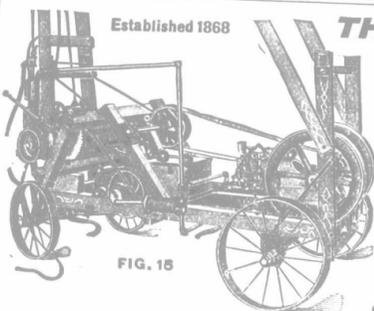
Clears a two acre circle with one sitting—pulls anything the wire rope will reach; stumps,
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Correspondence solicited. Agents in unrepresented districts wanted.
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Consign your grain to us to be sold at best possible price on arrival or afterwards, as you may
elect. Liberal advances on bills of lading. Prompt returns. Futures bought
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Correspondence solicited.

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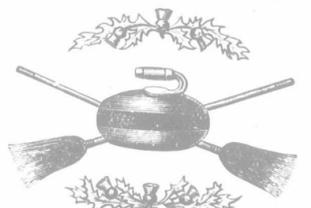
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The above shows
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Pompadours. The
skill and judgment
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perts in the making
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Made of imported
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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

VOL. XXI.

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

NO. 696.

WINNIPEG, MAN. JANUARY 24, 1906. LONDON, ONT.

Editorial.

Study the seed catalogues, and buy the best quality seed.

Mr. Willing demonstrates to visitors on the Seed Selection Special that alkali water is a poor solvent for bluestone.

Look into the quality of the bluestone used. Pickling with a weak solution invites failure to prevent smut spores producing.

What institution can afford to pay 30 per cent. of its registration fees for registering, and help along the breed as it should?

One smut ball may make a sample rejected, meaning a loss of 6 cents to 8 cents per bushel, which is rather a high price to pay for smut!

Angus Mackay advises tests of the seed to be sown next spring, so that one may know the quantity to sow per acre, judged by the germination tests made.

Compulsory education, no truant-playing, more men teachers, minimum salaries, and fewer subjects, should bring improvement in the results from our school system.

A physician, who is an ex-teacher, thinks there are too many subjects, not thorough enough work, and too much home-work in our schools at present.

A Provincial fat-stock, seed-grain, dairy and poultry show is needed. No show in the Province looks after this end of educational work in agriculture. Alberta and Saskatchewan have started in this work; why is Manitoba a laggard?

Chas. Thomas, one of the leading farmers of the Province, is skeptical as to noxious weed suppression by legislation. Prize-lists at the average fair in Manitoba do not show the grain-grower equal justice, as compared with the treatment meted to the live-stock men. It will bear looking into, Mr. Thomas.

The hen men will have a show in Winnipeg, where they have a chance to get a gate and large attendance. The utility breeds need larger prizes; the non-utility fellows smaller. The former are worthy of help by a Government grant, as such improve the farm feathered stock; not so the others, which are merely for fancy purposes.

Pedigreed Seed.

With the rapid improvement in agricultural conditions, there are always splendid opportunities for the man of energy and individual initiative to come to the front in the development of some special line. At the present time the country has been aroused by the campaign for good seed, and an opportunity is presented to those farmers who have clean farms to specialize along this line of effort. The recent sales of "pure-bred seed" at high prices have shown the possibilities for success, and the business only awaits the advent of men of energy to demonstrate what can be done.

It seems strange that in a country such as Canada, where such attention has been paid to the breeding of pedigreed stock, the improvement of our seed grain by selection and breeding should have been so long neglected. To do this

work successfully, requires considerable skill and patience, but the reward for the effort, in the next few years, should be large, and those who devote time and money to the work are worthy of the gratitude of Canadian agriculturists.

Selfishness Runs Riot in Hereford Ranks.

The report of the annual meeting of the Canadian Hereford Association, in the January 3rd issue, held at Guelph, Ont., is the best proof of the contention of many Western breeders of pure-bred stock, that some of the Ontario men want all the offices, and would deny representation to those justly entitled to it; in fact, are so narrow as to be unable to see outside their own Province, or understand that Ontario is not the whole of Canada. None of the larger Canadian breed associations—Shorthorn, Clydesdale, Hereford, and Swine-breeders—have been guilty of this selfishness. The first named has made improvement in this respect in recent years, but it remains for the Hereford Association—presumably Canadian, but really Ontario only—to out Herod, Herod! Out of \$649 of fees, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta breeders pay \$424, approximately two-thirds of the total amount, actually pay more than twice as much as the Ontario breeders, and yet not a single Western man is elected a director. The three Western Provinces register pretty close to three times as many cattle—1,097 against 382—as the Ontario men, yet the Eastern chaps appointed a committee to wait upon Mr. Fisher to get him to appoint a representative in the West to induce Hereford breeders who are recording in American records to record in the Canadian herdbook! If the so-called Canadian Hereford Association would only do the decent thing in the West, they would not have to go begging to the minister. There are ten members of the Association on the directorate, three of which are presidents and vice-presidents. The entire ten are Ontario men, and likely, as is the usual thing on directorates of breed associations, have their expenses paid to the meetings, at least the annual one, which is legitimate enough. On the score of expense, these gentlemen refuse the representation to the West, to which it is entitled by the taxes it pays in registration fees. The excuse is a flimsy one, and is merely designed to keep all the offices in the hands of a few. It is un-Canadian, and is distinctly detrimental to the interests of the breed. The Whitefaces are a noble breed, have demonstrated their great value, especially on the ranges, and it is too bad that such selfishness should be allowed to mar the breed's progress in Canada.

The National Records Association was expected to ensure justice, at least to Western breeders, but, so far, it would seem to have been more a scheme to unload a registrar, on the principle that, in order to rebuild the old house it must be moved away. To revert to the Whitefaces, if that Association cannot afford to bring three or five directors out of ten from the West to the meetings, to discuss matters of breed interest, then why not reduce the total? There is absolutely no necessity for a 2nd vice-president, and the directorate might, with profit, be reduced to five. As it is, the inference might be drawn that every Ontario breeder of Herefords had to be placated with an office.

Why does an association, claiming to be poor, need a secretary-treasurer and also a registrar—two officials; it is fair to assume that both men have to be paid; if so, why two men and two salaries? There are plenty of good men in the West, well posted on Herefords and Hereford lore, who could do good service to the breed

if elected to the directorate. It is also remarkable that the leading exhibitor (D. H. Smith) of Eastern Canada is not a director. It was a bad oversight on the part of the Minister and his Live-stock Commissioner that they constructed and passed legislation which could render it possible to perpetuate such a state of things. The Minister was doubtless sincere in his desire to aid the live-stock industry and to be just, but he has been badly advised, by the appearance of things.

The National Records Association was established to avoid just such conditions as exist in the Hereford Association, and the support of the West was obtained on the specific pledge that adequate, fair representation would be given to all the Provinces. What is the N. R. A. doing—anything at all, has it died a natural death, or has it been strangled by its officers in its birth. The West, with the impatience of youth and energy, and the habit of carrying to a successful conclusion the work planned, is awaiting the result of an attempt to nationalize the records. By the slowness shown, as judged by the results, the officials must be thoroughly imbued with the idea that a generation or two ought to pass away before bringing such a gigantic work to a finish.

Grades as an Advertisement.

Whenever it is proposed to make a change in our methods of marketing and grading wheat, there is always an objection raised, on the ground that our No. 1 hard is well and favorably known by the Old Country millers, and that the high standard for this grade is such a splendid advertisement for Canada in general, and the wheat trade in particular. It seems to be assumed that because the English miller speaks of Western wheat as Canadian hard, he is under the impression that all Manitoba wheat is No. 1 hard, and that on that account he is willing to pay a premium for such wheat above what it is actually worth for milling. But we might just as well get it out of our heads at once that the Old Country miller—the best miller in the world, and as shrewd as any—is paying more for wheat than it is actually worth, because the standards of the grades are high, or, that by keeping these grades high we have prejudiced his mind in favor of Canadian wheat, and consequently get better quotations for our product. The fact is, the grade is to our Old Country milling friends just what a depreciated sample would be to a local miller if shown to him by a farmer. He knows that custom and the law will guarantee him a consignment of better wheat than the standard called for by the grade.

The charge is often made that the Old Country business men are "slow," but of all the "slow" customs in the world, surely that of Manitoba, responsible for the standards of our grades, is the most dilatory. Years ago, when conditions were favorable, a large proportion of our wheat was hard, plump, uniform, and of excellent milling quality, grades were fixed accordingly, and Canada, for a time, enjoyed the proud distinction of being the producer of high-grade hard wheat. Later, when, owing to perfectly natural causes, the quality of our wheat deteriorated, what did we do?—lower the standard, in order that we might maintain our reputation as producers of a large percentage of high-grade wheat? Not so; we maintained the standards, classified our wheat each season, and allowed the damaging reports to be circulated that the proportion of hard wheat produced each year is becoming less and less, until to-day it can be truthfully said of us that we produce practically no No. 1 hard. At the same time, the States to the south of us are selling millions of bushels as No. 1 hard, which we, if it were

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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ours, in the magnanimity of our hearts, would call 1 northern. Is this a sensible way to advertise Canada, or to maintain a reputation? Soon, if the present standards are maintained, we shall have no No. 1 northern, and later, if conditions are not amended, instead of the much-lauded term No. 1 hard being the synonym for Western products and the standard of quality, the word "rejected" will be the brand under which our products will be sold. The question of maintaining grades resolves itself into this: Whether is it most advantageous to a country to sell less than ten per cent. of its wheat graded 1 hard, or more than 50 per cent. with this grade, as would be the case if we lowered the standard; or to sell all the grain for what it is—that is, by sample?

The sample market, it would seem, is regarded with considerable suspicion in many quarters, yet the same argument as used above applies with greater force here. Why should the producer or seller of wheat insist upon giving a heaping-up bushel when, by all commercial ethics and business common sense, he should draw the straight-edge across the measure? That is practically what one does by opposing the sample market in the Winnipeg exchange.

The establishment of this sample market now rests with the farmers, as the railway companies have notified the grain dealers that they will not lend their assistance to such an institution, because the farmers do not want it. This really means that the railway companies, realizing that such a market would entail extra work in moving the crop, persuaded representatives of the farmers who approached them upon the subject, that it would be to the producers' interest to continue to sell on grade. The action taken at the forthcoming grain-growers' conventions will be of considerable significance in connection with the es-

tablishment of a sample market, and let it be hoped the question will be discussed vigorously, and the executive instructed that they must assume the responsibility of carrying out the wishes of the members.

What Grants by the Breed Associations are Intended to do.

It will be plain to our readers, from the published correspondence, that the dominant idea in the minds of many directors of the various breed associations in Canada is to get the greatest possible benefit for their particular breed by means of advertising in the large show-rings. This seems to us the correct idea, namely, that a big show of high-class stock at an exhibition of renown will give better returns for the money invested than can possibly be obtained by distributing the same amount of money in small lots among several fairs, by which means it would probably reach more individuals, but would not do nearly as much good on the whole.

To carry on a successful campaign for any one breed, members, either in Western or Eastern Canada, must be prepared to work together, to give and take, and to substitute breadth of ideas for narrowness of view or selfishness. Adequate provision must be made for Western representation, so that the Eastern members may be kept properly posted as to the needs of the breeders in all parts of Canada. Once the attention of individual members is drawn to the one-sided method of representation in existence in all the breed associations except the Shorthorn, their fair-mindedness and sense of justice will dictate another policy, and thus head off any possible chance of secession. If the cause is removed, there is little likelihood of trouble arising. The West is rapidly becoming populated by people, not more than a third of whom are from Ontario; consequently there are a large number of newcomers who, to use an old phrase, "know not Joseph." If the breeders of Canada want to retain the West as a market, and avoid its sole exploitation by foreigners, then the way to do so is by observing the Golden Rule!

Another Farmers' Organization.

It is evident that in the minds of some people the saying that "there is strength in numbers" holds good—an adage that needs qualifying in certain cases. At the present time there are live-stock associations in Saskatchewan and Alberta which are practically organizations of the breeders of pure-bred stock. The former associations are offshoots of the old Territorial ones, and are yet in the swaddling-clothes stage. The present association has liberal financial support, and has done some good work, and if the north-western part of the Territories were overlooked, there may have been good reasons for such oversight. It is well known that the great bulk of the pure-bred stock were in the Calgary and adjacent districts.

The Territorial grain-growers kept well to the eastern part of the Territories, and, in a great measure, gave all their attention to wheat, and, perforce, overlooked the great possibilities of Alberta as a cereal-growing country, especially in the production of oats.

These two organizations—the Live-stock and the Grain-growers—are more or less perfected and running fairly smoothly, and, in a great measure, understand the needs of the country, yet they require extension to meet those needs which have become so imperative, due to the rapid development of the country. Seeing that well-tried organizations with proper machinery are in existence, it is open to question whether there is room or need for another organization, such as the Alberta Farmers' Association, described in our last issue. Experience seems to show that one organization cannot properly look after two somewhat dissimilar callings—grain-growing and live-stock breeding; but when their mutual interests are affected they can combine. It seems to us that, with organizations such as the Live-stock and Grain-growers' Associations in each of the three Provinces—Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta—built along similar lines, working for the same object—the betterment of the farmer—the needs of the West will be abundantly served, both in the matter of education and legislation. No

one will, we think, claim perfection for the existing organizations. They have a big work to do, but it will be better to strengthen rather than weaken those organizations by drawing off some of their support, if that work is to be attacked with the vigor necessary to success. The grain-growers have attacked many problems, and have solved some, as have the live-stock men. To multiply organizations at this time, when unity of aims and objects is as important as unity of persons, would be to "swap horses when crossing the stream!"

Advantages of the Cash System.

In the last issue of the "Farmer's Advocate" we began a consideration of the credit system of buying manufactured articles. From various considerations pointed out, it seems to us that the conclusion can reasonably be drawn that the adoption of the cash system, or a close approximation to it, should very materially reduce the farmer's outlay for machinery and other supplies. The manufacturers of agricultural implements, for example, are in business to produce and sell implements, and not to deal in credits, which is the function of the banks of the country. The manufacturers will pay the banks about six per cent., or nearly that, for the credit. In passing it on to the buyers of machinery, whose notes they have received, they will most assuredly figure to get back not only their original outlay of six per cent., but to be reimbursed for the services performed in handling this credit, referred to at length in our last issue, and which some firms estimate as amounting to as much as three per cent., making a total of about nine per cent., in addition to which there is the element of greater risk to be considered in extended time.

The selling of implements is now almost altogether done through commission agents (some of the latter buy outright for cash, and handle the farmer's paper themselves), and the goods are supplied them at a net price upon a basis of payment about October 1st for harvesting machines. If a farmer paid spot cash, he could, no doubt, do even better than the net October-1st price. Where the time for payment extends beyond that date, the contract price is increased for two or three payments at the rate of 8 or 9 per cent. In other words, the machinery costs at least 8 or 9 per cent. more than if it were paid for in cash.

One leading manufacturer with whom we discussed this subject, admits our contention by saying: "Our life would be happier and the percentage of worries less if customers paid cash. We would rather sell and give a discount for cash than sell on time and take 7 or 8 per cent. interest on notes. If a purchaser buys on thirty-days terms (cash) he saves a good rate of interest, but if the cash system were adopted, it is so radical that it would curtail business materially."

Another firm says: "We adopt the principle of allowing a discount of 5 per cent. if we receive the cash in thirty days from the date of shipment of our product, but trade would be considerably restricted if farmers decided to pay cash or decline to purchase, as the credit given enables him to use a machine one or two years sooner than he could otherwise. We admit that our customers who pay cash have quite an advantage over those who take time and pay interest."

Still another very large concern writes: "In Ontario—in fact, generally speaking, in Eastern Canada—a large percentage of the purchases are for cash and short dates than in the earlier years. In Western Canada this is true, also, but not to the same extent, and we think the cash principle is adopted in so far as the farmer is in a position to do so. It will be a long time before the average settler can do without credit, much as he may desire the change."

A firm that sells their goods largely outright, direct to local dealers, states: "Our usual cash discount to dealers is 3 per cent. on four-months' bills, equal to 9 per cent. per annum, and, we presume, the retail customers would receive at least that rate for cash discounts, or probably more."

"Comparatively speaking," writes another firm, "a very small proportion of our goods are paid for on cash terms, but there is an increase in this respect every year, especially in Ontario.

"The time will come when farmers will purchase the largest proportion of their implements for cash. We allow some discounts, equal to 10 per cent. per annum, for cash, and would be glad to get the cash for all our goods on that basis."

The case is thus presented by the sales department of another concern: "We make a difference of \$5.00 on harvesters and binders between one-payment and two-payment sales, and a difference of \$6.00 between two- and three-payment sales, making a total difference of \$11 in favor of a cash transaction, or in favor of a payment made in the fall of the year in which the machine is purchased. We aim to make our schedules an inducement to the man who can pay cash, and at the same time not to put at a disadvantage the man who has not the cash, when the condition of time and credit is considered. It is very probable that, with improved agricultural conditions, the tendency will be towards a larger percentage of purchases being settled upon a cash basis."

In discussing the subject, the managers of another establishment take this ground: "It's not the province of the manufacturer to conduct a banking business, and we are sure that it would be a very great advantage to dealers and farmers to have goods sold on one payment, either in the summer or fall of the same year in which they purchase the goods."

The information brought out by our enquiries on the above subject is deserving of careful study on the part of our readers, because it makes very clear the advantages of the cash as compared with the credit system of purchase, and indicates that, though some manufacturers are skeptical of effecting a change while human nature remains as at present, it is evident that progress is being made, and we have sufficient faith in intelligent determination of the farmer to adopt as rapidly as possible a system that is in his own interest. An incidental value of this discussion is that it indicates what advantages really should accrue to the man who pays cash, and he will thus be in a better position to insist upon getting it.

Horses.

Refiner, the champion Clydesdale stallion at Toronto and Chicago, is reported to have been sold to Iowa Agricultural College.

Preparations are now being made to hold the Winnipeg Horse Show about the third week in May. The enterprise is a worthy one, and should receive the hearty support of every horse lover.

During the last week in December a combination sale of Standard-bred horses was held at the new Coliseum in Chicago, at which Harry Bell, a Portage la Prairie horseman, purchased three speedy mares. They are Effie Afton 2.10½, a six-year-old by Neptune 2.10½; Phyllis 2.20, a seven-year-old by Tizzarro 2.20; and Lady M., a green mare, seven years old, by Pomona. The highest price of the sale was \$3,500, for Axcycell 2.10½.

Diamond Jubilee, the King's great Thoroughbred stallion, has been sold for \$150,000 to an Argentine gentleman. As a three-year-old Diamond Jubilee won the Guineas, Derby, and St. Ledger, thus gaining what is known in England as the "Triple Crown" of the turf. Cyellene, the sire of Cicero, the winner of 1905 Derby, was also recently sold for \$150,000, but the record price for a Thoroughbred is still held by Flying Fox at \$187,000.

Re Percheron Registrations in the U. S.

To the Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":
Referring to your letter, I have to say that the U. S. Department of Agriculture certifies two Associations for the registration of Percheron horses, viz., the Percheron Society of America, Geo. W. Stubblefield, Secretary, Union Stockyards, Chicago, Ill., and the Percheron Registry Co., Chas. C. Glenn, Secretary, Columbus, Ohio.
G. ARTHUR BELL,
Asst. Animal Husbandman.

[It is most desirable, looked at from the viewpoint of Canadian farmers and importers, that there should be only one such U. S. registry, in order to avoid confusion. As soon as the National Records Association gets properly to work—which ought to be soon—a Canadian record for this breed should be established, and horses imported forced to register therein; there has been, unfortunately for the business of horse-breeding, many complaints re bogus or altered pedigrees, mainly of the Percheron breed.]

Stable Floors.

It is pretty well accepted that, for permanence and cleanliness, cement (or concrete) makes the best floor material. Cement is used in many good horse stables, other substitutes being hard clay or plank. The hard clay is best of any material for the horse, but it is not so easily kept clean as the concrete floor. It is usual to lay over the concrete a grating of wood, which may be 2 in. by 2 in. stuff, put together by long bolts running clear through and spacing the bars 2 in. apart. This permits of draining out of liquids, and keeps the horse off the concrete.

Back of the stall there is usually put in a shallow gutter, which, in some cases, has over it an iron grating. These gratings are for sale by makers of ironware for horse stables.

For farm stables, we do not think this system the best one. The urine-soaked bars and floor and gutter emit a steady odor of ammonia; in some of the finest and most costly stables this offense is most glaring. It is better to let the horses stand right on the concrete, and use a liberal allowance of straw bedding. Such is abundant on the farm, and will absorb the urine and put it back to the fields. Then, if there is kept at hand a lot of "floats" (finely-ground phosphate rock) which absorbs and sweetens, or land plaster, nearly as good for sweetening, there will come from the stable a steady stream of fertility to add to the beauty and luxuriance and profit of the fields. Drains leading to cisterns are an annoyance from start to finish, and a constant waste of nitrogen, which readily escapes as the urine ferments.

As to the cost, these floors are laid 4 inches thick, on a foundation of hard-packed gravel or broken stone. A yard of concrete will cover a space 8 ft. by 10 ft., and that yard will cost, to make and lay, about \$5, using best cement, and charging \$1.00 for the yard of gravel or crushed stone. That is cheaper than a wooden floor 2 inches thick on joints, and will outlast several wooden floors. Posts should be imbedded in concrete, and go at least 18 inches deep. We saw in use, recently, a plain bit substantial horse stable at Forest Home. The cement floor was giving satisfaction, as was the system of ventilation. Watering in the stable was possible by means of an oblong tank suspended from the loft floor, the warmth from the horses preventing freezing.

Working a Stallion with a Gelding.

A Manitoba correspondent asks, "Does stabling and working a stallion with a gelding have any effect upon the latter's health?" Among many horsemen and others this idea still prevails, but there is not the least ground for it. Stallions are most usually worked with mares, for the reason that they seem to agree better in the team, but, with a little breaking, a stallion will work just as well with a gelding. It would be much better for the horse industry at large if more of the stallions kept for service spent more of their time in harness. It would take a lot of mischief out of them, and very much improve their wind and muscle. On a horse ranch there is less necessity for harnessing a stallion, as there he gets plenty of outdoor exercise, and the beneficial effects of such a life are seen in the rugged hardy stock raised under such conditions. It is really strange and unintelligible the way draft-horse breeders violate natural laws. An animal or plant adapts itself to perform the functions demanded of it, and a draft horse is supposed to work, or at least to develop, those organs and functions most essential to work, namely, strong muscle, large digestive system, and an inherent inclination for leaning in the collar, yet the stallions which are to sire such stock are seldom given a chance to reach their best development. Is it any wonder, then, that the most serious fault to be found with the Clydesdale is that he is becoming smaller in the barrel and lighter in the arms and thighs? We have harped a good deal upon this subject, because we feel that it is of much more importance than is generally conceded. The trouble is, it does not seem to be anybody's business to work the stallion. The importer cannot be expected to work all he handles, and when in the hands of a farmer or a syndicate the stallion is too often treated like a piece of china, and his appearance is considered of greater importance than his utility.

Faults the Lien Act.

To the Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":
I notice in your paper of Dec. 27th the stallion question is brought up. As you know, in the N.-W. T., the owner of the stallion has a lien on the colt, which is very well in theory, but in practice it does not work out; for when one tries to collect fees he is told, "The mare is away on the range," "I fancy she is stolen," "Have not seen her for months." And in many cases mares, after being bred to a good stallion, are sold and leave the district, and law is much too expensive to try and get \$10 or \$15 out of men who will practice this sort of thing. I think there never

will be any good stallions standing for service in the West unless the Government gives a bonus for approved stallions to stand at a low rate for the benefit of farmers, or charge \$50 or \$100 license for all stallions over two years old. This would wipe out a lot of cheap stallions. The money collected for licenses could be given back in prizes for horses at the local fairs. I hope you will write us something about scrub stallions and the way to exterminate them.
McLeod, Alta. A. HORSEMAN.

Eliminating the Scrub Stallion.

A correspondent offers a few suggestions upon the above subject, and then requests a fuller discussion of the same. To our mind, the most effective manner to eliminate such stock is to prove to the people that they hinder their own interests by using them, and to show a better and more profitable way has been our object for years. But it is not such an easy task to convince a man that the advantage is all in favor of the pure-bred sire. The country is full of men who believe that a pedigree marks an animal as soft, delicate, and largely ornamental, while they want horses for hard work. A large class of the people also have plenty of instances where a grade stallion proved himself the sire of really high-classed stock, while a pure-bred proved a miserable failure. It is the periodical success of grade stallions that are responsible for so many of them being kept, and the desire on the part of breeders to raise horses of a certain type, called general-purpose, but which do not conform to any established breed.

Two things must be done to discourage the use of scrub stallions. First, the breeders must consider that they are not simply operating for a year or two, but are taking a part in the formation of the horse stock of the country for years to come, and such being the case, are under obligations to produce the best of which their skill and foundation stock are capable; also, that there is no permanence or surety in breeding from grade sires. Secondly, the owners of draft horses will have to demonstrate that their stallions are superior to the common scrub, by working to eliminate delicacy of constitution, softness of muscle, and any other constitutional tendency that may hinder the production of horses of the best possible working capacity. To this end, it will be found necessary to give stallions exercise severe enough to remove soft fat and to develop hard muscle, sound wind and general staying power. It is when the pure-bred stallion proves himself through his get to be worth breeding to that he takes the place of the scrub.

The Hackney not an Old Breed.

To the Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":
In a recent number of "The Farmer's Advocate" you printed an article taken from the Spirit of the Times, "The Hackney, What he Was, and What he Is." I think that was the heading. The writer seems to me to have rather a large bee in his bonnet, when he states the Hackney to be the oldest, or one of the oldest breeds. Undoubtedly there were what were called "hackneys" in the early part of last century, but the name "hackney" did not then refer to a breed of horses, but a class, such as "hunters," "roadsters," and to what are still known as "hacks."

What is known to-day in the Old Country as a "perfect hack," is the class of horse called a "hackney" by writers in the early years of 1800. Youatt describes the Hackney as a horse suitable for road work, by which, however, he means saddle work on the road, as a horse three-quarters, or, better still, half-bred, and, as if to clinch my argument, says that on no account should they "carry their legs too high."

In fact, a more different horse from our modern, prancing "Thoroughbred trotter" upstart, it is impossible to imagine.

Youatt also mentions the phenomenal performance of a mare; but though he seems to know the mare well, does not describe her as being bred from a Hackney stallion. She must have been a wonderful mare, but I am rather inclined to be skeptical about some of these old records. For instance, Firetail's record of one minute for a mile! I don't think there was a rule in those days requiring the "time" to be taken by three timers and three separate watches!

Man. G. H. BRADSHAW.
[Our correspondent does not say what it is he has against the Hackney, any more than that the breed is not old; but, whether old or young, as a fancy-harness class they have never yet been excelled.]

Has Gained a Lot of Information.

I enclose herewith \$1.50 to cover my renewal subscription to "The Farmer's Advocate." I came out here last spring, knowing very little about farming, but have gained a lot of information from reading your paper, some of which I have put into practice, and intend following a lot more in the spring.
Sask. A. C. BAKER.

Handle the Colts During Winter.

There are many colts that will, by spring, have reached the age at which they will be expected to do a horse's work. The practice too often followed, of not taking any trouble to educate them or fit them for such work until the season in which the work is to be done has arrived, and then, without any preparation, expecting them to give reasonable satisfaction, is not less irrational than harmful and expensive. Under such circumstances the animal will fret, tire, lose flesh, get sore shoulders, etc., and become practically useless for a greater or less time. This is the natural result, and should be expected; and, while we occasionally notice the contrary result, we, upon consideration, wonder why it is so. The colt frets because he is at once required to go in harness without any education; he tires easily because his muscular system is not accustomed to such exertion, hence the muscles are soft, lack tone, and cannot withstand the more or less severe exertion they are called upon to perform; his respiratory organs are also suddenly called upon to perform increased functions, and this tends to exhaustion; he loses flesh on account of want of muscular and respiratory tone, and from the fact that the flesh he carries lacks that solidity which would be present had he acquired it while performing even light labor; his shoulders become sore because they are unaccustomed to friction or pressure, and are at once subjected to both. He will sometimes suffer from digestive trouble, as he is usually fed more grain than he received during the winter, and the change in quantity and often quality of the food is often sudden, and the digestive organs, being suddenly called upon to perform increased functions, will, in many cases, be overtaxed, and the result is a more or less severe attack of indigestion.

In most cases all of these probable troubles could be avoided, and much more satisfactory service be had by the exercise of reasonable care on the part of the owner.

Colts should be "educated," not "broken," to go into harness, and by gradually increasing the amount of exercise or light work, and also gradually increasing the grain ration during the winter, the animal becomes accustomed to perform labor, and his muscular and respiratory system gradually gain strength and tone; his shoulders, also, gradually become accustomed to friction and pressure, and when the time arrives when he is expected to go to the field and perform the functions of a horse, he may be said to be in condition to do so with at least fair satisfaction.

The colt's education should be gradual. It is not usually as difficult and tedious to handle one of the heavier classes as one of the lighter and more spirited classes. At the same time, in order that it may be well done, the handler must not be in a hurry. The first point is to get him accustomed to the bit. This can be done by putting an ordinary bridle with a plain snaffle bit on him, and leaving it on for a few hours each day, until he ceases to worry and fight the bit. Then he should be made accustomed to harness in the same way, after which he should be driven on the road or in the field without being hitched, until he becomes handy, will yield readily to pressure from the lines on the bit, stand when told to, back, go forward, etc., readily at the word of command. Now he should be hitched with a suitable mate—one that is prompt, but steady and not irritable. The future usefulness and value of the horse depends largely upon his manners, and these depend largely upon his early education, notwithstanding the class to which he may belong. After he is safe to drive, he should get regular exercise or light work every day, and the amount of work or exercise should be gradually increased. The quantity of grain given should be increased in proportion to the amount of work or exercise given. The idea that a horse should be fed a given amount of grain whether working or idle, is altogether wrong. The quantity of bulky food should be about the same in either case as is necessary to satisfy his hunger, but the grain ration fed daily should be in proportion to the amount and kind of labor performed. If reasonable care were exercised in this respect there would be very few cases of digestive and many less cases of other diseases in horses.

By observing rules somewhat after the manner above described, the colt's muscular, respiratory and digestive systems will have gained the necessary tone, and his shoulders will have become so accustomed to the collar that he will be in a condition to give good service in the field when the busy time arrives in the spring, and he should be able to do a full day's work with comparatively little danger of being laid off from any cause. The objection that all this takes too much time may be raised. We must admit that it takes time, but it is during a slack season, when, on most farms, there is little to do but attend to the stock, and where there are boys it is an education to them as well as to the colt; and even where there is not sufficient help, such can usually be procured cheaply during the winter, and we think it would pay the owner to hire some careful man to handle his colts. The cost will be well repaid in the spring, when his colts can do the

work of a team; while if put to work without this preparation, this cannot be expected, but they will have to receive their preparation gradually when time is much more valuable, and there is much more danger of their becoming incapacitated from work altogether, and, if no extra horses are available, causing a suspension of labor for a variable time, at a season when the time of both team and driver are valuable; hence we consider that, even where a man has to be hired to handle the colts during the winter months, it will be money well and wisely spent. "WHIP."

Stock.

Young Pigs Dying.

Within the past few days several enquiries have reached us as to the treatment of young pigs, which appear to be thriving well but have labored breathing, and after a while die. Every year we get a large number of such communications about pigs which are farrowed in the winter time; in summer we seldom hear of the complaint. The trouble is the pigs are killed with kindness. In winter extra precaution is taken to make the sow and litter comfortable, consequently a small pen is boarded up in the corner of a cattle stable or other warm quarter, the sow is well fed, and trouble is met. The condition is altogether unnatural. The sow gets in good flesh, clumsy and careless, gives a lot of milk which the young pigs take and then lie down. In a few days they are too fat, there is pressure of fatty tissue upon the heart, breathing becomes heavy, and when the heart's action is interfered with they die.

The cure is simple. Make provision for exercise as soon as the pigs are about two weeks of age; do not overfeed the sow, but give her plenty to satisfy her. A sow nursing a litter requires about two quarts of grain, more or less, depending upon her size, three times a day, but this alone will not be sufficient to fill her stomach, and if she gets nothing more will give evidence of hunger. If given more grain—sufficient to satisfy her—the results complained of will occur, but if some bulky food is added, such as roots, cut clover, etc., there is little danger of the young pigs becoming overfat and of dying of "thumps." In case roots, clover, potatoes or clean chaff cannot be had, the next best thing to do is to make up the bulk by using plenty of tepid water in the feed, and by giving exercise, which will keep the sow in good health. A little observation will teach an ordinary feeder when a sow is getting too much concentrated heating food, which tends to make the young pigs fat rather than growthy. Many good pig-raisers will not feed barley to a sow when she is suckling, but we would not go so far as to prohibit it altogether. A mixture of grains is probably best, consisting of mill feeds, either shorts or middlings, ground oats, ground barley, ground small wheat, etc., using rather more of the lighter than of the heavier grains. Sunshine is also an important factor in raising young pigs, for when the bright warm light strikes into the pen the youngsters cannot huddle up, putting on fat, but must get up to play, and so get exercise and new vitality.

Annual Winter Meetings in Manitoba.

This year, during the last week of February and the first week in March, George H. Greig, of the Dominion Live-stock Division, Winnipeg, will conduct meetings at Brandon, Killarney and Neepawa. James Murray, of the Seed Division, and the local societies, will co-operate with him. A new departure for 1906 is the holding of a Provincial stallion show at Brandon, at which a good show is expected. Secretary Greig has been authorized by the Dominion Clydesdale Association to offer \$100 from the funds of that body to add to the prize-list for Clydesdales, all winners and competitors to be entered in the Dominion Clydesdale Studbook. The Western Agriculture and Arts Association are fortunate in securing the annual meetings of the three Provincial Breeders' Associations (Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Swine). The Live-stock Secretary expects to secure good lecturers for the instructional work.

The Provincial Department of Agriculture expect to hold a convention of Farmers' Institute Workers and Agricultural Society Officers. The Manitoba Grain-growers will convene during the same week at Brandon as the Live-stock men, so that there should be a very entertaining week at that time in the Wheat City.

An Appreciative Subscriber.

Enclosed find remittance to cover my renewal subscription to "The Farmer's Advocate." I hope still to remain a fond reader of your valuable paper.

Alta.

S. FREER.

The Embargo Agitation.

[From the Scottish Farmer.]

"The Farmer's Advocate" is the leading agricultural paper in Canada. A recent issue contains an article on the Canadian cattle agitation in this country, which is reprinted in another column in this issue. It establishes up to the hilt the statements made by the editor of this paper on his return from Canada three years ago, and proves that he had made a much more accurate diagnosis of agricultural opinion there than Mr. Henderson, of Lawton, who went out to "curl." It is seldom a writer gets so neat a downsetting as Mr. P. L. Gray receives in this leading article. "The Farmer's Advocate" has taken its correspondent's measure to an inch. It accuses him of "special pleading for the British feeder," and with "making assertions not in accordance with facts to try to prove his case and establish the position that Canadians would be advantaged by allowing the British feeder to do the finishing of beef cattle for them." That is plain speaking, and it is very much needed in this debate.

Mr. Gray and the other agitators will have some difficulty in answering the editor of "The Farmer's Advocate." He knows what he is writing about, and has no trouble in showing that Mr. Gray does not. The pointed paragraph beginning, "The British feeder who wants to get cheap stores," is short, but it puts the whole position in a nutshell. The Canadian farmer thoroughly understands the zeal of certain persons for his interests, and he is callous enough not to thank them, even one little bit. The argument from the half-finished cattle which reach these shores is turned, as in our hearing it was turned by the Hon. Sidney Fisher, in favor of a chilled-meat industry in the West, not by any means in favor of an export trade in store cattle to Great Britain. The criticism is equally severe in respect of the condition of the frontier line between Canada and the United States. Canada has to look to her own interests in relation to her nearest neighbor, and no Canadian in authority with whom we conversed when in the Dominion three years ago said anything else than what is said in the closing paragraph of this singularly opportune and pregnant article.

Accords with Our Idea on Grants.

To the Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

About dividing up the grants given by the Shorthorn Breeders' Association to the different Provinces, the Board of Directors thought it would do more good for the breed to give one good grant to the leading show of each Province than dividing it up in several small grants to each Province. Visitors to our fairs from foreign countries always attend the leading show of the Province, expecting to see there the best the Province can produce. We find that the grand exhibition of Shorthorns at Toronto the last few years is commencing to be felt by the breeders of Ontario. In 1903 some gentlemen from Mexico visited the Toronto show, and the result was they bought over a carload of our best Shorthorn cattle for the Government Farm in that country. Last year a few cattle were selected for Japan, and this year I expect an important shipment will go from Canada to the Argentine. It is the foreign demand we must look to for our outlet, and we can't have too many countries looking to us for good cattle.

If all the Provinces had Provincial Shorthorn Associations we might give a grant to them to divide up amongst the shows of their Province, but I am afraid that it would be divided up too much to have good results, and the money would be practically lost.

W. G. PETTIT.

Estray Animals.

One of the worst nuisances of the pure-bred stockman is the vagrant bull. These tramps of the plain respect neither fence nor yard. They will crawl under, through or over any ordinary barb-wire fence, and yet as many as three or four of these animals may sometimes be seen enjoying the freedom of the road. It is bad enough to have these nondescript gentry abroad in the land when "abroad" means confined within the strongholds of their owners, but the public highway is certainly no place for them. For the protection of those who are striving to improve the pure-bred stock of the country, something should certainly be done in this matter.

Would Advertise the Breed.

I was of the opinion that a grant to one or two of the larger shows in your country would advertise the breed to better advantage at the present time than the way your breeder suggests. Make the large one attractive and show that the Shorthorns are grand specimens, and you will, to my mind, accomplish a greater good than in any other way. Time may change the conditions, and our people would be willing to change if it is shown another way would be better.

Hderton.

THOS. ROBSON.

The Four Great Beef Breeds.

IV.

SHORTHORNS.—Continued.

The names of Booth and Bates were prominent in connection with the improvement of the Shorthorn breed from about 1790. The elder Booth (Thomas), as well as Thomas Bates, followed, with remarkable success, the system of in-and-inbreeding which the Collings had inaugurated, and for more than half a century there was keen rivalry between these men and the partisans of these competing families and types for public favor. The Booths and Bates were discriminating judges of quality in cattle, and founded their herds upon the best cows they could procure, and on the produce of these, using intensely-inbred bulls of high-class individual character, and the cattle bequeathed by them were certainly of the highest order of merit, the Booth cattle representing a type distinguished especially for substance and flesh, and the Bates tribes a class of the dual-purpose sort, possessing much refinement of character and undoubted quality, the cows being generally heavy milkers, a point to which Thomas Bates gave much attention and to which he attached great importance.

Thomas Booth, the founder of the tribes which bear his name, began his work at Killerby prior to the year 1790. He had strong faith in the potency of the blood of Hubback (319), and in the Bakewell system of in-and-inbreeding, but, unlike Bates and many other breeders of his day, he did not deem it essential to go to Ketton and Barmpton for females to carry on his work, but chose rather to use moderate-sized, strongly-bred Colling bulls upon large-framed, roomy cows, with good constitution and an aptitude to fatten; and the outcome revealed that he possessed much skill and independence of character, as the prizewinning record of the Booth cattle of his day and that of his sons, Richard and John, and other breeders of that cult in England for many years, amply attests. They were certainly a grand class of cattle for constitution, broad, strong, thickly-fleshed backs and superior handling quality, but many of them were inclined to become patchy at the rumps, and their flesh to roll on their ribs, while their great fattening propensity frequently resulted in barrenness of the females at a comparatively early age. The females of the Booth tribes were generally much more attractive than the bulls, which, as a rule, had strong and somewhat coarse heads and horns, but were extremely prepotent; so much so that the Booths, especially John, of Killerby, claimed that four crosses of bulls of their breeding was sufficient to fix the type of cattle of indifferent previous breeding, and he was not careful to trace the pedigrees of his cattle back further than that extent on the female line, though, of course, he was discriminating as to the quality of the cow, individually, on which the families were founded. Those who remember the great cows of Booth breeding which swept the prize-lists of the Royal in the fifties and sixties of last century—the trio of Brides, the quartette of Queens, Vivandiere, and others—will not admit that better ones have been produced since their day, and the writer, who was privileged to see Lady Fragrant in breeding condition after her show-yard career, is firmly of the opinion that she was far and away the best Shorthorn he has ever seen, and it has been his privilege to see many of the leading lights of the breed in an experience of over fifty years of fair-going.

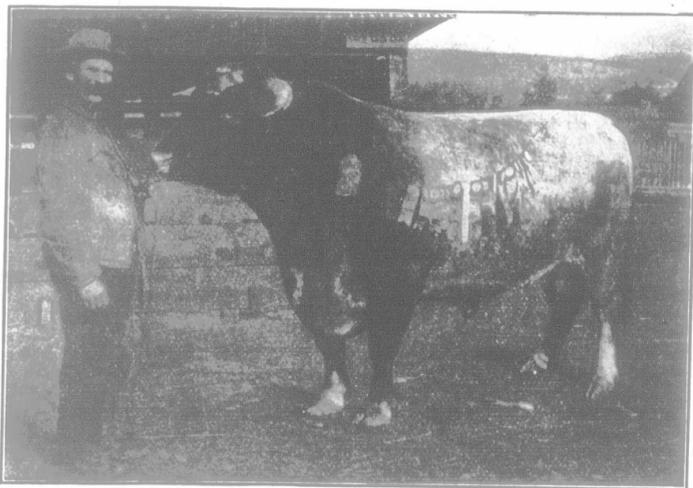
Thomas Bates, who was born in 1875, and who, at about the age of 25 years, began to take an active interest in the improved breed of Shorthorns, was a remarkable man, and achieved great distinction by his skill as a breeder. He was a keen observer, and had carefully studied the work of Bakewell and the Collings, and at a fair in Darlington, in 1800, he was attracted by a roan heifer of the Duchess blood, shown by Charles Colling, which realized his ideal more nearly than any other he had seen, and in 1804 he bought her, then a cow named Duchess, by Daisy Bull (186), for 100 guineas. In Duchess he claimed to have secured the best cow in England, and the only one then living running direct from Hubback to Favorite. She was always a deep, rich milker, giving, on grass alone, 14 quarts of milk twice a day, making as high as 14 pounds of butter per week, and when fed off at 17 years of age, is said to have made an excellent carcass of beef. At the Ketton dispersion, in 1810, he bought Young Duchess, a granddaughter of Duchess, sired by the

1000-guineas bull, Comet (155), at 183 guineas. She was not one of the best, but Bates relied on her breeding, and, under the name of Duchess 1st, she proved the ancestress of the far-famed Duchess family, which ultimately became the highest-priced in Shorthorn history. Bates continued the practice of breeding bulls to their own dams and daughters, weeding out the misfits. He had long had great respect for the old Princess strain, in Robert Colling's herd, the original cow of which carried a



Thomas Bates.

double cross of Favorite on top of Hubback. Hearing of the bull Belvedere (1706), of this breeding, he went to see him, and, passing the stable where he was kept, and seeing the head of the bull as he looked over the door, and knowing his descent, he expressed a positive determination to buy the bull, which he did, for the modest price of £50. Belvedere's sire and dam were own brother and sister, and his mating with his own daughter, Duchess 34th, gave Mr. Bates his greatest bull, Duke of Northumberland (1940), in whose tabulated pedigree the name Favorite (252) appears no fewer than fifteen times, twelve of which are on the side of his sire, Belvedere; yet Bates' greatest bull really carried only 25 per cent. of Duchess blood, and his dam, who had 50 per cent. Princess blood, was said to be a better beast than most of her



Squire Wimple = 33006 =.

Champion Shorthorn bull and winner of grand championship as best bull of any beef breed, Dominion Exhibition, 1905. Property of W. H. Ladner, Ladner, B. C.

predecessors of the female line of that family, the merit of the earlier Duchesses having been largely lost through excessive inbreeding. Duke of Northumberland was the acknowledged champion bull of England in 1842. Writing of him in 1839, Bates had said: "I can state from measurements I took of Comet (155), that the Duke was nearly double his weight, both at ten months and at two years old. I selected this Duchess tribe of Shorthorns as superior to all other cattle, as great growers and quick grazers, with the finest

quality of beef, and also giving a great quantity of very rich milk." The live weight of the Duke at 3 years and 8 months was 2,520 pounds.

While the system of inbreeding was successful in improving the breed in its early days, the continuance of that system beyond reasonable limits eventually proved fatal to the Bates tribes when good and bad individuals were kept for breeding purposes and pedigrees were regarded as of more importance than personal merit, resulting in sterility, weakness of constitution, hard handlers and slow feeders, and great damage to the reputation and character of the family and of the breed, the popularity of Bates blood having become so widespread that the blood was sought for and used in a very large percentage of the herds in Great Britain and America. This evil was greatly intensified by the craze for red color in America, which was carried to such extremes that roans and whites were greatly discounted in price, and inferior sires were, in many cases, used in preference to better bulls, simply because they were red and of Bates breeding. However, many of the most useful Shorthorn cattle of the present day have pedigrees founded on Bates blood, and having been judiciously built up in the top crosses, they have mixed well with the approved type of the present period, and are doing much to save the reputation of the breed for good milking qualities, while carrying high-class feeding and fleshing propensities.

Director's Opinion re D. S. H. B. A.'s Grants.

To the Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Would say that the bank account of the Shorthorn Breeders' Association being \$675.15 less than it was in Jan, 1904, it was decided that only one grant be given to each Province or Territory, by making one exhibition a grand Shorthorn center, and that each Provincial or Territorial Association accepting this grant must allot as much money from their own funds. This was the decision of the Shorthorn breeders at the directors' meeting.

J. M. GARDHOUSE.

[In the editorial referring to the surplus of \$14,000 of the D. S. H. B. A., that surplus is largely made up from the valuation placed on the herdbooks; the actual cash balance on Dec. 31st, 1904, was \$3,834.78.]

Farm.

Threshing Clover Seed with Ordinary Grain Separator.

I will describe how I set the Northwest separator, used upon the College farm, for threshing clover. Other makes of separators can be set about the same way.

If clover is in good condition to thresh, I put in five rows of concave teeth; if it is a little tough, I use six rows of teeth. I prefer corrugated teeth, as they will hull it much better. Set the concaves close up to the cylinder.

For a sieve, I use an oblong zinc flax sieve, which is a general-purpose sieve, frequently used for threshing millet. Place this sieve in the lower slide in forward end of the shoe, and in the second from the top groove in the rear end of the shoe. I then place the wheat chaffer in the top slides, and the smaller tailing screen in its place. I set the outside wind-boards on the fan about one-fourth open. The blast is controlled by the three adjustable wind-boards, but the upper one regulates the blast above and between the sieves, blowing out some of the chaff before it strikes the sieves, with the center one throwing the blast up through the sieves at the point where it is most needed, while the lower one is set to clear the bottom of the shoe from dirt, hulls, etc.

The normal speed of the Northwest separator is 1,100 revolutions, and for clover I run it at about that speed.

N. GREST.

Fargo.

N. D. Exp. Station.

Seed as a Factor in Sugar-beet Growing.

Perhaps the greatest success that has ever been achieved in the improvement of any crop by seed selection has been achieved with the sugar beet. The original beet was a plant resembling the common beet or margel, and having a very low percentage of sugar, yet, by care and cultivation, and by giving special attention to the selection of seed produced from beets having an exceedingly high sugar content, the crop has been improved, until individual specimens have been produced testing as high as 23 per cent sugar, while the average for all the beets used for sugar production in the United States is only 11½ per cent. There is no other crop where so much of the success is bound up in the seed as in sugar beets. In Germany, where this work has been brought to the highest perfection, tests are made of the individual beets, and from those which prove their worth is grown the seed for the larger fields.

In Canada, the Southern Alberta beet fields have shown their power to produce beets of an

exceedingly high standard; in fact, nowhere else on the continent can better beets be grown. This should open up an avenue for the production of good seed. Where the beet grows naturally to the highest point of perfection, and where it produces the largest percentage of sugar, should be the place to find the "mother beets" from which to produce first-class seed.

Our southern experimental farm will have many problems to solve; but to the beet-growers, nothing will be of more interest than the efforts to produce a strain of sugar beets having the maximum sugar content, and for this work the soil and climate of Southern Alberta are admirably suited.

Good Seed and Clean Farms.

Supt. Mackay, of the Seed Selection Special, gave the following address on the tour, which we reproduce for our readers' benefit:

Good seed grain and clean farms should be the aim of every settler. To make grain-growing a success, good seed must be sown, and to have clean farms, clean seed and proper cultivation are necessary. No one can have a clean farm if dirty seed is used, nor can he have good crops if it is poor.

Matured seed sown on well-cultivated land will give the maximum in grain and the minimum in weeds; while immature seed sown on poorly-worked soil will give the minimum in grain, and the maximum in weeds.

VITALITY.

The first consideration in seed grain of any variety is vitality, and vitality can only be secured in fully-matured grain. Immature grain loses in vitality in proportion to the stage it is in when cut. Not only does the grain lose in vitality, but the yield is lessened also according to the time it is harvested. When cut in the milk state, 8 to 10 bushels per acre is lost; in the dough state, 2 to 4 bushels; while the fully-ripened grain will give the maximum yield. The vitality and fitness for seed will correspond to the yields.

Low vitality in grain may be caused by rust, as well as by too early harvesting, and by frost.

The following is the result of the germination of eight varieties of wheat, free from and affected with rust:

100 grains tested.	Total.	Strong.	Weak.
Red Fife, not rusted.....	94	91	3
Red Fife, rusted, cleaned.....	91	89	2
Red Fife, rusted, not cleaned	74	46	28
Preston, not rusted.....	94	94	
Preston, rusted.....	87	83	4
Huron, not rusted.....	96	96	
Huron, rusted.....	78	70	8
Percy, not rusted.....	91	88	3
Percy, rusted.....	81	79	2
Early Riga, not rusted.....	95	92	3
Early Riga, rusted.....	92	91	1
Laurel, not rusted.....	96	96	
Laurel, rusted.....	86	80	6
Stanley, not rusted.....	93	89	4
Stanley, rusted.....	87	84	3
Pringle's Champlain, not rusted	95	92	3
Pringle's Champlain, rusted...	88	83	5

Germination of Red Fife free from and Red Fife affected with smut. Obtained from elevators:

100 grains.	Total Germination.
Red Fife, No. 1 northern.....	94
Red Fife, No. 1 rejected.....	90
Red Fife, No. 2 rejected.....	89
Red Fife, No. 3 rejected.....	89

Germination of Red Fife free from frost, and Red Fife frozen. Frozen grain obtained at elevators:

100 grains.	Total Germination.
Red Fife, No. 1 northern (good).....	94
Red Fife, No. 3 northern, frosted.....	89
Red Fife, No. 4 northern, frosted.....	84

Germination of oats free from frost and oats frozen:

100 grains.	Total Germination.
Tartar King oats (good).....	100
Tartar King oats (lodged).....	92
Oats from Alberta (frozen).....	57
Oats from Saskatchewan (frozen).....	56

Germination of barley, standing when matured, and same variety lodged:

100 grains.	Total Germination.
Canadian Thorpe barley (standing).....	95
Canadian Thorpe barley (lodged).....	76

CLEAN SEED.

Next to vitality, clean seed should be of great importance, and this can only be secured by good preparation of the soil, and thorough cleaning before sowing. Good preparation of the land will lessen the quantity of weed seeds in the grain, and enable ordinary fanning mills to entirely remove them.

Early breaking (before 1st July); and disking in August, is a good preparation. Breaking shallow before 1st July, and backsetting in August or September, is more reliable and freer from weeds than breaking alone.

Where new land is not available, summer-fallows or root-lands remain for growing good clean seed grain. On account of the large quantity of seed required each year, fallows have proven the best for clean seed and clean farms.

PURE SEED.

Next to clean seed, purity should be the aim of every settler. Absolute purity is not possible for all, and few or none can hope to secure and continue to sow perfectly pure seed. All, however, with some little trouble, can have their grain pure enough to command the highest price in the market, or for seed purposes.

On breaking (breaking and backsetting—summer-fallows) and foot-lands alone can pure grain be grown. Where grain has been cut the previous year, no matter how the land is prepared, volunteer grain will germinate and mix with the pure seed, resulting in anything but a pure product.

Fall or spring preparation of stubble land is the sure forerunner of impure grain.

Threshing machines are, responsible, not only for the distribution of weeds, but also for mixing grain, and no one can have pure seed without the greatest care in threshing.

SMUT.

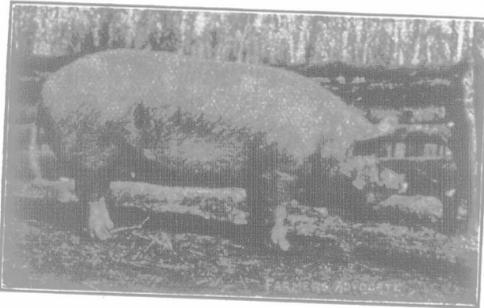
During the past year farmers sustained heavy loss by smut, and I submit the following tests, made in back years on the Experimental Farm, as evidence that smut can be prevented, if seed is properly treated:

Clean seed.	Wheat heads.	Smut heads.
In 1895, Treated seed gave on 6 ft. square	1,589	None
Untreated " " " "	1,535	34
In 1896, Treated " " " "	1,290	None
Untreated " " " "	1,189	268
In 1897, Treated " " " "	1,342	None
Untreated " " " "	1,044	244
In 1900, Treated " " " "	1,240	None
Untreated " " " "	1,100	123

Smutty seed. (Smutty seed should not be sown.)

In 1891, Treated 1 lb. bluestone to 10 bu.	2,038	17
Untreated " " " "	1,011	1,010
In 1894, Treated 1 lb. bluestone to 7 bu.	846	3
Untreated " " " "	77	862
In 1897, Treated 1 lb. bluestone to 8 bu.	1,101	21
Untreated " " " "	741	643

The smutty seed used in these tests was rejected grain from elevators, and was entirely useless for any purpose. Smutty grain should not be used for seed.



Sunvalde No. 12.

One of the Yorkshire sows in the herd of Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man.

Does Exclusive Grain Farming Pay?

To the Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Regarding Mr. Benson's statement before the Tariff Commission, on the above subject, on which you invite criticism, I wish to offer a few remarks, having had some 25 years' experience at farming in this country. I am heartily in sympathy with Mr. Benson's object in preparing his statement, viz., the reduction of tariff on lumber and other necessities on the farm, yet I think it is a pity he did not use some other arguments—of which there are plenty—to prove his case, as I consider his figures are entirely misleading, and liable to create a wrong impression, especially as the estimates are fair enough in some respects. But the conclusion that a half-section of land will only give a profit of \$14 is as wrong as wrong can be, as I as well as thousands of others can testify. Well, where are Mr. Benson's figures wrong? I have no fault to find with his valuation of farm, and though many would and do get along without such a large outlay for horses and implements, if he must have them first-class and new he is, perhaps, within the mark, yet \$108 for harness, \$160 for two wagons, and \$54 for two sleighs seems extravagant. It is also a question if \$145 spent on disk and pac'er is a necessity—many get along without either. His receipts are fair for this year, and decidedly above the average year. But it is in his expenditure where he is chiefly at fault, proving the truth of the saying that "it takes a wise man to spend money." This is especially noticeable in his wages account, for which he has charged \$324, and as I understand it, does not include the farmer's own work. I am assuming that the farmer works himself, and in that case all he needs, if he manages properly, is a man extra in harvest for about a month or six weeks, with, perhaps, a few days extra in threshing time. His whole hired help should not exceed \$100, and suppose he is married, and his wife doing her own work—and, remember, it is an extensive grain farm, and no dairy work of any account—

therefore, with only one man and occasionally two or three to cook for, a hired girl would hardly be necessary, except in a case where the family was large, which can hardly be taken into account. Then the board bill, for which he has \$715 charged, is at the rate of \$2.75 per week for a year for five persons. It is difficult to understand how Mr. B. comes at this, but, anyhow, reasonable enough as it may seem to town people, it is aside the mark, because that many people are not necessary, and, besides, a farmer can live, and live well, on a good deal less than \$2.75 a week, and it is on this item of cheap living that the farmer has the advantage over his city friends, and where he wins every time. Then on the item for depreciation in value, \$305 being 15%, I consider too high, for that would mean a complete new outfit every seven years. I think 10% would easily cover this depreciation. However, I've found that paper calculations are delusive and not satisfactory, and the only way is to keep a careful account of receipts and expenditures, and with proper management and economy, with a fair amount of energy and hard work, there is no reason why a man on a half-section should not have at least \$1,000 to the good on an average, and if anyone doubts it, I can give them the names of many who are actually doing it. The statement made by Mr. Knowles, that "Farmers are kept from bankruptcy by the unpaid labor of their children," is a libel, and had better not have been said.

This is not intended for a defence of exclusive grain-growing, because I myself am more into mixed farming, and while I think grain-growing is, and is likely to be, the main prop of the country, yet keeping of stock is almost essential to the best results. There is much more to be said, but this letter is quite long enough for this time, and is only the opinion of—

A MANITOBA FARMER.

Dairying.

Helping the Patrons.

One of the greatest mistakes the creamery managers often make is not taking the patrons into their confidence. A number of creameries do so, and find it pays well in many ways; but the majority of creameries, as I know them, excluding the co-operatives, of course, try to mystify their patrons rather than enlighten them. They try to make believe that the Babcock test is an awfully complicated procedure, inexplicable to the average farmer's mind, and their other manipulations are presented as though they were all shrouded in mystery, and only they had the key. This makes the patrons suspicious, and they blame the creamery manager for dishonesty, sometimes justly, often unjustly; but the constant friction makes no end of trouble. Some creamery managers have told me that many tons of water, mixed with the milk, was hauled to their creameries, because the patrons thought the whole testing business was simply hocus-pocus and that cantails were what counted, and that they could put as much "mystery" in on their side as could the creameryman; but they were indeed mistaken, for in the end they not only hauled the water for nothing, but paid to have it run through the machinery. But both parties were losers.

A wise creamery manager becomes a conscientious teacher in his community. He not only fully illustrates and explains the fat test, but he will make a strong effort to have his patrons fully understand the entire process of making good butter—his part and their part of the work. He will be solicitous, not only about his profit, but theirs also; he will make an effort to have every patron read a good farm paper; he will secure club rates; indeed, I have met them where a year's subscription was presented to each patron who promised to read the paper, and I was informed the investment paid. Recently a creameryman told me he spent days testing patrons' cows free of charge. At first the milk receipts seemed to decrease, but soon they increased, and in time they doubled for the same territory, because the patrons found dairying profitable with selected cows, and increased their number. This paid all around in dollars and good loyal feeling, as I know from some of the patrons I met. They doubt not a word nor an action of their creameryman, and want to see him succeed so well that there could be no temptation for him to leave. In instances I know, the creamery manager helped the patrons to buy feed in carloads at wholesale. The result was the cows were better fed, and both parties were gainers. No, farmers are not angels, but the creamery manager, and about four out of five times locate the source of it there. Theoretically, the co-operative creamery is the ideal, yet I find a number that are dead failures because of the lack of competent management. A patron told me they had a buttermaker who took the "short course." "Now," said he, "if we could get a business, we could easily put our creamery on a good business basis." This is right; we must not do very little in the creamery, but he blackhead of W. Light, in National Stockman and

Ice for Farm and Factory.

Every year some person can be found who neglects getting up a supply of ice, until a warm spell comes and the ice harvest is over or the supply spoiled. Cold weather is the time to harvest ice. The sooner it is done after ice has reached a thickness of from twelve to twenty-four inches, the easier it will be handled and the safer it will be. This year there has been considerable sleighing and fair weather, so that there should be a good large supply of ice laid in to modify next summer's heat. With creamerymen a large supply of ice is an imperative necessity. In this country, as a rule, butter must be carried a long way from the creamery to the market, consequently every effort should be made to improve its keeping quality. It is not sufficient that a buyer finds no fault with the butter; he may prefer to buy elsewhere rather than discuss the subject, but it behooves the maker to supply butter of such flavor and long-keeping quality that a buyer will want more of it, and probably at an enhanced price. Keeping a large supply of ice, however, will not necessarily result in making good-keeping butter, but it is one of the essentials; so much so, that the patrons of a creamery might find it to their advantage to assist the creamery owner to get up the season's supply of ice, since the better the butter the more profit there should be for the patrons.

Creamerymen must remember high temperatures—50 degrees F., and upwards—are harmful to butter, even though it is only kept a few days after making. If the butter were consumed immediately upon leaving the creamery, the injurious effects of the high temperatures might never be noticed, but since it is often weeks upon the road and in stores before being used, it is at once evident that it should be as cool as possible before being shipped.

Farmers, put up ice to keep your milk and cream cold; creamerymen, put up ice to keep the cream and butter cold, and by so doing a higher value will be given to the butter produced.

Feeding for Next Year's Milk.

It is too often the case where cows are kept simply to supply the family that as soon as they go dry they are put on light fare and left to shift for themselves. Not much is expected of such cows at any time, but it is always false economy not to get out of a cow, or any other animal, all she is capable of. A cow has to be fed a certain amount to maintain her, and it requires just as much time to bring up and milk a poor cow as a good one; therefore, a person should endeavor to extract all the profit and pleasure possible out of his milk producer. To do this, the cow must have a chance when she is dry. Feed her enough to fortify her against the time of calving, then she will give a much better account of herself than if she had lived all winter on a mere-sustenance diet. If she is a profitable cow her owner should know it and give her a chance, but it might be noted that there are many cows which sliver around during the winter, but which, if they were in another man's stable, would soon be discovered to be worth better care and feed. The family cow, whether kept for profit or convenience merely, deserves the best of care. She earns it, and her services are indispensable.

Alberta Creameries.

The Alberta Provincial Department of Agriculture will take charge of the creameries heretofore conducted under the direction of the Dominion Agricultural and Dairy Commissioner.

Horticulture and Forestry.

How to Grow Mushrooms.

A British Columbia reader asks us to describe the method of producing mushrooms, and to tell him where to get the spawn. In reply, we quote from Prof. Green's "Vegetable Gardening." The spawn can be had from any of the seed-houses advertising in our columns:

"The conditions essential to success in growing mushrooms are a rich soil and a steady temperature of from 50 to 75 degrees. It is for the purpose of securing this latter requisite that cellars and old caves are often utilized in its culture, as light is not necessary. Horse manure is a practically indispensable material for the growth of mushrooms. If possible, it should be from animals fed on rich, nitrogenous food, and as free from straw or other litter as it can be obtained. This should be thoroughly mixed with a fourth or fifth part of good garden soil, and is then ready to go into the beds. Care should be taken that the beds are in a well-drained, damp place. They may be of any size or shape desired, but should be about ten inches deep. Some of the largest growers use tiers of shelves or boxes, each one of which is eight or ten inches deep, into which they put the soil. Whatever the shape of the beds, the soil should be packed into them firmly

and evenly, and be left smooth on the outside. A thermometer should then be inserted in the center of the mass. As soon as fermentation sets in, the temperature will rise until probably over 100 degrees will be indicated, and when it falls to 80 degrees the bed is ready to receive the spawn. This may sometimes be obtained from old mushroom beds, but it is best to depend on that sold by seedsmen, as it is more certain to be free from other fungi. The operation of spawning consists in putting pieces of the spawn bricks the size of small hens' eggs in holes made about two in. deep and ten or twelve inches apart. Afterwards the holes should be filled with the soil, and the surface firmed and smoothed off.

"If the work has been well done and the conditions are favorable, the spawn should commence to grow in eight or ten days; at the end of that time it should be examined, and any pieces that have not started should be removed and be replaced by fresh spawn. A failure in germination is indicated by the absence of white threads in the manure around the spawn. When the spawn has nicely started and begins to show itself on the surface, the bed should be covered with a layer one inch thick of fine, slightly-moist soil, which should be pressed down smoothly and firmly. In damp cellars mushroom beds do not need water, but if the surface gets dry they should be watered with tepid water from a fine-rose watering-pot. The mushrooms should show in from five to eight weeks, and the bed continue to yield for two or three months. The spawn bricks, as they are termed by seedsmen, are simply flat, square pieces of a mixture of manure and loam into which spawn has been put and has grown until it fills the whole piece. Afterwards, these bricks are dried, and form the mushroom bricks or spawn of commerce.

Poultry.

Feeding Mixed Breeds.

The believer in mixing breeds for extra egg production overlooks one essential point in feeding. Some breeds take on fat easily, and become too fat to lay if fed liberally on fattening food, while other breeds are slower in fattening, and will stay in a laying condition on a ration which would soon put another breed out of condition for egg production. For example, Plymouth Rocks are good winter layers when properly fed, but they are, at the same time, a good market fowl, and fatten easily. Feed a flock of Plymouth Rock hens liberally in winter on food which does not fatten and they will prove the best of layers; feed them all the corn they will eat and you will soon have an excellent lot of fowls for the butcher, but no eggs. On the other hand, a flock of Leghorn hens will not fatten easily, and the greatest drawback to winter laying with them is the tendency to produce too little bodily heat. A liberal supply of corn helps them out in the matter of heat, and is conducive to winter laying. The feed which makes one breed lay prevents laying on the part of the other breed.

Again, exercise is absolutely essential to winter laying, and it is secured by the method of feeding. The deeper the grain is covered in the litter where the hens are fed, the greater amount of exercise

they receive. What would be mild exercise for Leghorns would be hard work for Cochins or Brahmas, and no easy task for Plymouth Rocks or Wyandottes. Overwork is as bad as no exercise, for the overworked hen is not only fatigued, but she puts her feed into her muscles instead of into eggs.

Some breeds demand very different feeding from that required by others, both in quantity and kind of feed, as well as in the manner of feeding. If hens of various breeds are mixed together, the feeding and treatment which favors egg production in one breed retards it in another. The poultrykeeper who handles such a flock, and is trying now one thing and now another to make the hens lay, will never find a satisfactory ration nor feeding method, for when he is building up one set of hens he is unfitting another set for good results. Unless one keeps separate pens, so that different breeds may be given different treatment, it is by all means more profitable to keep one breed than several.

W. I. THOMAS.

Thomas Bros.' Poultry Farm, Crossfield, Alta.

Egg-eating and Feather-pulling.

Egg-eating or feather-pulling, once started in a flock, give no little annoyance. Both are likely to appear in winter, much oftener than in summer. Many remedies have been proposed which may be of more or less value, but it is best to get at the cause of the difficulty and remove it. Perhaps the remedy for egg-eating which is oftenest recommended is an eggshell from which the contents have been blown, filled with red pepper or something of the kind. This will break dogs or other animals of the egg-eating habit, but, so far as I have observed, entirely fails with fowls, as hens do not object to pepper. I have seen hens eat red-pepper pods as they grew on the plant, just as they would eat tomatoes. Occasionally hens learn to eat eggs because they have eggs frozen and bursted open, or because two hens, in fighting over a nest, have broken them. The remedy for this kind of thing is very simple. It is the use of dark nests. This seldom fails to prevent egg-eating, no matter what its cause may be.

Dark nests are almost as easily constructed as open nests. Two wide boards placed one above the other at a suitable height for nest, and short pieces placed between so as to form partitions, with another wide board hinged in front, are all that is needed. The nest should be placed just far enough from the back wall of the henhouse to allow the hens to enter from rear of nest. A board should be placed so as to cover the space between the top of the nests and the wall, in order to shut out the light. Dark nests not only prevent egg-eating, but are likely to induce hens to lay in the henhouse instead of all over the farm, as it is a hen's nature to get out of sight when she lays. If hens eat eggs when nothing unusual has happened to start the habit, it is because they crave something their food does not contain. This may be grit, as it is difficult to find bits of stone in winter, especially when the ground is covered with snow. The lack of grit may cause hens to eat eggs, attracted by the shell. It is more often, however, that the cause is a lack of meat or animal matter. In summer worms and insects supply this need, and if their



Home of Thos. Duce, near Cardston, Alta.

Two-year-old apple trees in the foreground; already bearing.

place is not filled by cut bone or meat scraps the eggs sometimes suffer. I once had a cock which became an expert egg-eater; he would make a hole in the upper side as the egg lay in the nest and eat out the contents without losing any of it. This was in his cockerel year. Only his fine points saved his neck from the hatchet. At that time I had not learned the value of a green-bone cutter. The next year I got one. That winter I picked up eggs that had been dropped on the floor in his pen. He never touched them.

The craving for meat is the cause of feather-eating, and is almost always corrected by feeding cut bone or meat. The habit, however, sometimes becomes so fixed that nothing but the axe will stop it. This, like many other evils in poultrydom, is more easily prevented than cured. It usually is started just after the first freeze-up, when animal food on the range is first shut off, and when some of the flock are still moulting. As the old feathers drop rapidly from some fowls, parts of the body are likely to show new pinfeathers on the surface. The fowls whose neat craving is strong begin to pick out these pinfeathers, and continue to pick developed feathers throughout the winter. Green bone, fed at this time of year, is a sure preventive of feather-pulling, and helps greatly in preparing hens for winter laying.

The worst feather-eating flock I ever ran across stopped the habit when the winter was over and they went out upon the range, and I never saw feather-eating in a flock provided with meat food. There are many remedies suggested, such as paring the bills so that the bird cannot hold the feather tightly enough to pull it. It is much simpler to prevent egg-eating and feather-pulling by using dark nests and providing grit and green bone or meat scraps than to practice the schemes referred to. It is also more profitable.

W. I. THOMAS.
Thomas Bros.' Poultry Farm, Crossfield, Alta.

Events of the World.

The Riddle of Current Events.

There is a hot time in more senses than one along the Panama. The colored workmen are leaving by the hundred; the big canal work lags; money is being lost, and the President, Mr. Taft, and the U. S. Government in general, are being held over the gridiron of public criticism. Of course the U. S. papers and journals are in a howl, most of them wailing tearfully that, unless the administration of canal affairs is changed and the work transferred from Government direction to general contract, there is a possibility that the big, oozy, malaria-breeding canal route may become the grave of American as well as French reputations. M. de Lesseps, it will be remembered—the great French engineer who carried the Suez Canal to a successful finish—met, twenty years ago, with miserable failure on this same spot, where, among the rank marsh growth and the hovering mosquitoes, ruined buildings and rusted cars and derricks still stand as a monument to his defeat. Whatever be the real cause of the trouble—and it is hinted that wretched sanitary arrangements and unfair treatment of the colored workmen form no insignificant proportion of it—it is to be hoped that the big venture will not this time have to be abandoned. The United States should, it would seem, be able to furnish the money and the labor necessary, nor should it be a far cry to suppose that she might also be able to supply the fairness of treatment which will be an effectual check to the wholesale emigration to the adjacent British islands. "Yankee push" has been much vaunted, and perhaps it is yet too soon to prophesy that the world may not yet have cause to rejoice at the completion of this great engineering masterpiece at the hands of the American people.

Canadian.

The Dominion surplus for the last half year is \$12,129,472.

Two hundred thousand five hundred dollars is the sum the G. T. R. is prepared to pay for the land required for the new Union Station, Toronto.

The steamer Madagascar took on 80,000 bushels of wheat at Fort William on January 5th, and found no difficulty in moving down the river. This record of late navigation is unparalleled.

It is believed that a valuable mine lies under Lake Moyie, in the Kootenay District, B. C. A shaft, the sides of which will have to be protected against the water by cement walls, will probably be sunk in the near future.

An extensive power house will be erected at the St. Clair Tunnel, through which trains are to be propelled by electricity. The length of the tunnel, which is one of the largest submarine tunnels in the world, is 3,025 feet, with approaches 5,603 feet, or more than two miles in all.

British and Foreign.

Mt. Vesuvius, Italy, and Mt. Etna, Sicily, are both in a state of eruption.

President Harper, of Chicago University, a noted educationist, died of cancer on January 10th.

An earthquake shock, which lasted for about ten minutes, has occurred in Kansas City and vicinity.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's election address was chiefly devoted to a severe indictment of the late Government, whose term he represents as an almost unbroken expanse of mismanagement and extravagance. Upon the protection policy of Mr. Balfour's regime he dealt especial censure.

A special train conveyed the remains of Hon. Raymond Prefontaine from Paris to Cherbourg, where the coffin was placed on board the torpedo boat Zouave, and conveyed to the battleship Dominion, which is now en route for Canada, and will probably arrive at Halifax on the 20th.

Eight officers of St. Petersburg garrison have been arrested, charged with a conspiracy to capture the fortress. Following out M. Durnovo's orders for the arrest of suspicious persons, and the searching of houses without a warrant, a wholesale investigation of suspicious circumstances is being carried on in Russia, and the number of arrests already numbers up in the thousands. Premier Witte has announced that he only awaits the arrival of the Manchurian army to secure the complete pacification of Russia.

French delegates to the approaching Moroccan Conference at Algieras, will insist that France, owing to her geographical proximity, is entitled to a special and privileged position in Morocco, with control of police, customs and other duties. Germany will seek to secure international control, which will grant all nations the same status in Morocco. Great Britain, the United States, Spain and other nations will, it is asserted, send warships to remain at Algieras during the Conference.

Field Notes.

More About British Columbia.

To the Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of January 3rd, I notice a letter from Mr. Henry Stephens, of Central Park, B. C. (near Vancouver), warning people not to go to that Province. As Mr. Stephens writes from the "Coast," and his deductions are the result of observation in that particular locality, there may be considerable truth in his contentions, but I am under the impression that the conditions are not quite so gloomy as he portrays them. I freely admit that the reports from the Department of Agriculture are not quite flattering in regard to some kinds of farming in the Coast districts, possibly because of the excessive rainfall, which militates even more against fruit culture, but the conditions are exceedingly favorable for dairying, and the industry is said to be very profitable.

I am satisfied that Mr. Stephens is much mistaken regarding the relative cost of living. The writer has had experimental opportunities for comparing the cost of living in Vancouver and Winnipeg, and believes it is about one-third higher in the latter city, a conclusion that I have never before heard called in question by people who are in a position to know. If Mr. Stephens would spend a few months in Winnipeg, I fancy he would soon change his mind on this point. Your correspondent also seems to ignore the manifold and manifest advantages of living in a mild climate. He does not appear to appreciate his privileges in this respect. However, the real objection I have to Mr. Stephens' letter is one for which he is not directly responsible, i. e., the possibility that people who are not well informed may consider his remarks as being applicable to all parts of the Province. British Columbia is not only a very large country, but the different sections vary widely in resources, climate, and in economic conditions. Throughout the southern interior the climate is largely semi-arid, hence escaping the evils pertaining to excessive humidity that beset the agriculturist and horticulturist at the Coast. This fact, in conjunction with other favorable natural conditions, constitute the district one of the finest fruit regions in the world. Wages are high, the regular pay for unskilled white labor is \$3 per day, a figure that leaves no reasonable ground for complaint. Indeed, the high cost of labor is probably the greatest difficulty the interior has to contend with. Living, on the other hand, is higher than at the Coast, but this drawback can be largely overcome if a man has his own home with garden, which is neither difficult nor expensive to acquire. I am convinced that for the man who has only his labor to sell, for the man who is willing to grow fruit, or for the small investor, the land of British Columbia is at the present period the best of golden opportunities. During of the same time facilities for settlement of 160 acres are available in many of the interior districts.

R. F. LANGFORD.

Re Alberta Farmers' Association.

To the Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":
Re "prospectus" of proposed Farmers' Association of Alberta to hand last night.

They seem to take the constitution and by-laws of the Grain-growers' Association, and tack on a few things to make it look different. Their clauses 3 and 5 are taken from the American Society of Equity, which has been trying to gain a foothold in this country.

It seems to me that the Live-stock and Grain-growers' Associations, as already organized in Manitoba and the West, is all that farmers need in the shape of organization. The live stock and grain branches of farming have each large problems ahead to solve, and many betterment of conditions to work for; it is quite apparent that each branch can work out its own problems better by having its own separate organization to deal with them, then when questions arise that have mutual interests or affects them both alike, they can join forces, as in the tariff issue. One of the most pressing problems now is educating our farmers out of their callous indifference as to the importance of organization, to get them to trust in the honesty of purpose of those who endeavor to work out needed changes. Centralizing the work into one body would have a tendency to emphasize this indifference; the more you get to work the more you get interested.

Of course I think it necessary that Alberta should have a Grain-growers' Association, but would it not be a good thing to have the farmers of the three prairie provinces organized along similar lines? Their products are the same; there are some differences in the proportion of each staple product in the different provinces, but the interests and requirements of the three are practically the same.

I like that little article on the first page of your last issue, entitled, "We are not dismayed by threats." It has the true ring about it. I wish we could have more of the same stuff in our papers; if we had, indecency would not be so rampant at our fairs. I also want to commend, "The farmers have been heard," on your second page. Give us more along the same lines.

R. MCKENZIE.

Annual Meeting American Oxford Down Record Association.

The annual meeting of the American Oxford Down Record Association was held in Pedigree Record Building, Union Stock-yards, Chicago, Tuesday evening, Dec. 19th, with Pres. Stone in the chair, and about thirty members present.

A committee appointed by the Canadian Live-stock Record Association, consisting of Hon. John Dryden, F. W. Hodson and Robert Miller, came before the meeting for the purpose of discussing the question of establishing international registration. On motion, the President appointed a committee, consisting of B. F. Miller, A. L. Wright and W. A. Shafor, to confer with the Canadian committee, with power to act.

On motion it was resolved that \$45 be offered in special prizes for Oxfords at State and Provincial fairs in the United States and Canada in 1906, and where fairs will duplicate the amount, \$60 be offered, the amount to be divided into three moneys, of two prizes each; \$125 was offered in special prizes for Oxfords at the International in 1906, and at Guelph an amount in the same proportion to prizes offered for Oxfords there.

It was decided to ask the directors of the International to select a committee of three to pass upon the champion classes at future shows. Officers were elected for 1906 as follows: President, R. J. Stone, Stonington, Ill. Directors—B. F. Miller, Flint, Mich.; Geo. McKerron, Pewaukee, Wis.; Henry Arkell, Arkell, Ont.; Jno. C. Williamson, Xenia, O. Secretary and Treasurer, W. A. Shafor, Hamilton, O. Adjourned, to meet at Chicago during time of International Show, December, 1906.

Holstein Breeders' Meeting.

The twenty-third annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada will be held at the Iroquois Hotel, Toronto, on Tuesday, February 6th, 1906, at 1 o'clock p.m. The Executive Committee will meet at 9 o'clock a.m. Mr. J. E. K. Herrick gives notice that a motion will be made to form branch associations, the president of each branch association to be a member of the executive of the general association. Mr. R. S. Stevenson gives notice that a motion will be made to amend Rule V., Record of Merit, so as to admit cows on an officially authenticated yearly production of milk and butter-fat. Mr. B. Mallory gives notice that a motion will be made to amend Art. 6, Sec. 5 of the constitution. To secure reduced rates, a single ticket to Toronto should be purchased, and a standard certificate procured from the agent.

G. W. CLEMONS, Secretary.

Territorial Grain-growers to Convene Next Month.

The Territorial Grain-growers' Association will likely convene this year at Moose Jaw, about February 15th. It is quite within reason to expect the formation of an Alberta Grain-growers' Association. The two Provinces have their live-stock associations, and should each have a grain-growers' organization, on similar lines to those already established.

I like your paper very much, and especially the way you denounced the side-shows at the fairs.

Sask.

W. N. ROGERS.

The Agricultural Limited on Time.

The above train, the pet of several shining lights in the agricultural and railroad world, was made up in the Brandon C. P. R. yards on Monday, January 8th, and presented externally the appearance as seen in the illustration; the train consisting of an engine, baggage car, two ordinary seated cars for lecture-hall purposes, one combined tourist and buffet car, in which the lecturers ate, slept and learned each other's speeches, and the private car Minnedosa, in which Traffic Manager Lanigan has his refectory, boudoir and laboratory, in which he manufactures new jokes for the tour. The staff as it left Brandon consisted of Supts. Bedford and Mackay; D. W. McCuaig and Rod. McKenzie (Manitoba Grain-growers); Chief of Seed Division, G. H. Clark; Jas. Murray, B.S.A., and Weed Inspector Willing, Regina. The lecture cars were nicely fitted up with specimens of grains in sheaf and bottles, of weeds mounted on cards, of tubes showing effect of seed selection on yield, proportion of weed seeds to sound grain, of variation in quantity of hull and proportion of good seed in standard grades, and proportion of small and shrunken seed in standard grades. The attendance was very good, and reports received say a daily average at each stop of over one hundred. The proceedings were opened by addresses from Mayor Fleming, John Inglis, President Brandon Board of Trade; Passenger Manager F. W. Peters, and Traffic Manager Lanigan. G. H. Clark, Chief of the Seed Division, introduced the several speakers, and referred to the co-operation of the Government with the railroads in this important campaign. D. W. McCuaig also made a short speech, followed by one of the regular lectures from the Indian Head Superintendent, which is reproduced in another column. Jas. Murray closed the proceedings with a short address on the benefits of seed selection. Several questions were asked, notably as to the effect of using frozen seed. Mr. Mackay stated that the continual use of grain cut on the green side for seed would mean deterioration of our staple cereal product. Some interesting tables were hung in the cars, one especially noticeable being an analysis, given below, of samples of rejected wheat, shipped in from districts named:

bluestone, but ineffective against smut—it is usually in smaller fragments (or in powder) than the bluestone, and has an inky taste. Oats are more easily injured in their germinating powers than any other cereal. Oats should germinate 90 per cent. in four days, and would be better if 95 per cent. To the query, "Can you get rid of wild oats in one year by summer-fallowing?" the speaker said no! He insisted on clean seed. Geo. Clark took occasion to warn the audience against a very bad weed, in Darnel (*Lolium tenulentum*), which has a seed impossible to clean out from wheat, that resembling a small grain of barley. Many of our readers will have ere this doubtless have been interested listeners on the train; and others should be on the look-out, and be on time.

C. N. R.		
	Arrive	Depart
Wednesday, Jan. 31—Methven Jct.....	8.30	9.40
" " 31—Ninette.....	11.00	12.00
" " 31—Minto.....	12.40	14.00
" " 31—Elgin.....	14.30	15.30
" " 31—Hartney.....	16.10	17.10
C. P. R.		
Thursday, Feb. 1—Melita.....	10.00	11.00
" " 1—Elva.....	11.20	12.20
" " 1—Gainsboro.....	12.55	14.00
" " 1—Carievale.....	14.25	15.20
" " 1—Carnduff.....	15.40	16.40
Friday, Feb. 2—Glen Ewen.....	10.00	11.00
" " 2—Oxbow.....	11.20	12.20
" " 2—Alameda.....	12.40	13.40
" " 2—Frobisher.....	14.00	15.00
" " 2—Estevan.....	16.00	17.00
Saturday, Feb. 3—Portal.....	10.00	11.00
" " 3—Macoun.....	12.30	13.30
" " 3—Weyburn.....	14.45	15.45
" " 3—McTaggart.....	15.05	16.05
" " 3—Yellowgrass.....	16.25	17.25
Monday, Feb. 5—Milestone.....	10.00	11.00
" " 5—Roleau.....	11.50	12.50
" " 5—Drinkwater.....	13.20	14.20

Friday, Feb. 9—Pilot Mound.....	10.00	11.00
" " 9—La Riviere.....	11.30	12.30
" " 9—Manitou.....	13.00	14.00
" " 9—Darlingford.....	14.25	15.25
" " 9—Morden.....	16.10	17.10
Saturday, Feb. 10—Winkler.....	10.00	11.00
" " 10—Plum Coulee.....	11.20	12.20
" " 10—Rosenfeld.....	12.50	13.50
" " 10—Altona.....	14.10	15.10
" " 10—Gretna.....	15.30	16.30
Monday, Feb. 12—Niverville.....	10.00	11.00
" " 12—Otterburne.....	11.20	12.20
" " 12—Dominion City.....	13.20	14.20
" " 12—Emerson.....	14.45	15.45

C. N. R.		
Tuesday, Feb. 13—Sanford.....	9.00	10.00
" " 13—Sperling.....	10.40	11.40
" " 13—Carman.....	12.20	14.10
" " 13—Baldur.....	16.20	17.20
" " 13—Belmont.....	18.15	19.15
Wednesday, Feb. 14—Swan Lake.....	8.15	9.15
" " 14—Somerset.....	9.30	10.30
" " 14—Miami.....	11.20	12.30
" " 14—Roland.....	13.10	14.10
" " 14—Morris.....	15.10	16.15

Things to Remember.

- Manitoba Poultry Show, Virden.....Feb. 5-10
- Dairy School (M. A. C.) open at Winnipeg.....Feb. 6
- Manitoba Dairy Association, Winnipeg.....Feb. 13-14
- Manitoba Horticultural Convention, Winnipeg.....Feb. 14-15
- Manitoba Live-stock Conventions, Brandon.....Feb. 27-Mar. 1
- Manitoba Live-stock Association's annual at Brandon.....Feb. 27-Mar. 1
- Manitoba Grain-growers' Convention.....Mar. 1 and 2
- Manitoba Grain-growers' Convention, Brandon.....Mar. 1-2
- Entries close, Alberta Cattle Sale.....March 1
- Entries close, Stallion and Foal Show, Calgary.....April 5
- Entries close, Alberta Fat-stock Show.....April 5
- Alberta Stallion and Foal Show.....May 7 and 8
- Alberta Pure-bred Cattle Show.....May 7 and 8
- Alberta Fat-stock Show.....May 8-10
- Alberta Horse-breeders' Association.....May 7
- Alberta Cattle-breeders' Association.....May 8

SEED FAIRS.

- The Agricultural Limited.....See Time Card
- Swan River.....Jan. 25
- Dauphin.....Jan. 27
- Carberry.....Feb. 1
- Virden.....Feb. 7
- Morden.....Feb. 9
- Portage la Prairie.....Feb. 20
- Hamiota.....Feb. 23
- Didsbury Seed Fair.....Feb. 7
- Olds Seed Fair.....Feb. 8
- Innisfail Seed Fair.....Feb. 9
- Red Deer Seed Fair.....Feb. 14
- Magrath Seed Fair.....Feb. 19
- Raymond Seed Fair.....Feb. 20
- Lethbridge Seed Fair.....Feb. 22 and 23

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

Killarney will Have a Clean Fair.

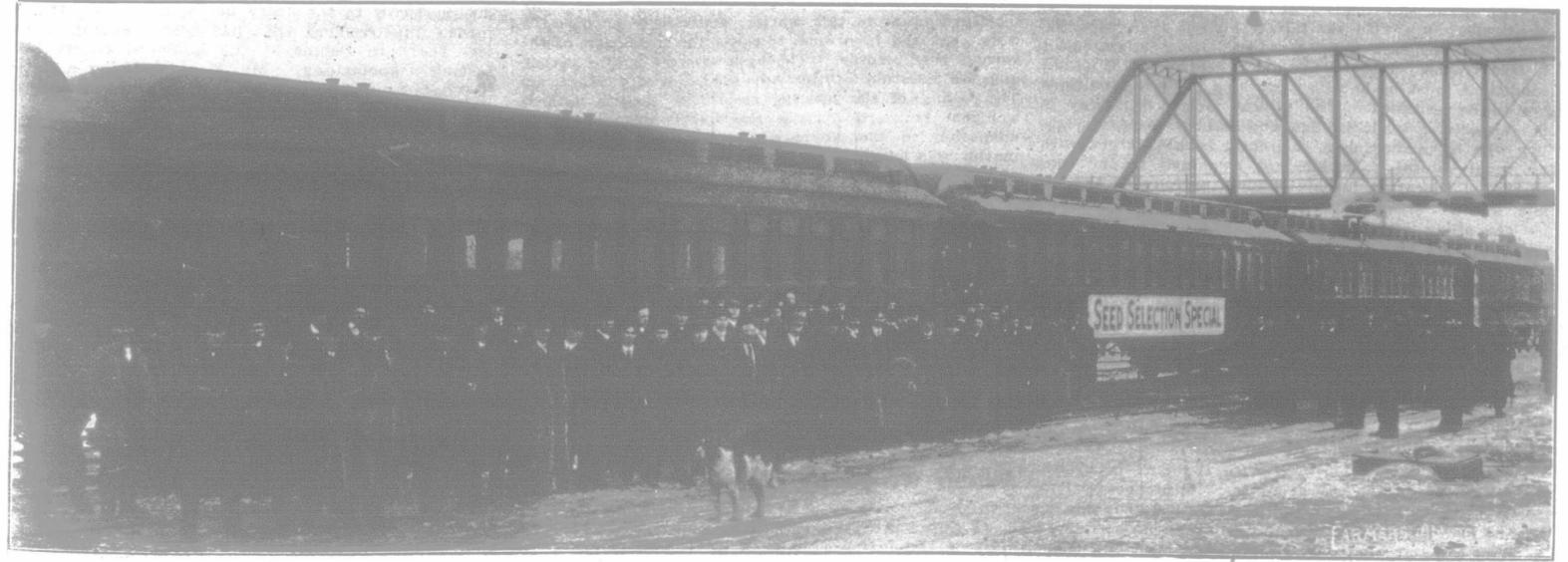
To the Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":
Please find enclosed an order for \$1.50 for the renewal of my subscription, and in passing I would like to say a few words with regard to the letter of one of our directors. I do not think he voices the sentiments of our fair board. I am one of the directors of that board, and have been ever since its formation, and I think I speak for the majority of the board when I say that we are sick of vulgar side-shows, and that you were perfectly right in exposing all three of the big exhibitions of our fair Province, for the shows in connection with all three were a disgrace to the name. I think as for Killarney, you will be able to say for

NUMBER OF WEED SEEDS PER POUND.

Point.	Wild oats.	Mustard.	Rag-weed.	Lamb's-quarter.	Cockle.	Black Bindweed.	Other Weeds.	Other Grains.	Totals.
Winkler.....	570	894	6	4380	334	1326	572	240	8322
Darlingford.....	1308	714		2106	1254	204	114	78	6078
Elm Creek.....	594	72		1476	30	60	162	252	2646
Shanawan.....	1026	2072	72	1254		126	544	438	5532
Carroll.....	450				2292	180	12	66	3000
Balcarres.....				174		402	30538	54	35168
Plum Coulee.....	870	918		420	300	222	230	54	3014
Gainsboro.....		174	6	4476	1920	1662	144	282	8564
Osborne.....	18	204	2340	198	24	108	42	96	3080
Walldon.....	5256	1638		42	84	84	168	288	7560

Traffic Manager Lanigan stated that the Seed Selection Special was started on the suggestion of Vice-President Wm. Whyte, and claimed to know more about agriculture than carrying home a load of rye. The gentleman's urbanity captured his audience, especially his joke, when, after being pushed forward as the speaker for the railroad, he said he was like the last button on the pantaloons, "everything depended on him."
Supt. Mackay gave the results of some germination experiments, and warned against the use of adulterated bluestone. Good bluestone (copper sulphate) is in crystals of solid blue, from the size of a beechnut to a walnut, with no white spots; neither should coppers (iron sulphate) be mixed with it—such is cheaper than

Tuesday, Feb. 6—Medora.....	10.00	11.00
" " 6—Waskada.....	12.15	13.15
" " 6—Dalney.....	13.30	14.30
" " 6—Lyleton.....	15.15	16.15
Wednesday, Feb. 7—Deloraine.....	10.00	11.00
" " 7—Whitewater.....	11.30	12.30
" " 7—Boissevain.....	13.05	14.05
" " 7—Ninga.....	14.25	15.25
" " 7—Killarney.....	15.50	16.50
Thursday, Feb. 8—Holmfild.....	10.00	11.00
" " 8—Cartwright.....	11.20	12.20
" " 8—Mather.....	12.40	13.40
" " 8—Clearwater.....	14.00	15.00
" " 8—Crystal City.....	15.10	16.10



The First Seed-grain Special in Canada. The Agricultural Limited Start from the Wheat City.

the coming year that it will have as clean a fair as it is possible to make, as the majority of the board are determined to have it so. Thanking you for your space and your advocacy of clean fairs.

Killarney, Man.

GEORGE McCULLOCH.

Farming as a Business Enterprise.

The American farmer is held up as a type—one of the best types, too—of the American citizen. Foreigners are impressed with his independence, his prosperity, and his social condition. The literature and speech of Americans have much to do with agriculture, and the influence of such publicity is being felt, in that farming is coming to be recognized more and more as a business and a profession, rather than as a dull, laborious method of obtaining a livelihood. Such optimism concerning agriculture, in our literature and our speech, is good. The American farmer to-day does enjoy more advantages than any other class of toilers in our nation. As a class, the farmers are prosperous; some are failures financially, and others have become rich from the management of their lands.

SMALL RETURNS FROM FARM INVESTMENTS.

In spite of the apparently prosperous condition of the American farmer, it must be admitted by anyone who is a close observer of agriculture that business system and method have not progressed as rapidly in agriculture as in the other great industries of the nation. The financial prosperity of the American farmer to-day is due more to the advantages he has had in unlimited soil fertility and large acreage, in the use of improved machinery and from the appreciation in land values, rather than from successful management or the application of strict business methods. Investments in agriculture from a business standpoint are not highly productive. In many instances, farmers owning land worth from \$75 to \$100 per acre would be better off financially were they to invest their capital in city industries and work for wages at some trade.

High-priced land in the middle West rarely yields an income to exceed 6 or 8 per cent., and if interest on investment (at commercial rates) be considered as an item of expense in the farm business, the net profit will be reduced to 2 per cent., or less. Such figures do not apply to the cheap lands of the West that are "skinned" for a few years by speculators and then sold to immigrants, nor to farms that are yielding a high profit through pure-bred stock—they are characteristic of the average farm in the middle West. It is common knowledge among American landlords that it is difficult to lease farm lands that will yield a return to the owner of more than 3 or 4 per cent. What are the reasons for this condition of affairs? Why is it that investments in agriculture do not yield as high a return as investments in manufactures, transportation, and the distribution of goods?

To a certain extent the profits in agriculture are kept at a low point by the monopolies among the interests that handle the farmer's products. It is, and always will be, a great problem to organize the agricultural workers so that they may have a guiding hand in the distribution of their products. The farmer, even in these days of the telephone and the free mail delivery, is isolated from other business interests. If he "tends to his knitting" at home, he has little time to give to the distribution of his product. Government regulation of corporations doing an injustice to the farmers' interests would appear to offer a more practical method of combating such injustices than any attempt to set up competitive combinations among the farmers. The way the markets are manipulated by the meat packers and milk dealers is a crying shame, and demands fearless attack by the Federal Government. Co-operative creameries, butcher shops and farmers' elevators all tend to remedy the conditions that force the farmer to sell at some other price than the demand price of the market, but as yet their power is felt only occasionally.

THE DEMAND FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION.

The reason for small returns on agricultural investments lies more with the farmer himself than with the buyer who disposes of his product. Such a statement is frank rather than critical, and a realization of actual conditions must be had as a working basis if conditions are to be remedied. The typical farmer of to-day is not as good a business man and manager as his neighbor who is conducting a shop or a small factory with an equal capital. He has not awakened to the need of special education for his children as fully as has his city neighbor.

The study of farm management—i. e., the study of crop rotation and the fitting in of live stock with the field crops, the study of the farm business as a whole, the study of farm statistics and the relation of the farm to the outside world—has been neglected, mainly because the study of such a problem is so complicated as to offer nothing of value except from long-time experimentation. Surely it is a worthy problem—that of analyzing agriculture, studying the economics of agriculture, and attempting to put it on a more business-like basis.

UNSYSTEMATIC FARMING—CONCRETE EXAMPLES.

The layman can hardly realize the lack of system that prevails on the average farm. Drainage is little thought of on the lowlands, crops are rotated only as chance determines, and probably not one farmer in a hundred can tell what enterprise on his farm and under his conditions is the most profitable. In no other business is it likely that men can be found with \$10,000,

\$20,000 or \$50,000 investments who never pretend to keep books of the business. Farmers' books are too often kept in this manner: Grain, money in the bank; loss, money borrowed. The writer once argued this question of keeping books with a well-to-do American farmer, who finally concluded his argument by saying, "Farming ain't all keeping books, by a long shot." Truth lies in the argument, but keeping books is not all there is to manufacturing furniture or transporting freight, and yet it must be a valuable accessory or it would have been discarded years ago.

There are still thousands of farmers in the middle West who do not follow the markets, who rarely, if ever, stop to consider the relation between prices of feeds and prices of beef and pork. Hogs are fed because "there is money in hogs," and many an operation on the farm is done according to some preconceived notion. The writer knows a German farmer in Western Minnesota who has a beautiful, clean farm, and is evidently prosperous. While watching him feed his hogs one day, this conversation took place: "How old are those pigs?" "Sixteen months." "Why don't you sell them?" "Well, I don't like to sell a hog until he weighs up good and heavy." Further conversation revealed the facts that corn was worth forty-two cents per bushel and pork four dollars per cwt., live weight. When asked if the pigs he was feeding were gaining enough to equal or exceed the value of the corn and pay him for his labor, he realized that each bushel of corn had got to produce about twelve pounds of pork to yield him any profit. Knowing that his pigs were not gaining the half of that amount, he decided to sell both pigs and corn.

And often the same apparent lack of thought is seen in the methods, or rather lack of methods, followed in the rotation of crops. A Norwegian farmer in the northern part of Minnesota had on his farm a timothy and brome grass meadow that had been laid down for many years. The soil had become sod-bound, and the crop of hay looked thin and poor. An attempt was made to induce him to break up the meadow and seed down another piece of land, but he couldn't see the wisdom of such a policy until the argument was made that it was a question whether the crop he would cut off the meadow would equal the value of his labor and the rental value of the land. Statistics kept on this field defeated the farmer and woke him up. He broke up the meadow and had a magnificent crop of flax on it the next year. These cases are not unusual—they are only typical examples, that show the lack of system and business principle in the Western agriculture of to-day. They serve to illustrate the great need for developing systems of farm management suited to the various agricultural regions.—[Review of Reviews.

Canadian Jersey Cattle Club.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Jersey Cattle Club was held in Toronto, December 30th. The gathering, although not large, was a fairly representative one, and what it lacked in numbers was more than made up in enthusiasm over the queen of the dairy breeds.

The President, Mr. R. J. Fleming, not being present at the opening, Mr. D. O. Bull, Vice-President, took the chair and reviewed the work of the past year, showing that the Jersey cow has become an almost absolute necessity in every high-class dairy, and as a family cow, for milk, cream and butter, is unsurpassed. The outlook for the breeders of this "mortgage lifter" is very encouraging indeed.

Messrs. D. Duncan and R. Reid were a committee appointed at the last annual meeting to visit the O. A. C., Guelph, and inspect the Jerseys and report. They did so, and reported that there was only one typical Jersey in the herd, and an effort will be made to have an excellent representation of Jerseys at our agricultural college.

The greater part of the time was taken up with the by-laws governing the registration of cattle in the National Herdbook.

Mr. F. W. Hodson, Live-stock Commissioner, was present, and showed the necessity for the step taken by the Government in this matter, and clearly outlined the work that had been done towards the formation of the various herd records. The by-laws were finally passed, and the question of the Advanced Registry taken up. The feeling of the meeting seemed to incline towards a higher standard of milk and butter production, for admission to the Advanced Registry. However, the matter was left in the hands of a committee, consisting of the President, Secretary, D. O. Bull and Geo. Davies, with power to act.

Officers for 1906: Hon. President—F. W. Hodson; President—R. J. Fleming; 1st Vice-President—D. O. Bull; 2nd Vice-President—D. Duncan; Sec.-Treas.—R. Reid, Berlin. Board of Directors—F. L. Green, T. Porter, Geo. Davies, H. C. Clarridge, H. G. Clarke, Representative to Fair Boards—Toronto, D. Duncan, D. O. Bull; London, J. O'Brien, W. J. Humpidge; Ottawa, P. Clark, J. B. Spencer; Winnipeg, L. J. C. Bull, J. A. Gregg; Quebec, J. H. Martin, F. S. Wetherall. The following were recommended as judges: Toronto, C. T. Graves, with R. Reid and J. L. Clarke as reserve; London, H. C. Clarridge; Ottawa, F. L. Green; Quebec, H. G. Clarke; Winnipeg, D. Duncan.

When we Fight, it is on Behalf of the Farmers.

I appreciate the efforts you are making in behalf of the farmers. Keep up the fight, and we will go with you. Wishing you a prosperous future.

Wetaskiwin.

W. D. BASKIN.

The Rockland Shorthorn Sale.

The second annual auction sale of Shorthorn cattle from the herd of Messrs. W. C. Edwards & Co., held at Pine Grove Farm, Rockland, Ontario, on January 10th, was not largely attended by Canadian breeders, and attracted very few from the States. One of the latter, the agent of Mr. T. Johnson, of Ohio, was a liberal bidder, securing the highest-priced number in the sale, the light roan, 15 months bull, Village Clipper, second prize senior bull calf at Toronto Exhibition, at \$1,225; Mr. Peter White, Jr., Pembroke, Ont., being the runner up. The highest-priced female, Lady Lancaster 9th, eleven months old, also went to Mr. Johnson, at \$550. The best things brought moderately good prices, but for the plainer bulls the bidding was slow and the prices low, ten of the 26 selling for less than \$100 each. The following is the list of those selling for \$100 and over:

BULLS.

Village Clipper; T. Johnson, Columbus, Ohio.....	\$1,225
Golden Champion; Ontario Agricultural College	500
Clipper Marquis; C. J. Stuckey, Columbus, Ohio	185
Mina Champion; W. Paterson, Cumberland, Ont..	115
Lancaster Champion; John Miller, Ashburn.....	150
Canadian Marquis; T. Johnson	195
Bonnie Champion; H. B. Stewart, Beebe Plains, Que.	295
Village Gloster; R. Miller, Stouffville	115
Village Lancaster; R. Miller	105
Missie Marquis; A. Crozier, Beechburg	115
Rosebud Champion; J. I. Davidson	110
Merry Monarch; W. D. Flatt, Hamilton	150
Sittytton Marquis; T. E. Robson, Ilderton	215
Flower Boy; W. D. Dyer, Columbus, Ont.....	170
Secret Pride; W. D. Flatt	150
Nonpareil Sultan; Geo. A. Hodgins, Carp.....	105

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Lady Lancaster 9th; T. Johnson	\$ 550
Pine Grove Clipper 8th; D. Gunn & Sons, Beaverton	405
Pine Grove Clipper 9th; Norman F. Wilson, Cumberland	385
Zoe of Pine Grove 4th; T. Johnson	275
Zoe of Pine Grove 5th; J. I. Davidson	200
Nonpareil of Pine Grove 3rd; C. J. Stuckey	140
Nonpareil of Pine Grove 5th; W. D. Flatt.....	275
Nonpareil of Pine Grove 4th; W. D. Flatt.....	350
Pine Grove Secret 2nd; T. Johnson.....	300
Pine Grove Duchess of Gloster; W. D. Flatt.....	325
Spring Grove Lavender; W. D. Flatt.....	350
Ruby of Pine Grove 7th; Ont. Ag. College.....	200
Crocus of Pine Grove; John Davidson, Ashburn	200
Lady Lancaster 10th; Ont. Ag. College	225
Lucy of Pine Grove 3rd; W. D. Flatt.....	250
Trout Creek Queen; John Davidson.....	190
Pine Grove Sunshine; Peter White, Jr., Pembroke	430
Cherry Queen; A. Crozier, Columbus, Ohio.....	155
Miss Jealousy; Ontario Agricultural College.....	130
Pine Grove Mildred 4th; M. McNab, Cowal.....	110
Pine Grove Mildred 9th; D. Melvin, Winchester.....	125
Pine Grove Mildred 10th; T. Johnson	330
Rosewood Maid 2nd; D. Melvin.....	155
Lovely of Pine Grove 4th; John Davidson	240
26 bulls averaged	\$175 00
26 females averaged	251 50
52 head averaged	210 29

Cow-testing Association Formed.

On Saturday afternoon, Jan. 6th, a meeting was held at Cowansville, Que., at which Mr. H. S. Foster presided. The meeting was addressed by Mr. C. F. Whitley and Mr. C. Marker, of the Dairy Branch, and by Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Dairy Commissioner. The attendance was large, nearly ninety farmers being present, all of whom seemed much interested in the matter, listened eagerly, and took part in the discussion. All the speakers urged the importance of the testing of each individual cow in the dairy herds, indicating the immense improvement that has been made in a very few years in Denmark, the home of co-operative testing associations. Mr. Marker, being a native of that country, was able to explain many details from personal knowledge.

After a brief discussion, it took but two or three minutes to enroll 26 farmers, with 538 cows, into the Cowansville District Cow-Testing Association.

This is a matter of great satisfaction to the Department of Agriculture, and may be looked upon as the direct outcome of the large amount of work undertaken in the last two years. It is expected that there will be a great growth of this movement in the next few years. Farmers are apparently alive to the necessity of finding out the total yield of a cow for her whole milking season, and weeding out the poor ones.

Following are the by-laws of the Association:

1. The organization shall be known as the Cowansville District Cow-testing Association.
2. The officers shall consist of a president, a vice-president and a secretary-treasurer. Three other members shall be appointed to act along with the officers as a committee of management.
3. The officers shall be elected to hold office for one year, or until their successors are elected.
4. The annual meeting shall be held at the call of the president.
5. Meetings of the committee of management

Sale. Thorn cattle Co., held at January 10th. ...

shall be held at the call of the secretary-treasurer. Three members shall form a quorum.

BY-LAWS.

1. Any person who will agree to keep a record of individual cows during the whole milking period, to the extent of weighing the morning's and evening's milk on at least three days every month, and also take a sample for testing, will be admitted to membership. The number of members may be limited at the discretion of the committee of management.

2. The milk will be preserved and a composite sample tested once a month with a Babcock milk tester.

3. Members will be expected to provide themselves with scales and sample bottles for each cow, and a box for holding the samples.

4. Members shall assume the responsibility of delivering the samples to the place where the testing is to be done, on such days as may be directed by the person in charge of that work.

5. For the season of 1906 the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, through the Dairy Commissioner, will agree to provide blanks for recording the weights of milk, do the testing once a month, compile the figures, and prepare a report at the end of the year.

The Majority of People Think this Way.

To the Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Please find enclosed exp. order for \$1.50, my renewal for your valuable paper for 1906. I may say that I am much pleased to learn that you are not likely to be dismayed by the loss of one subscriber. I am at a loss to know how any right-thinking man could offer any objection to your scrutiny and advocacy of clean fairs. I was not present at our fair last year, but I have it from the most reliable authority that the fakers practiced their games much to the loss of many of the young men of our district. Trusting the stand you have taken will be the means of adding many new names to your list of subscribers, and I trust that day will never come when you will fail to raise the voice of warning wherever needed. NATHAN CLARK. Killarney.

Perfectly Satisfied.

I am perfectly satisfied with your paper. Would feel lost without its weekly arrival. Wishing you every success, I remain, SASK. WALTER H. AITCHESON.

Markets.

British Cattle Market.

London.—Cattle are quoted at 10c. to 11c. per lb.; refrigerator, 8c. to 9c.

Winnipeg

Thompson, Sons & Co. say: We have frequently stated in these reports that it was impossible to tell what the Argentine crop would turn out, until threshing and movement established it. All along there have been conflicting reports about the kind of weather experienced during the growing season, but as a rule it has been good growing weather, always sufficient moisture and never any long dry spells, but it may turn out that there is a big crop of straw and not well-filled heads. The yield of this kind of a crop is generally overestimated until it is threshed. However, it is even yet too early to know for sure what the Argentine crop will turn out. In the meantime the latest reports and estimates cause markets to be firm, and shorts in the speculative markets anxious to cover their short sales, but it may be said that the present firmness is more confined to the speculative markets than to the trade in actual wheat and flour. The latter trade has become very dull, millers' and flour dealers' stocks have been fully replenished in the brisk trade of the three or four months ending about the middle of December, and demand is now poor, and visible supply stocks are increasing heavily just at the time of year when they usually begin to decrease, even with a considerable shortage in the Argentine crop from what has been anticipated. We therefore do not at present feel that there is likely to be any advance in prices in the near future worth speaking of, unless it comes about through purely speculative operations on the American markets, and then it might turn out only a temporary bulge. Later on prices will be influenced by the crop prospects for the coming season in Europe and America. At present these may be said to be showing a good average. Taking the situation generally, our opinion is that it is prudent business to be selling on present markets wheat that has been shipped forward to Fort William and Port Arthur, instead of incurring the expense of storage, etc., in holding it.

Manitoba wheat has been firm but dull—the word stubborn perhaps characterizes it best—for while demand is moderate wheat is not pressed for sale; albeit the movement is very large for time of year, the extraordinarily mild, quiet weather we are having permitting the railways to keep the movement large. Prices are: No. 1 northern, 76c.; No. 2 northern, 74c.; No. 3 northern, 72c.

Oats—No. 1 white, 32c.; No. 2 white, 31c.; feed oats, 30c.

Barley—Malting barley, 33c.; No. 3, 33c.; No. 4, 31c. Flax—\$1.16.

Bran—\$14.00. Shorts—\$15.00.

Chopped Feeds—Oats and barley, \$21; barley, \$18; oats, \$25.

Hay—Per ton, cars on track, Winnipeg, \$5.50 to \$6; loose loads, \$5 to \$6.

Vegetables—Potatoes, farmers' loads, per bushel, 60c.; carrots, per bushel, 60c.; beets, per bushel, 50c.; turnips, per bushel, 55c.; parsnips, per bushel, \$1.50; onions, per bushel, \$1.80.

Butter—Creamery—Manitoba creamery bricks, Winnipeg, 29c.; creamery, in boxes, 25c. Dairy Butter—Tubs, choicest, 21c. to 22c.; second grade, ground lots, 18c. to 20c.

Cheese—Manitoba, 13c.; Ontarios, 14c.

Eggs—Fresh gathered, Winnipeg, 26c. to 27c.; pickled eggs, 24c.

Poultry—Turkeys, per lb., 17c.; geese, per lb., 14c.; ducks, per lb., 14c.; chickens, spring, 14c.; fowl, drawn, 12c.

Live Stock—Butchers' cattle, weighed off cars, Winnipeg, 2c. to 3c.; hogs, weighed off cars, Winnipeg, 150 to 250, 6c.; do, 250 to 300, 5c.; lambs, 5c.; sheep, 4c.; dressed hogs, packers pay for 125 to 200 lbs., 7c.

Toronto.

Export Cattle—Choice are quoted at \$4.60 to \$5, good to medium at \$4 to \$4.50, others at \$3.75 to \$4, bulls at \$3.50 to \$4, and cows at \$2.75 to \$3.50.

Butcher Cattle—Picked lots, \$4.30 to \$4.50; good to choice, \$3.90 to \$4.20; fair to good, \$3 to \$3.50; common, \$2.50 to \$3; cows, \$2 to \$2.75; bulls, \$1.75 to \$2.25, and canners, \$1.75 to \$2.50.

Stockers and Feeders—Short-keep feeders are quoted at \$3.60 to \$4, good feeders at \$3.40 to \$3.65, medium at \$2.50 to \$3.50, bulls at \$2 to \$2.75, good stockers run at \$2.80 to \$3.50, rough to common at \$2 to \$2.70.

Milch Cows—\$30 to \$60 each.

Calves—\$2 to \$12 each, and 3c. to 6c. per lb.

Sheep and Lambs—Export ewes are 25c. per cwt. higher, at \$4.50 to \$4.74 per cwt., and bucks and culls steady, at \$3.50 to \$3.75. Grain-fed lambs, ewes and wethers are 10c. up, at \$6.40 to \$6.60, and bucks at \$6 to \$6.25.

Hogs—Quotations are 15c. per cwt. higher, at \$6.65 for selects and \$6.40 for lights and fats.

Horses—The weekly report of prevailing prices follows: Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands, \$125 to \$100; single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$125 to \$160; matched pairs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$300 to \$500; delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., \$125 to \$170; general-purpose and expressors, 1,200 to 1,350 lbs., \$125 to \$180; drafters, 1,350 to 1,750 lbs., \$150 to \$180; serviceable second-hand workers and drivers, \$50 to \$80.

Chicago.

Chicago.—Cattle—Common to prime steers, \$3.40 to \$6.50; cows, \$3 to \$4.40; heifers, \$2.25 to \$5.30; bulls, \$2 to \$4.10; calves, \$5 to \$8; stockers and feeders, \$2.40 to \$4.50.

Hogs—5c. to 10c. higher; choice to prime heavy, \$5.45 to \$5.50; medium to good, heavy, \$5.40 to \$5.45; butchers' weights, \$5.40 to \$5.50; good to choice heavy mixed, \$5.37 1/2 to \$5.45; packing, \$5.25 to \$5.42 1/2.

Sheep—Strong; sheep, \$4 to \$6; yearlings, \$6 to \$6.75; lambs, \$7.25 to \$7.85.

GOSSIP.

Attention is called to the report on other pages of this issue of the annual meeting of the Shareholders of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. The review of the conditions of agriculture and trade set forth in the annual report of the directors, apart from the very satisfactory statement of the work and standing of the bank, will be found exceedingly interesting reading for farmers and business men generally. It is a clear, faithful and comprehensive review of the situation from many points of view, and contains much useful information to residents of all the Provinces of the Dominion.

Mr. T. E. M. Banting, of Banting, Man., reports sales of Tamworths quite brisk, orders being filled all over the country. The supply is still equal to the demand, however, and any person writing may be assured of securing what he wants. The herd of Shorthorns has recently been augmented by the addition, by purchase, of five young bulls and seven females. At present there are thirteen bulls in the herd, headed by the junior champion at the Dominion Fair at New Westminster last fall. All of these bulls that can be spared will be cleared out before summer, and, needless to say, the first applicants will get the largest choice, and possibly the best satisfaction.

Through Tourist Car Service to California

Via Chicago Great Western Railway. Cars leave Minneapolis and St. Paul on four days of the week—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. For full information apply to J. P. Elmer, G. P. A., St. Paul, Minn.

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It is a good plan to keep some good wood charcoal and salt in the hog-lot, where the hogs can eat at it whenever they want it. It will help keep them in health.



Life, Literature and Education.

Reading on the Farm.

By John D. McGregor.

In speaking of the future of young people, we do not mean that, to be successful in becoming really great, they must necessarily become wealthy or climb to a high position in the business or political world. Scotland has among her sons men who are multimillionaires; she has sons who have occupied high positions, and who boasted of the fact that Royal blood coursed through their veins; but when Scotchmen, in any land, wish to speak of the person loved and revered above others, they speak of the plowboy poet, Robby Burns. A fortune, a business, a farm, are but in the memory of a day, but a great mind makes an impression that never dies. Let young people remember this, "Mind is the measure of the man."

When we say that the manner in which young people spend their leisure time determines what their future will be, we state a truth that applies to all young people. If leisure time is spent viciously, the end is short and sure. If it is spent simply in an aimless manner, the future will be one of small influence; but if in the company of the great and good, the lives of the young people themselves will be influenced by the company they keep.

In towns or villages, the majority of the young people are out several evenings every week; but in the farmhouses the most of the family are home four of five nights a week. Here lies the greatest danger and also the greatest opportunity for country young people. In many homes the children dread the long winter evenings. If they are not in a continual round of parties, they become dissatisfied and go to the towns or cities, leaving farms where their future was assured, to take their place in already overcrowded occupations.

Every wise father and mother is anxious to provide amusement in the home, and to invite good company. They are proud if their sons and daughters are associates of the brainy men and women of their neighborhood. Now, how easily, by the judicious expenditure of a modest sum of money for books, parents can invite to their homes, not only the best minds of this country and this age, but every country and every age. Give the boys and girls a generous supply of good books, and the long

winter evenings will be the pleasantest part of the year—a time in which to appreciate Cowper's "Evening."

"Now, stir the fire, and close the shutter fast,
Let fall the curtains, wheel the sofa round;
And while the bubbling and loud kissing urn
Throws up a steamy column, and the cups
That cheer, but not inebriate, wait on each,
So let us welcome peaceful evening in."

Libraries in Sunday Schools, when composed of good (not "goody-good" books about the good little boy who died) books, are doing a good work. Many of our bright young public-school teachers are also doing a grand work by establishing libraries; but the best place to have a library is in the home. A single reading of the poets is simply ridiculous. We must live with them to know them.

Many will say that the ordinary farmer cannot afford a library. I claim, Mr. Editor, that there is not a farmer, a mechanic or laboring man but can afford a library. What does it cost in actual money, gathered gradually, as the books are digested? We will suppose, for a start, that every man has the Bible. Next, he wants Burns; this will cost him from 25 cents up. Longfellow and Tennyson would come next, Tennyson costing \$1.00. The other poets could be added as desired, at trifling expense. For prose, Victor Hugo's masterpiece, "Les Misérables," can be had in Toronto's departmental stores for 19 cents—a perfect library in itself. Vanity Fair and Pendennis, by Thackeray, can be bought for 55 cents each. Aldersyde and Gates of Eden, by Annie S. Swan; Macleod of Dare and Daughter of Heath, by William Black; Adam Bede and Middlemarch, by George Eliot; Bonnie Briar Bush and Days of Auld Lang Syne, by Ian McLaren; Black Rock, Sky Pilot, Man from Glengarry, Glengarry School Days, and Prospector, by Ralph Connor; Duncan Polite, by Marion Keith; Eternal City, by Hall Caine, also come at reasonable figures. In Scott's, we should have at least Kenilworth and Ivanhoe, but a whole set could be procured for \$4.25. In Dickens, David Copperfield, Bleak House, Tale of Two Cities, and The Old Curiosity Shop, all come before us, and it is hard to make a selection. A complete set, well bound, can be secured for \$4.75; and, if this could be afforded, Scott and Dickens would be a respectable library to start with. One might add Pen Hur, by Lew Wallace, and In His Steps, by C. M. Sheldon. These are simply given as suggestions. If we get into the habit of buying a book whenever possible, and selecting wisely, we will be surprised how our store will grow.

What can be pleasanter than a small number of congenial spirits, devoting a night to Longfellow, "Evangeline," "Courtship of Miles Standish," "Tales of a Wayside Inn," "The Bridge," "The Golden Milestone," are all exquisitely beautiful.

Another evening with Tennyson: "Enoch Arden," "Sir Galahad," "Morte d'Arthur," "Locksley Hall,"

"Break, Break, Break," "The Lotus Eaters," and "Maud." What a wealth of study is before us when we start to study "In Memoriam," or "Idylls of the King." Then will follow Milton and Shakespeare. Literary societies are useful, no doubt, but for broad culture, well-selected books in the home exert an influence that nothing else can.

[Note.—Good Scot that you are, you have put Robbie Burns first. Possibly we'll not quarrel with you very much. We wear a bit of a thistle and a cairngorm ourselves, on occasion, but, possibly, too, someone else might like to remark upon this choice of books. If so, welcome to a friendly discussion. . . . We can suggest a still less expensive method by which our farmers may add to their libraries, viz., by writing first-class essays for our F. A. & H. J. L. S. By the way, has it sunk upon you deeply that the members of the new British Cabinet are mostly Scotch. A usually staid Old London paper boiled over one day lately, calling the new Cabinet a "horde of hungry Scotchmen!" Hurrah for the heather! Now ye knights of the Shamrock and the Rose come forth!]

Education of Heart and Head.

A Chicago professor lately presented to his class in college the following list of questions that he declared ought to be answered satisfactorily by every man before he received his degree of Bachelor of Arts:

Do you see anything to love in a little child?

Have you sympathy with all good causes?

Can you look straight in the eye of an honest man or a pure woman?

Will a lonely dog follow you?

Do you believe in lending a helping hand to weaker men?

Do you believe in taking advantage of the law when you can do so?

Can you be high-minded and happy in drudgery?

Can you see as much beauty in washing dishes and hoeing corn as in playing golf and the piano?

Do you know the value of time and money?

Are you good friends with yourself?

Do you see anything in life besides dollars and cents?

Can you see sunshine in a mud puddle?

Can you see beyond the stars?

Says an exchange of the Chicago philosopher: "He has hit upon a great truth, for an education that includes kind-heartedness, helpfulness, pure living, the love of honest labor, the sunniest optimism as to the present, and a firm trust in God for the future, is worth more than all other kinds of training put together."

Does the Spider Reason?

If you anchor a pole in a body of water, leaving the pole above the surface, and put a spider upon it, he will exhibit a marvellous intelligence by his plans to escape. At first he will spin a web several inches long and hang to one end while he allows the other to float off in the wind in the hope that it will strike some object. Of course, this plan proves a failure. He waits until the wind shifts, perhaps, and then

sends another silken bridge floating off in another direction. Another failure is followed by several other similar attempts, until all the points of the compass have been tried.

But neither the resources or the reasoning powers of the spider are exhausted. He climbs to the top of the pole and energetically goes to work to construct a silken balloon. He has no hot air with which to inflate it, but he has the power of making it buoyant. When he gets his balloon finished he does not go off on the mere supposition that it will carry him, as men often do, but he fastens it to a guy-rope, the other end of which he attaches to the island pole upon which he is a prisoner.

He then gets into his aerial vehicle, while it is made fast, and tests it to see whether its dimensions are capable of bearing him away. He sometimes finds that he has made it too small, in which case he hauls all down, takes it all apart and constructs it on a larger and better plan. A spider has been seen to make three different balloons before he became satisfied with his experiment. Then he will get in, snap his guy rope and sail away to land as gracefully and as supremely independent of his surroundings as could be imagined.—[Lippincott's.]

F. A. and H. J. L. S.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF OUR LITERARY SOCIETY.

Mr. S. Brillinger has been enrolled as the first member of the F. A. & H. J. L. S. He writes: "Thanks, many thanks for forming the Literary Club. Enrol me as a member, please. I will feel an interest in the welfare of the Society as long as it lasts. What about a society badge? Suggest it to the members. It would be popular, I am sure."

[We are open to suggestions regarding the badge. Will prospective members kindly write us if they have any idea in regard to such a thing?]

A NEW TOPIC FOR DISCUSSION.

Since the time for closing the discussion on our last topic will be up before the paper reaches you, it may, perhaps, be opportune to announce our new topic. This time we are going to have something of a different order, and we want the crispest, shortest, most pointed letters possible; indeed, we think we cannot let you pass the limit of 200 words. But, then, that's a generous offer, too, for we are quite sure, if you were actually at the bit of business, you would do it in much fewer words.

Here, then, is our topic: "What's the Best Method of Popping the Question?" And, remember, discussion of this question is by no means restricted to the sterner element among our contributors. The girls and women should know something about it. Kindly send your letters so that we shall receive them at this office by February 27th. You must have some opinion on the subject. Write us. Books will, as before, be sent as little remembrances to those who succeed in writing the best essays.

A Question of Demand and Supply.

About eighteen months ago a series of letters was published in a leading English paper, under the heading, "Should Women Emigrate?" in which men and women of experience, as well as several bachelors and spinners, took part. As a whole, the subject was approached in serious vein, and amongst some of the facts brought out in the course of the discussion were the following: That, "in England and Wales the women outnumber the men by 1,000,000, whilst in Canada there are 90,000 and in Australia 180,000 more men than women."

Sir John A. Cockburn, in alluding to these somewhat startling statements, remarked "that the situation called for some intra-Imperial adjustment to establish that equalization of the sexes which should be the normal condition of monogamic communities." He went on to say that, "in all but the roughest preliminary work of colonization, woman is the most important factor, for the unmated male is nomadic, and gets no further than the camp stage of settlement. The household gods do not make their abode by the hearth from which woman is absent."

Another correspondent said: "We English have taken care to annex all the best climates in the world which were to be had. Why do we only send our boys to the colonies, and not our girls? If I may venture to offer a solution of the difficulty, it would be this: Let every father who is equipping one of his sons for the colonies, teach him agriculture and farming, giving him an appropriate outfit, and a sum of money to start a ranch; let him send out one of this boy's sisters with him, and the thing would be done. . . . If every young Englishman had a sensibly-brought-up sister with him, the young settlers and farmers would inevitably intermarry, and you would have a sturdy Anglo-Saxon population of a highly intelligent class growing up naturally. The girl, in the first place, would have to learn cooking, housework, light farm work, etc., the training for which, as well as in gardening, dairy work, poultry-keeping, laundry, dressmaking and general housewifery, is provided at the Horticultural College, at Swanley, Kent, England, and probably with a more thorough adaptability to the requirements of the situation, at the Agricultural College at Guelph and in other training schools of its kind in Canada.

Perhaps the hardest things said of English women were said in the course of this discussion by English

women themselves, but it remained for "Sarah Grand" to describe, in the person of, let us hope, an imaginary, "Rosa," the thoroughly incompetent middle-class, wasted woman who, shackled by prejudices, and going about asking for advice until her hair was gray—age finding her still in the throes of uncertainty when called upon to make even an unimportant decision for herself—would be the most unsuitable of emigrants to any colony.

A lady from Balham had these wise words to say in the course of her letter: "In the New World a woman's work is not undervalued merely because it is a woman's work, but the Englishwoman who thinks of emigrating should satisfy herself that she has three essential qualities for Canadian life. She must have a sound physique to stand the strain of extremes of climate; an adaptable temperament which will not fret and fume because she does not find things as they are in, say, Clapham or Nottingham; and a plucky soul to help her face any initial difficulties or possible adversities. . . . Girls who contemplate emigrating merely in search of husbands, girls who are afraid of genuine hard work, girls who fancy that life was meant for pleasure only, girls who have merely a smattering of music and a capacity for giggling, ought to stay at home—not that they are better off

in England, or because England needs them, but because young and rapidly developing countries will not harbor deadheads of either sex."

A Cornishman recorded himself as "not wishing to discourage the emigration women, but advised them to take no random plunge into the unknown, and, in any case, not to expect too much. Our colonies," he said, "already have their own women, often very charming and capable women, sometimes equally competent and unashamed to do the family washing in the morning, ride in the afternoon, dance and sing in the evening. And, as regards the colonies as a cure for moral infirmities, let us not forget the saying of the wise Roman, 'that they who run across the sea change their climate, but do not change their souls.'"

The questions of demand and supply, of quantity versus quality, of the separation of the tares from the wheat, will probably all find their answer as the years roll on, but in the interests of our wonderful country, which is making through its once unknown Northwest such giant strides towards the occupying of a foremost place amongst the nations, surely our reply to the question, "Should Women Emigrate," might well be in the affirmation. Canada wants them, and Canada offers them a welcome.
H. A. B.

GLENGARRY SCHOOL DAYS.

A STORY OF EARLY DAYS IN GLENGARRY.

By Ralph Connor—Rev. C. W. Gordon.

CHAPTER VI.—Continued.

The mother went downstairs with the purpose in her heart of having a talk with her husband, but Donald Finch knew her ways well, and had resolved that he would have no speech with her upon the matter, for he knew that it would be impossible for him to persevere in his intention to "deal with" Thomas, if he allowed his wife to have any talk with him.

The morning brought the mother no opportunity of speech with her husband. He, contrary to his custom, remained until breakfast in his room. Outside in the kitchen, he could hear Billy Jack's cheerful tones and hearty laugh, and it angered him to think that his displeasure should have so little effect upon his household. If the house had remained shrouded in gloom, and the family had gone about on tiptoes and with bated breath, it would have shown no more than a proper appreciation of the father's displeasure; but as Billy Jack's cheerful words and laughter fell upon his ear, he renewed his vows to do his duty that day in upholding his authority, and bringing to his son a due sense of his sin.

In grim silence he ate his breakfast, except for a sharp rebuke to Billy Jack, who had been laboring throughout the meal to make cheerful conversation with Jessac and his mother. At his father's rebuke Billy Jack dropped his cheerful tone, and avoiding his mother's eyes, he assumed at once an attitude of open defiance, his tones and words plainly offering to his father war, if war he would have.

"You will come to me in the room after breakfast," said his father, as Thomas rose to go to the stable.

"There's a meeting of the trustees at nine o'clock at the school-house at which Thomas must be present," interposed Billy Jack, in firm, steady tones.

"He may go when I have done with him," said his father, angrily, "and in the meantime you will attend to your own business."

"Yes, sir, I will that!" Billy Jack's response came back with fierce promptness.

The old man glanced at him, caught the light in his eyes, hesitated a moment, and then, throwing all restraint to the winds, thundered out, "What do you mean, sir?"

"What I say. I am going to attend to my own business, and that soon." Billy Jack's tone was quick, eager, defiant.

Again the old man hesitated, and then replied, "Go to it, then."

"I am going, and I am going to take Thomas to that meeting at nine o'clock."

"I did not know that you had business there," said the old man, sarcastically.

"Then you may know it now," blazed forth Billy Jack, "for I am going. And as sure as I stand here I will see that Thomas gets fair play there if he doesn't at home, if I have to lick every trustee in the section."

"Hold your peace, sir," said his father, coming nearer him. "Do not give me any impertinence, and do not accuse me of unfairness."

Have you heard Thomas's side of the story?" returned Billy Jack.

"I have heard enough and more than enough."

"You haven't heard both sides."

"I know the truth of it, whatever, the shameful and disgraceful truth of it. I know that the country-side is ringing with it. I know that in the house of God the minister held up my family to the scorn of the people. And I vowed to do my duty to my house."

The old man's passion had risen to such a height that for a moment Billy Jack quailed before it. In the pause that followed the old man's outburst the mother came to her son.

"Hush, William John! You are not to forget yourself, nor your duty to your father and to me. Thomas will receive full justice in this matter." There was a quiet strength and dignity in her manner that commanded immediate attention from both men.

The mother went on in a low, even voice, "Your father has his duty to perform, and you must not take upon yourself to interfere."

Billy Jack could hardly believe his ears. That his mother should desert him, and should support what he knew she felt to be injustice and tyranny, was more than he could understand. No less perplexed was her husband.

As they stood there looking at each other, uncertain as to the next step, there came a knock to the back door. The mother went to open it, pausing on her way to push back

some chairs and put the room to rights, thus allowing the family to regain its composure.

"Good morning, Mrs. Finch. You will be thinking I have slept in your barn all night." It was Long John Cameron.

"Come away in, Mr. Cameron. It is never too early for friends to come to this house," said Mrs. Finch, her voice showing her great relief.

Long John came in, glanced shrewdly about, and greeted Mr. Finch with great heartiness.

"It's a fine winter's day, Mr. Finch, but it looks as if we might have a storm. You are busy with the logs, I hear."

Old Donald was slowly recovering himself.

"And a fine lot you are having," continued Long John. "I was just saying the other day that it was wonderful the work you could get through."

"Indeed, it is hard enough to do anything here," said Donald Finch, with some bitterness.

"You may say so," responded Long John, cheerfully. "The snow is that depth in the bush, and—"

"You were wanting to see me, Mr. Cameron," interrupted Donald. "I have a business on hand which requires attention."

"Indeed, and so have I. For it is—"

"And indeed, it is just as well you and all should know it, for my disgrace is well known."

"Disgrace!" exclaimed Long John.

"Ay, disgrace. For is it not a disgrace to have the conduct of your family become the occasion of a sermon on the Lord's Day?"

"Indeed, I did not think much of your sermon, whatever," replied Long John.

"I cannot agree with you, Mr. Cameron. It was a powerful sermon, and it was only too sorely needed. But I hope it will not be without profit to myself."

"Indeed, it is not a sermon you have much need of," said Long John, "for everyone knows what a—"

"Ay, it is myself that needs it, but with the help of the Lord I will be doing my duty this morning."

"And I am very glad to hear that," replied Long John, "for that is why I am come."

"And what may you have to do with it," asked the old man.

"As to that, indeed," replied Long John, coolly, "I am not quite sure. But if I might ask without being too bold, what is the particular duty to which you are referring?"

"You may ask, and you and all have a right to know, for I am about to visit upon my son his sin and shame."

"And is it meaning to weep him you are?"

"Ay," said the old man, and his lips came fiercely together.

"Indeed, then, you will do no such thing this morning."

"And by what right do you interfere in my domestic affairs?" demanded Old Donald with dignity. "Answer me that, Mr. Cameron."

"Right or no right," replied Long John, "before any man lays a finger on Thomas there, he will need to begin with myself. And," he added, grimly, "there are not many in the country who would care for that job."

Old Donald Finch looked at his visitor in speechless amazement. At length Long John grew excited. "Man alive!" he exclaimed, "it's a quare father you are. You may be thinking it disgrace, but the section will be proud that there is a boy in it brave enough to stand up for the weak against a brute bully."

And then he proceeded to tell the tale as he had heard it from Don, with such strong passion and rude vigor, that in spite of himself old Donald found his rage vanish, and his heart began to move within him toward his son.

"And it is for that," cried Long John, dashing his fist into his open palm, "it is for that you would punish your son. May God forgive me! but the man that lays a finger on Thomas yonder, will come into sore grief this day. Ay, lad," continued Long John, striding toward Thomas and gripping him by the shoulders with both hands, "you are a man, and you stood up for the weak yon day, and if you ever will be wanting a friend, remember John Cameron."

"Well, well, Mr. Cameron," said old Donald, who was more deeply moved than he cared to show, "it may be as you say. It may be the lad was not so much in the wrong."

"In the wrong?" roared Long John, blowing his nose hard. "In the wrong. May my boys ever be in the wrong in such a way!"

(To be continued.)

"Home Along."

A calm has settled down upon the little village by the shore. Honest labor has earned its best reward—the welcome of wife and children awaiting it upon the threshold of its home. The larger craft upturned upon the beach may need more tinkering yet to fit it for service, but that is to-morrow's work, and to-morrow can take care of itself. Perhaps it is some such quizzical remark as that which is being uttered by its owner in reply to the query of the more-impatient wife: "Why, Bill, I thought the little 'Sea-gull' would have had her sailing orders by to-night?" H. A. B.

Concerning the Little Children

Editor,—In every cemetery are to be found children's graves—in many homes a little "vacant chair." Many years ago, I saw an article from the pen of the late Wm. Morley Punshon, referring to the death of young children, in which he said: "It always seems to me, that there is something touchingly beautiful in the death of young children. Sight and sense, indeed, recoil from it, but faith, eagle-eyed, away beyond the ken of human vision, beholds mortal loveliness putting on immortality—the loved one going ere the winds chilled it or the rains stained it, to be an ever-unfolding flower in the great garden of the Eternal King, rising from earth with so little memory of it that it would almost seem as if a mother's cradle had been rocked in the House of Many Mansions. "It was the Saviour who said: 'Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven.' Is there not something touchingly beautiful in all this. 'Behold ye not the bright light which is in the cloud.'"

Not long ago a personal friend, while touring in Virginia, found in a cemetery a stone at a child's grave on which was this inscription:

"Willie was with us four years and six months. He left us one day. We have one less to love on earth, and one more to love in heaven."

It did not tell when he was born, when he died, nor who his parents were; but, how much was implied in the few words: strong faith in the immortality of the soul, and firm belief in the Brotherhood of Man and the Fatherhood of God.

E. KER.

Christ's Little Ones.

They were gathered early, earth's young and fair;
Time cannot touch them, nor woe, nor care;
Safe in the harbor of the endless rest,
The babes are cradled on Jesus' breast.
There are eyes of sapphire, and locks of gold,
And roseate hues, in that little fold;
Music untaught, like the wild birds' song,
In gushes burst from the cherub throng.

From silken couches, and
beds of down,
Through the dusky ways
of the crowded town,
By hall, and village, and
moorland bleak,
Have the angels travelled
those buds to seek.

And some were born to
an earthly crown,
When the angels called
them, they laid it
down;
'Twas a weary weight for
those tiny heads,
So they died uncrowned in
their little beds.

There are those who were
born in grief and
shame,
Without mother's love, or
a father's name;
O'er their lamps of
life the chill night
wind swept.
They were laid in the
earth uncrowned, un-
wept.

There are some for whom
gray heads toiled
and planned,
And they hoarded gold,
and they purchased
land;



The innocent heirs of a sordid care,
They were snatched from the teeth of the
gilded snare.

There are some who were taken we know
not why,
By the love that walketh in mystery,
The mercy that moves behind sunless
clouds;
For earth's saints wept o'er their early
shrouds.

There are those o'er whom solemn tears
were shed
By parents who struggled for daily bread,
Who mourned o'er the soul they brought
to strife;
But the angels gave it the bread of life.

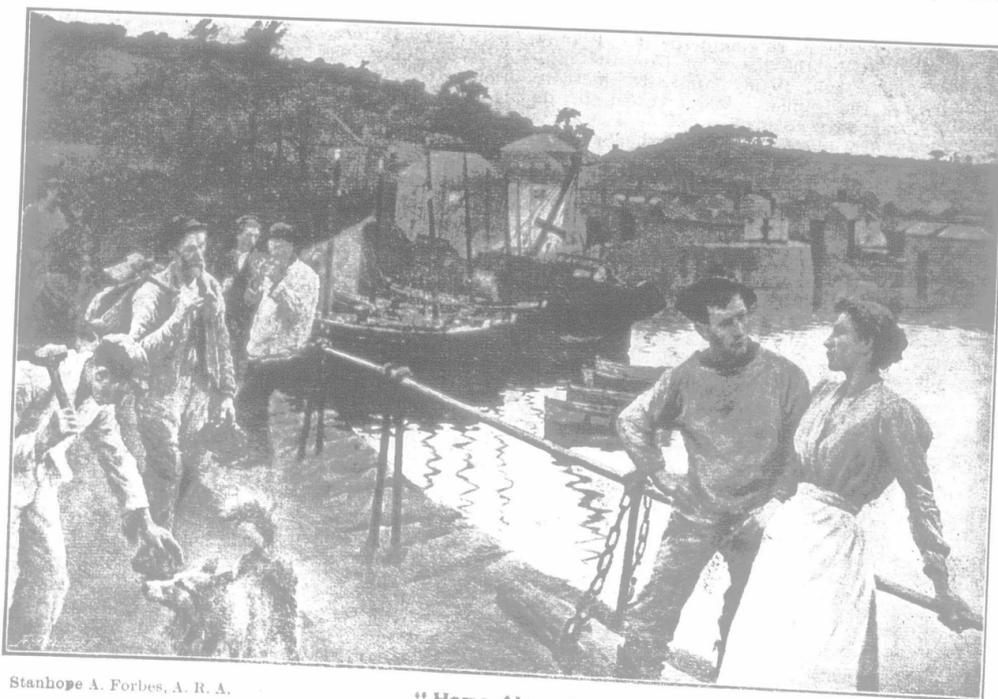
They are one in heaven,—the wept and
dear,
The foundling who perished without a
tear,
Of lands and titles earth's infant heir,
And the blighted offspring of want and
care.

The lambs of Christ! by the founts and
rills,
O'er the heights of the everlasting hills,
They follow with joy the Bridgroom's
train;
If ye love, can ye wish them back again?

I gladly follow out the line of thought
suggested by our correspondent, but wish
to speak, not only of the little children
who are safely nestling in the arms of
our Lord, but also of those who are
still exposed to danger and temptation
here. A father or mother who has been
called to yield up a child while it is
shining with the bright purity of inno-
cence, finds no rankling bitterness in the
cup of sorrow. Those who look away
from their own sad hearts and enter, as
parents should, into the lives of their
children, will surely find a deep and true
joy in the midst of tribulation. It is a
beautiful sight to see a strong man with
little children clinging to him in fearless
trustfulness; and think of the gladness
of the children in Paradise, as they cling
to the hand of Him who is so gentle and
strong. Think how they look up into
His face, listen to His gentle, loving
words, and climb into His arms when
tired of play, resting confidently on His
strength—as we all need to do. Surely
those who really love their children can
be unselfish enough to turn sometimes
from the thought of their own loss, and

be glad in the gladness of Christ's little
ones who have departed to be with Him,
"which is far better." They are pro-
moted early to a higher room in life's
school. The Master has taken them into
His special care and is drawing out their
powers, educating and training them to
serve Him more effectively—teaching them
as you could never do. Oh, never take
up that gloomy, cheerless idea that when
God transplants a young and precious
flower into His own special conservatory
its growth stops. Where there is life,
there must always be growth, therefore
entrance into a higher life must mean
richer and more glorious growth. When
God takes a little hand tenderly into His,
and leads the eager soul out of the
doubts and difficulties of this lower at-
mosphere into the clear brightness beyond
the dark river, how dare anyone say,
pityingly: "It is very sad to see a
promising life cut off so early." The
sadness of separation is natural and
right, it would be cold and heartless not
to feel it—God means us to feel it, for
only through suffering can our human na-
ture be perfected—but to pity a happy
child because he has been lifted up into
the Saviour's arms, is to openly declare
that we can do more for his real good
and happiness than God can. Dare any
of us think that? Dare we look up into
our Father's face and demand our treas-
ure back—in sure confidence that we are
seeking good and not evil for the child?
If we are afraid to venture so far, know-
ing the awful might of temptation in this
world, let us not be so disloyal to Al-
mighty Love and Wisdom as to imply by
look or tone that it would have been
kinder to have left our child here. I
know that people don't mean to be dis-
loyal to God when they gaze pityingly at
a pure little face, lying in the awful
beauty of death, and say: "Poor child!"
but how such want of confidence must
hurt our Lord. How disappointed He
must be when we refuse to trust our-
selves and those we hold most dear, in
His hands.

When anyone says: "Is it well with
thee? is it well with thy husband? is it
well with the child?" surely you have
the opportunity of sending a thrill of joy
to the human heart of Jesus, by answer-
ing, quietly and confidently, like the great
woman of Shunem: "It is well." Some
children never seem to have a chance to
grow spiritually, and very little chance
to grow physically, in this world. For-
lorn, unloved and dirty, they are still
very dear to the heart of Him who said:
"Suffer the little children to come unto
ME."



Stanhope A. Forbes, A. R. A.

"Home Along."

They strayed through the streets of the
city,
With shoulders and ankles bare;
Their pallor so strangely contrasting
With the children fresh-colored and fair:
They entered their homes mean and cheer-
less

Where pitiless want daily comes,
And there seemed no brightness nor
beauty
For children who lived in the alums.

I dreamed—'Twas a land of abundance,
Abundance that knew no price,
And the children were decked with fair
blossoms—

The blossoms of Paradise;
I heard the voice of the Shepherd
As he called them to sunlight bowers,
And they kissed the hem of His gar-
ment,
And offered Him garlands of flowers.

My dream fled away with the darkness
And lo! when the morning came,
As I passed through the streets of the
city

The children seemed no more the same;
For I thought of the Guardian Angels
Who the face of their Father behold,
And I thought of the beautiful pastures
Prepared for the lambs of the Fold.

But, in spite of what I have said, it is
our bounden duty as well as our pleas-
ure to keep Christ's little ones in the
world as long as we can, and give them
a chance here, too. Those who have no
children of their own have no right to
think themselves exempt from a service,
which is, or should be, a service of love.
St. Peter was told that he must prove
his love for his Master by feeding his
lambs. If we are truly one with Christ,
His children must be our children too;
and he will certainly hold us responsible
for some of them, according to our op-
portunities of reaching and helping them.
It is an awfully (I am using that word
in its literal sense) solemn thing to at-
tempt to feed Christ's lambs; let no one
dare attempt it without earnestly seeking
the help of the Holy Spirit. But it is a
very glad and encouraging pursuit too.
When I walk along the dirty streets and
alleys of the "slums," and see the vic-
ious faces and slouching figures of many
men and women, and then pass a little
knot of curly-headed children, with all the
bright promise of what God means them
to be shining through the dirt on
their faces, it seems as though no
trouble could be too great if only some
of the rubbish may be cleared out of the
way of their eager, aspiring souls. You
know what a wilderness a garden would
become if let alone, and the letting-alone
process doesn't answer with these human
plants either. The field is so big that
it is discouragingly overwhelming when
looked at as a whole, but, though no one
may be able to help a whole city, each
of us can help a few individuals. Did
not our Great Example set Himself to
teach the whole world by carefully train-
ing twelve individuals? It is as in-
dividuals that the Settle-
ment work amongst the
children is mostly done
here. About eight boys
and girls are put into
each class, and it is the
business of each teacher to
get into living, human
touch with each child, to
win its love and confi-
dence, and try to inspire
high ideals. The great
difficulty in this neighbor-
hood is that nearly all
the people are Jews, and
we can only retain our
hold on the children at
all by carefully re-training
from any direct Christian
teaching. Such teaching
would result in the re-
moval of the children
from the classes. But
the soil is splendid. These
descendants of the great
heroes of old show a
faithfulness to conscience
and obedience to parents
that are rare in Christian
children of the same class.
Five of my little Jew
boys came to see me yes-
terday, and not one of
the five would eat a sand-
wich—and they were not
pork sandwiches either.
They have their own rules
about the preparing of

meat, and the little fellows could be trusted not to disobey their parents' orders—though they like sandwiches as well as other boys. I wish you could have seen how eager they were to write on my typewriter, and each one went away with his own name and address pinned to his coat—a treasure, indeed, for was it not typed with his own hand. It is a great pleasure to tell them stories, they are so bright and interested. Surely, surely those bright, eager faces will never become heavy and stupid with drink. One little chap—Abraham, by name—told me he was head of a "gang." When I expressed disapproval, he looked astonished and explained that the object of the "gang" is the putting down of cigarette smoking.

There was a Christmas party last week for all the children who attend the Settlement House classes, and there were plenty of smiles to the square inch of child, I can tell you. There were more than 100 children, and they did have a splendid time! A first-class juggler was there to entertain them, they were treated to cake and ice-cream, and each happy child carried off an orange and a popcorn ball. I believe there is a party every month for the neighborhood children, as well as another for their parents, and kindness is never thrown away on anybody, though its result may not be seen instantly.

But, I must stop talking about Settlement work and go out to do some,—my little Jew "Game Club" will be waiting for me in the Settlement House across the street. What a royal welcome they would give me if I should take the typewriter with me—but then, alas for the poor machine!

Now, all this talk about the city work is not intended to make you think that life is more interesting here than in the country. Life is full of interest always if we are reaching out to get into living touch with others—it is that which makes the writing of this Quiet Hour a joy to me. Human nature is much the same everywhere, and friendliness, if genuine, is always appreciated. But the smiles and kindly words must not be all outside show. In dealing with our fellows, the same rule holds good as in dealing with God—the rule stated with such tremendous emphasis by St. Paul: "If I bestow all my goods to feed the poor. . . . but have not love, it profiteth me nothing."—(I Cor. xiii.: 3, R. V.)

You can get into real, human touch with old and young, with rich and poor in the country; and here in the city we can never hope to do more than that. Was it not for that privilege of touching men personally and individually, that the Son of God came to this earth of ours? He emptied Himself of His glory that He might have the joy of becoming one with us through the mystery of His Holy Incarnation. God stooped to take man's nature upon Him that He might draw humanity into the Godhead. And each of us can help a little. We, too, can reach out and touch this one and that with the hand of power, in the glad certainty that no cup of cold water offered for love's sake can fail to help in the great uplifting of our race.

"No life
Can be pure in its purpose and strong
in its strife,
And all life not be purer and stronger
thereby!"

HOPE.

A PROBLEM.

"Now, in order to subtract," explained a teacher to the class in mathematics, "things have to always be of the same denomination. For instance, we couldn't take three apples from four pears, nor six horses from nine dogs."

A hand went up in the back part of the room. "Teacher," shouted a small boy, "can't you take four quarts of milk from three cows?"—[The Argonaut.

A quack doctor, whose treatment had evidently led to the death of his patient, was examined sternly by the Coroner.

"What did you give the poor fellow?" asked the Coroner.

"Ipecacuanha, sir."

"You might just as well have given him the aurora borealis," said the Coroner.

"Well, sir, that's just what I was going to give him when he died."



"At Home."

"At Home" to-day, from 3 to 4.
Never such a crush before!
Lady This and Countess That,
Still they come—rat-tat-tat-tat!
"How d'ye do? A lovely day!
Another cup? Oh, can't you stay?"
Oh, I'm having such a game—
Go, my dears, and do the same.

The Mother's Psalm.

In the times of the persecution of the Covenanters even the children's lives were in peril. S. R. Crockett, in his book, "The Men of the Moss Hags," gives this account of the little ones who were saved by the "the mother's psalm":

Now, when the soldiers came near to the huddled cluster of bairns, that same little heart-broken bleating which I have heard the lambs make broke again from them. It made my heart bleed and the blood tingle in my palms. And this was King Charles Stuart making war! It had not been his father's way. But the soldiers, though some few were smiling a little as at an excellent play, were mostly black ashamed. Nevertheless, they took the bairns and made them kneel, for that was the order, and without mutiny they could not better it.

"Sodger-man, will ye let me tak' my wee brither ly the hand and -dee that way? I think he would thole it better!" said a little maid of eight, looking up. And the soldier let go a great oath and looked at Westerha', as though he could have slain him.

"Bonny wark," he cried, "deil burn me gin I listed for this!"

But the little lass had already taken her brother by the hand, "Bend doon, bonny Alec, my man, doon on your knees!" said she.

The boy glanced up at her. He had long, yellow hair. "Will it be sair?" he asked. "Think ye, Maggie? I houp it'll no be awfu' sair!"

"Na, Alec," his sister made answer, "it'll not be either lang or sair."

But the boy of ten, whose name was James Johnstone, neither bent nor knelt. "I hae dune nae wrang. I'll just dee

At this the heart within me gave way, and I roared out in my helpless pain a perfect "growl" of anger and grief. "Bonny Whigs ye aif," cried Westerha', "to dee without even a prayer. Put up a prayer this minute for yeshall all dee, every one of you."

And the boy, James Johnstone, made answer to him: "Sir, we cannot pray, for we be too young to pray."

"You are not too young to rebel, nor yet to die for it!" was the brute-beast's answer. Then with that the little girl held up a hand, as if she were answering a dominie in a class.

"An' if it please ye, sir," she said, "me and Alec can sing 'The Lord's my Shepherd,' Mither taught it us afor she gaed awa." And before anyone could stop her, she stood up like one that leads the singing in a kirk.

"Stand up, Alec, my we: mannie," she said.

Then all the bairns stood up. I declare it minded me of Bethlehem and the night when Herod's troopers rode to look for Mary's bonny Bairn. Then from the lips of babes and sucklings arose the quavering strains:

"The Lord's my Shepherd, I'll not want.
He makes me down to lie
In pastures green; He leadeth me
The quiet waters by."

As they sang I gripped out my pistols and began to sort and prime them, hardly knowing what I did. For I was resolved to make a break for it, and, at the least, to blow a hole in James Johnson, of Westerha', that would mar him for life before I suffered any more of it. But as they sang I saw trooper after trooper turn away his head, for being Scots' bairns, they had all learned that psalm. The ranks shook. Man after man fell out, and I saw the tears hopping down their cheeks. But it was Douglas of Morton, that stark persecutor, who first broke down.

"Curse it, Westerha'," he cried, "I canna thole this langer. I'll war na maif wi' bairns for a' the earldoms i' the North."

And at last even Westerha' turned his bridle rein and rode away from off the bonny holms of Shield hill, for the victory was to the bairns. I wonder what his thoughts were, for he, too, had



"At Home" To-day from 3 to 4.

this way," he said, and he stood up like one that straightens himself at drill. The Westerha' bid fire over the bairns' heads, which was cruel, cruel work, and only some of the soldiers did it. But even the few pieces that went off made a great noise in that lonely place. At the sound of the muskets some of the bairns fell forward on their faces, as if they had been really shot, some leapt in the air, but the most part knelt quietly and composedly. The little boy, Alec, whose sister had his hand clasped, in hers, made as if he would rise.

"Bide ye doon, Alec," she said, very quietly, "it's no oor turn yet!"

learned that psalm, at the knees of his mother. And as the troopers rode loosely up hill and down brae, broken and ashamed, the sound of these bairns' singing followed after them, and souging across the fells came the words:

"Yea, though I walk in Death's dark vale,
Yet will I fear no ill:
For Thou art with me; and Thy rod
And staff me comfort still."

Then Westerha' swore a great oath and put the spurs in his horse to get clear of the sweet singing.

Heads Up!

Don't kick and whine,
Just get in line
With the fellows who've grit and pluck;
Don't frown and scowl,
Look glum and growl,
Stop prating about ill-luck.

Lift up your head,
Don't seem half dead,
Stop wearing a wrinkled face;
Give smiling hope
Sufficient scope,
And joys will come apace.

Out on the man
Whose little span
Is full of grief and gloom!
Always dreary,
Never cheery,
From trundle bed to tomb.

Give me the chap
Who, whatever may hap,
Looks up and is cheerful still;
Who meets a brunt
With a smiling front,
And nerve, and vim, and will.

A Gentleman.

I knew him for a gentleman
By signs that never fall;
His coat was rough and rather worn,
His cheeks were thin and pale—
A lad who had his way to make,
With little time to play,
I knew him for a gentleman
By certain signs to-day.

He met his mother on the street;
Off came his little cap,
My door was shut; he waited there
Until I heard his rap.
He took the bundle from my hand,
And when I dropped my pen
He sprang to pick it up for me,
This gentleman of ten.

He does not push or crowd along;
His voice is gently pitched;
He does not fling his books about
As if he were bewitched.
He stands aside to let you pass;
He always shuts the door;
He runs on errands willingly,
To forge and mill and store.

He thinks of you before himself;
He serves you if he can;
For in whatever company,
The manners make the man.
At ten and forty 'tis the same;
The manner tells the tale,
And I discern the gentleman
By signs that never fail.

At the Table.

The years have sped since first I led
You to the table, dear,
And you sat over there alone
And I sat smiling here.

A year or two flew past, and you
No longer sat alone,
A little one was in your arms,
Your darling and my own.

And then another year or so,
And someone else was there;
And Willie sat near me, you know,
While Trottie claimed your care.

The years have sped since first I led
You to the table, dear,
And you looked queenly at the foot
And I felt kingly here.

To-day as I look down at you,
On either side I see
A row of hungry little ones
All gazing up at me.

We've added leaves, one after one,
And you are far away—
Aye, thrice as far, my dear as on
That happy, happy day.

But though we sit so far apart—
You there and I up here—
Two rows of hearts from my fond heart
Stretch down to you, my dear.

Thank God for every extra leaf
The table holds to-day,
And may we never know the grief
Of putting one away.



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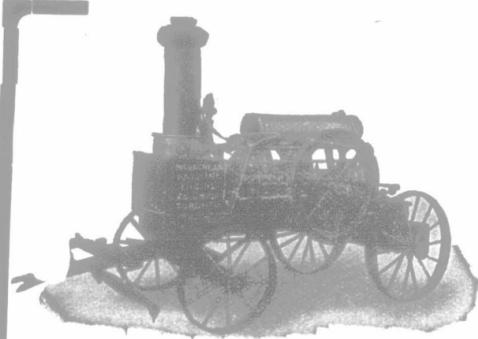
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"An Excellent Thing in Women."

I was just going to remark, when I had to stop last week, that never had the truth of King Lear's observation—"Her voice was ever soft, gentle, and low, an excellent thing in woman"—been so strongly impressed on me as when coming down on the train a few days ago. I had been given a "brand new," padded, crimson-covered copy of the Persian Poets as a Christmas gift, and had snuggled down early in the journey with the prospect of a cosy six hours' "read," and a good opportunity of quietly finding out the treasures of my new book.

It wasn't so very hard to let one's self be transported to the magic land of the Orient, and, presently, I found myself absorbed in Nizami's story of the loves of Laili and Majnun. Now, don't be shocked that a dame so austere, and ancient, and blue-nosed as Dame Durden should be bothering about a love-story. You know very well that you like to read one now and again yourself, if you will only confess it.

Well, to go on: I had just come to

"Her richly-flowing locks were black as night, And Laili, she was called—that heart's delight."

when a shrill, rasping voice from one of two women, who had just settled in a seat opposite, interjected: "You know I was goin' up to Mary Ann's fer New Year's, and I sez, etc., etc."

After that, and all mixed up with the rumble of the train, the alternation of poetry and refrain were, for a time, somewhat as follows:

"He gazed upon her cheek, and, as he gazed, Love's flaming taper more intensely blazed."

"—'jist full o' fat. Now, I never like much fat in my turkey dressin'."

"And ruby lips and teeth of pearls, And dark eyes flashing quick and bright, Like lightning on the brow of night,"

"—all bunged up with the measles, Johnnie was, and I sez,—"

"His bosom heaved with groans and sighs, Tears ever gushing from his eyes,"

"—fer my part, I never like to sleep on feather ticks."

... Now, this was getting unbearable. Whatever was that fellow crying about? And was it the fashion among love-ick Persians to weep? ... With difficulty I got free of the feather ticks, and found that

"Laili had, with her kindred been removed Among the Nigid Mountains,"

and that her lover in distraction was seeking for her. All went well for a while, and I was just beginning to wander, with Laili and her maids, into a beautiful grove of palms, where, it seemed, Majnun would surely find her, when that voice in high F, sharpened, broke in again,

"Now, gooseberries always make me sick at my stomach."

I gave up in despair. Now, I hadn't the slightest objection to Mrs. Somebody being averse to feather beds, or not liking fat, or being sickened by gooseberries; but these things didn't seem to blend with Persian Poetry somehow. I could only remember one worse experience of the kind. That time, a very richly-dressed dame, who seemed to consider herself one of the four-hundred, filled the

car for hours, with an account of a trip through Europe.

To gather a moral: Have we Canadian women naturally high, sharp, penetrating voices? I know a little Irish girl who has a voice, oh, so low and sweet—a veritable object lesson. She says that when she first came to Canada, she thought the Canadians spoke more loudly than necessary. Possibly we may not be able to distil the notes of the bulb into our tones, but may we not, at least, keep a harness on the volume of them, and see to it that we—well, avoid disturbing the community. Other people are not, as a rule, especially interested in us. Why, then, should we thrust our conversation and our personality upon them?

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

Sunlight on Women's Secrets.

Dear Dame Durden,—Are women capable of keeping a secret? Why, certainly! In my opinion that question is as superfluous as it would be to ask: "Are MEN capable of keeping a secret?" Some men are, but not all—by no means all. And, so it is with our sex. We all know "leaky" specimens of both sexes, though I grant that the women offenders are in a great majority. Then there are the women—chatterers, all of them—who turn every little incident into a subject of conversation. Everything is talked over to "hubby" when he comes in the house (and how often "hubby" chances to be one of your silent men, who says little or nothing in reply, but who enjoys the entertaining chat of his wife), and sometimes, when the unruly member is going in an extra lively manner, some little word will slip out that should not have been spoken, some little story, meant for my lady's sympathetic ear alone, is well begun before she remembers. With a flush, she remembers, and well for the peace of her conscience if she can be brave enough to say: "I am sure she did not mean me to tell even you," and let the story remain unfinished. You have met her, have you not, dear Dame? I have—right here! Then there is the grand, well-balanced woman, in whom it is safe to confide. My mother was one of them. All sorts of confidences came to her, and they were safer than if buried "forty fathoms deep." She could not betray, because she was so true. If one woman was capable of keeping a secret, why not forty? If forty, why not four thousand? And so on, ad infinitum.

Now, let others give of their own personal experience, as I have tried to do, and the subject will get the good airing it needs. SUNGLINT.

P. S.—Not Sunlight, dear, as you had me the last time I wrote, that would be a large proposition for a little "farthing dip," as I am. A glint of brightness is all I can claim. I wonder if you ever did anything so absurd as I have done this morning. I dropped my Saturday morning's work—in the midst thereof—to scribble the above to the Ingle Nook. "The Farmer's Advocate" came last night, and the one little note of the subject inspired me to hurry along my contribution. Hope you will think it—not so bad. SUNGLINT.

Do such absurd things? Of course I have, especially when the subject happened to be one of such importance. I think our proxy Dame Durden struck a fine topic that time, don't you? As one of the sex, I am willing to admit that, as a rule, we women do need a little drilling in bridling our tongues. D. D.

A professor of natural history, who was delivering a lecture to his class on the rhinoceros, noticed that the attention of the students was wandering. "Gentlemen," he said, sternly, "if you expect to realize the remarkably hideous nature of this beast you must keep your eyes fixed on me."

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One bottle of my lotion is guaranteed to cure the most severe case. Ingrowing Toe-nails, Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, permanently cured. Write at once for my assistance.

E. POWERS, D. S. C., Surgeon Chiroprapist
Office: 7 Syndicate Block
226 Portage Ave., WINNIPEG.



Flowering Plants in Winter.

Every winter, when the plants begin to droop or turn yellow, the cry comes up from some distracted flower lover: "What shall I do with my plants?" In the first place, this question is to be considered: Have your plants worn themselves out with blooming during the summer? If so, you can't expect them to keep going on as though nothing had happened through the winter. Just put them away in some cool, rather dark place, cut off the water supply until you are giving only enough to keep life dormant, and let the leaves fall off if they will. Your little favorites will then come out in the spring rested and fit for another season's work.

If, however, your plants should be in good condition for flowering during the winter, and yet are not doing well, a somewhat different proposition confronts you. In the first place, see to it that the air of the room in which they are flowering is pure, and kept somewhat moist by a little kettle of water on stove or radiator. Then be sure that shifting is not necessary. Turn the pots side-wise and tap against a table, at the same time holding the left hand over the surface of the soil in order to keep it from tumbling out. Now, incline the pot gently downward, and the soil should turn out in a ball without disturbing the plant. If the roots are crowding out all around the edge, set the ball into a larger pot, with, of course, some drainage material in the bottom of it, and fill all around with fresh soil. Plants should always be shifted into pots just a size or two larger.

The general rule for watering flowering plants in winter is to water only when they are dry. This may usually be found out by examining the soil on top, and

tapping the side of the pot with something hard. If a ringing sound is given out, it may be taken for granted that water is needed. A thorough soaking should be given every time the plants are watered, but water should never be permitted to stand in the saucers.

Fertilizers should be applied very carefully, and only while the plants are growing actively. When the buds have well formed, give no more. Three kinds are good: (1) Prepared fertilizers, which may be bought, with directions, from any florist; (2) liquid ammonia, applied at the rate of 5 or 6 drops to a cup of water, with a slight increase afterward; (3) weak liquid manure. None of these need be applied more than once in two weeks.

Regarding pests, spray freely with water for the little red spider that appears in small rusty specks under the leaves; spray with sulpho-tobacco soap solution, or dust lightly with tobacco dust for aphid, or green plant lice; and wash well with soapy water for scale. Mealy-bug also succumbs to vigorous syringing with soapy water, fir-tree-oil soap, or whale-oil soap preferred.

Nearly all flowering plants enjoy a frequent washing of the leaves to take off the dust, hairy-leaved plants being the only ones that seem to resent this treatment.

INFORMATION WANTED RE TEA ROSES.

I should very much like to hear from any of our readers who have grown tea roses successfully. Should be especially glad to know just how far north they will do well in Canada, and what treatment they require in the colder latitudes. Address "FLORIST," "The Farmer's Advocate" office, Winnipeg, Man.

ABOUT THE HOUSE.

Aunt Patsy's Apple Pie Recipe.

"I don't believe in that puffy, shiny pie-crust that all comes off in flakes like a boiled fish, except for grand occasions, like company 'n' sich," said Aunt Patsy, "though," with conscious pride, "I kin make it, ye know. It isn't good for the stomach fer ord'nary use. Now, what I usually like, Tottie, 's a good, light, sensible country sort o' paste, with no extra frills to it, 'n' no danger o' bad dreams ner doctor bills on the heels of it. I'll show ye how to make that kind, if ye like, 'n' then ye kin learn the other kind afterward.

"Now, s'pose it's an apple pie we're goin' to make: you git the apples ready, Tottie, 'n' I'll make the pastry. Don't slice 'em all up into shavin's. Just peel 'n' quarter 'em nice, 'n' cut each quarter into bits, not too fine. . . . Now, then, here's the way I do the crust":

Going to the baking-cabinet, Aunt Patsy began to set things out in her usual businesslike manner: sugar, butter, nutmeg, baking-powder, etc.

"First, I git everything ready," she remarked. "I never could bear to go chasin' round fer every blessed thing I need, like Sara Ann Potter. . . . Now," taking up the sifter, "seein' there's jist you 'n' Tom to bake fer, we'll jist make one pie. First, put six good heapin' tablespoonfuls o' flour in the sifter, with a good half teaspoonful o' bakin' powder, 'n' a pin h o' salt if the butter is very fresh. Run all through the sifter into the mixin' bowl—this is a good one ye've got, not too deep, 'n' nice 'n' round in the bottom. Next put in two heapin' tablespoonfuls o' butter—three, if ye want it real rich—'n' mix the whole thing up until it is about like bread crumbs, not too fine. Don't stick yer whole hands right down in the flour, Tottie. It's a mussy way o' doin' things. Besides, yer hands is hot, 'n' yer flour needs to be kept as cool as

possible. Jist put yer fingers in, 'n' rub the butter 'n' flour up nice with the tips o' them.

"When that's done, take yer mixin' knife—always a knife, my dear, not a spoon, ner worse, yer hand, like Sara Ann Potter does, 'n' sich a mess!—'n' take yer cup o' cold water in yer other hand. Start addin' the water, little by little, mixin' it in all the time with yer knife, 'n' jist keep pourin' in until the whole 's in a nice soft dough that 'll turn out like the biscuits, leavin' yer bowl clean.

"Divide yer dough in two, 'n' roll out first the bottom fer the pie on the board, without any more mixin' er kneadin', Tottie, mind ye that. Put it on yer greased pie-pan, 'n' trim round with a sharp knife. Now, put in some of yer chopped apples; about half a cup o' sugar, er less, if ye don't like it so sweet; a few scrapes o' nutmeg, er a bit o' lemon peel; 'n' the rest of yer apples on top. Last of all, put yer top crust on, trim around the edge 'n' notch it to look nice. Brush all over the top with milk to make it brown, 'n' bake. Hev' yer oven quick at first, 'n' let it go down a little later.

"Now, then, yer pie 's all ready, 'n' see if Tom 'll not like it! Do yer mixin' always jist as fast as ye can, 'n', Tottie, mark my words, as long 'as ye live never let me ketch ye kneadin' yer pie paste again!"

Recipes.

Layer Cake.—1 cup sugar, ½ cup butter, ½ cup sweet milk, whites of 3 eggs, 1½ cups of first-class flour, 2 teaspooons baking powder. Add the well-beaten whites last of all, and use the yolks for a custard filling.

Raspberry Cake.—1 cup sugar, ½ cup butter, ½ cup sour milk, 1 cup canned raspberries, 2 eggs (beaten), 1 teaspoon soda, enough of some good flour to make a stiff batter.

THE Liver & Stomach

cause more human misery than any other Organs in the Human Body.

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

KEEPS THEM IN ORDER.

Take it Daily after Meals.

Price 60 cents per bottle.

STEVENS FIRE ARMS

Accuracy is not more chance any more than the high scores of a crack shot. The accuracy of the Stevens barrel is the result of best material, best workmanship and careful testing at every point.

Our Catalogue of Firearms will interest you. 140 pages, describing different styles, how to select a rifle, how to care for a rifle, talks on ammunition, and much other valuable information. Send 4 cents in stamps to cover postage, and we will send it free. If your dealer cannot supply you, write to us.

J. Stevens Arms & Tool Co.
815 High Street
Chicopee Falls, Mass., U. S. A.

We breed Double Standard

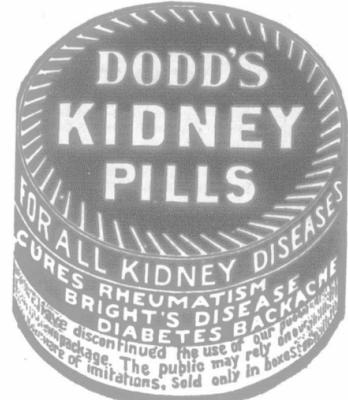
POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE.

These are pure Hereford cattle, registered in the American and Canadian Hereford Herdbooks, and also in the Polled Hereford Record. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Write for further information to

MOSSOM BOYD CO.
Bobcaygeon, Ontario.

PENMANSHIP Book-keeping, Short-hand, Typewriting, Telegraphy, and all business subjects thoroughly taught. Write for particulars. Catalogues free. Address WINNIPEG BUSINESS COLLEGE, cor. Portage Ave. and Fort St., WINNIPEG.

Whip the colt for being scared, and it will not be long before you have a kicking horse that cannot be cured.



EE  EE

Steedman's

SOOTHING Powders

Relieve **FEVERISH HEAT.**
Prevent **FITS, CONVULSIONS, etc.**
Preserve a healthy state of the constitution
during the period of

TEETHING.

Please observe the EE in **STEEDMAN.**

EE **WALWORTH,
SURREY,
ENGLAND.** EE

**WANTS &
FOR SALE**

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

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

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

FOR SALE.—Team of dapple gray horses, standing 16 hands high, six years old and in fine condition. Drive single or double and travel in about three minutes. Gilbert Russell, Lowe Farm, Man.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WANTED.—Farm on shares, Edmonton or Red Deer district. Two men, horses, implements. J. S. McKossock, Massie, Gray Co., Ontario.

WANTED.—Two good grade Holstein or Jersey grade cows. Also one pure bred heifer. Thos. Denham, Moosomin, Sask.

FARM WANTED.

Will pay fair price for medium-size farm, not particular about location, only it must be in good agricultural section, soil must be good and title perfect. Will pay cash for large or small place if it suits me. Give description and lowest price; I want the best I can get for my money. Address:

P.O. Box 980, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

WANTED! SEED GRAIN

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

JOHN G. PURVIS, Box 98, WINNIPEG, MAN.

HEALTH IN THE HOME.

By a Trained Nurse

Cooking for the Sick.

The question of varying the diet in the sick-room is often a troublesome one. Patients grow very tired of milk, and it is a good thing, when possible, to occasionally replace it with some other digestible fluid, obtaining first the physician's permission to do so. The following recipes are taken from "A Text-book of Nursing," by Clara S. Weeks, an excellent work much used in hospitals.

Beef Tea with Oatmeal.—Mix a tablespoonful of well-cooked oatmeal with two of boiling water; add a cupful of strong beef tea, and bring to the boiling point; salt and pepper to taste, and serve with toast or crackers. Rice may be used in place of oatmeal.

White Celery Soup.—To half a pint of strong beef tea add an equal quantity of boiled milk, slightly and evenly thickened with flour; flavor with celery seeds or pieces of celery, which are to be strained out before serving; salt to taste.

Mutton Broth.—Cut up fine two pounds of lean mutton, without fat or skin; add a tablespoonful of barley, a quart of cold water, and a teaspoonful of salt. Let it boil slowly for two hours. If rice is used in place of barley, it will not need to be put in until half an hour before the broth is done.

Oyster Broth.—Cut into small pieces a pint of oysters; put them into half a pint of cold water, and let them simmer gently for ten minutes over a slow fire. Skim; strain; add salt and pepper.

Rice Soup.—Take half a pint of chicken stock and two tablepoons of rice. Let them simmer together for two hours, then strain, and add half a pint of boiling cream, and salt to taste. Boil up one, and serve hot.

Flour Emel.—Mix a tablespoonful of flour with milk enough to make a smooth paste, and stir it into a quart of boiling milk. Boil for half an hour, being careful not to let it burn. Salt, and strain. This is good in cases of diarrhoea.

Boiled-flour Gruel.—Moisten a pint of flour with a couple of ounces of cold water; make it into a ball, and tie it up tightly in a strong cloth; slightly dampen the cloth, sprinkle it with flour, and boil it hard for ten hours. Then take off the cloth, and let the ball dry in a slow oven for ten hours more. Grate two teaspoonfuls of flour from the dry ball, mix it with cold water to a smooth paste, and stir it into half a pint of boiling milk. Simmer about three minutes, and sweeten. This is considered especially good for children while teething.

Arrowroot.—Mix a teaspoonful of Bermuda arrowroot with four of cold milk. Stir it slowly into half a pint of boiling milk, and let it simmer for five minutes. It must be stirred all the time to prevent lumps, and keep it from burning. Add half a teaspoonful of sugar, a pinch of salt, and one of cinnamon, is desired. In place of the cinnamon, half a teaspoonful of brandy may be used, or a dozen large raisins may be boiled in the milk. If the raisins are preferred, they should be stoned, and the sugar may be omitted.

Treacle Pudding.—Bring a cupful of milk to the boiling point, and stir into it a tablespoonful of molasses. Let it boil up well; strain, and serve.

Sago Milk.—Wash a tablespoonful of pearl sago, and soak it over night in four of cold water. Put it in a double kettle, with a quart of milk, and boil until the sago is nearly dissolved. Sweeten to taste, and serve either hot or cold.

Milk and Albumin.—Put into a clean quart bottle a pint of milk, the whites of two eggs, and a small pinch of salt; cork, and shake hard for five minutes.

Wine Whey.—Heat half a pint of milk to the boiling point, and pour into it a wineglass of sherry. Stir once around the edge, and as soon as the curd separates, remove from the fire, and strain. Sweeten, if desired. The whey can be similarly separated by lemon juice, vinegar, or rennet. With rennet whey, use salt instead of sugar.

Egg Water.—Stir the whites of two eggs into half a pint of ice water without beating. Add enough salt or sugar to make it palatable. Good for teething children with diarrhoea.

Egg Broth.—Beat together one egg and half a teaspoonful of sugar until very light, and pour on a pint of boiling water, stirring well to keep it from curdling. Add salt, and serve hot.

Lemonade with Egg.—Beat one egg with two tablespoonfuls of sugar until very light; then stir in three tablespoonfuls of cold water and the juice of a small lemon. Fill the glass with pounded ice, and drink through a straw.

Barley Water.—Wash thoroughly two ounces of pearl barley in cold water. Add two quarts of boiling water, and boil till reduced to one quart—or about two hours—stirring frequently. Strain, add the juice of a lemon, and sweeten. For infants, omit the lemon.

Toast Water.—Toast three slices of stale bread to a very dark brown, but do not burn. Put into a pitcher and pour over them a quart of boiling water. Cover closely, and let it stand on ice until cold. Strain. Good for nausea from diarrhoea. A little wine and sugar may be added, if desired.

Apple Water.—Slice into a pitcher half a dozen juicy sour apples. Add a tablespoonful of sugar, and pour over them a quart of boiling water. Cover closely, until cold, then strain. Slightly laxative.

Flaxseed Lemonade.—Into a pint of hot water put two tablespoonfuls of sugar and three of whole flaxseed. Steep for an hour, then strain; add the juice of a lemon, and set on ice until required.

A. G. OWEN.

Hobbies for Health.

The best thing in the world for nerves is sleep; the next, proper food; the third, proper dress. But as good as any one of these is a hobby.

How often does one hear the expression: "Oh, that is So-and-So's hobby." spoken rather disparagingly? It is the tendency of the average mind to regard a person who has a pronounced enthusiasm as a species of harmless lunatic, rather to be pitied. The truth of the matter is that anyone who has any especial fad is greatly to be envied, as it probably provides more interest and amusement for its possessor than anything else. Any decided interest in life, whether it is dignified by the name of an occupation or is simply an enthusiasm, or even mentioned slightly as a fad, is eminently desirable.

"I have never seen a genuine collector that is not happy when he is allowed by circumstances to gratify his tastes," remarked a student of human nature, "and a bent in that direction should always be encouraged. It is a curious phase of our humanity that we will work diligently to make provision for our material needs when we are old, and quite neglect to store up mental resources that will interest and amuse us until we are called hence."

Hobbies help one to forget sorrow, and give us pleasure in the present. They are among the best things in life—promoters of health, peace, and happiness.

MORE CLEANLY.

In popular parlance, the new maid "caught on" readily enough to most of the suggestions and directions given her, but a request for a finger-bowl invariably brought a look of surprised remonstrance to her face, which at last so exasperated her mistress that she cried out:

"Why, Rosa! didn't the lady you lived with before ever use finger-bowls?"

"No'm!" was the meek reply; "her company mostly washed their hands before they came!"

I received the above-mentioned safe, with many thanks, as I like it very much.

MISS ELSIE DIGBY.
Hobart, Jan. 3, 1906.

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.

ALBERTA Quality White Rocks won 3 firsts, 2 seconds and 1 third on 6 entries at Edmonton, February, 1905. Three grand breeding pens this spring's egg trade. Can give exceptional value in yearling hens, young breeding or exhibition stock, or eggs. Give me a trial order. Satisfaction guaranteed. Geo. W. Scott, Innisfail, Alta.

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

COCKERELS for Sale—White and Barred Rocks, M. R. Fishel and E. B. Thompson's strain. Also a few good hens. J. A. Stovel, box 5, Edmonton, Alta.

DR. O'BRIEN, Dominion City, breeder of Buff Orpingtons. My birds took: 1st cockerel, 1st pullet, Winnipeg; 1st and 2nd cockerel, 1st and 3rd pullet, 3rd cock, Brandon; all prizes at local fairs. 25 good cockerels for sale at \$2 each. Eggs in season at \$2 a setting.

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

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



We breed from **high-record layers** only, selected by trap nests and from none but **high-scoring males**. Send in your order at once, as we can spare only 10 settings from each of our best pens. Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, Silver-spangled Hamburgs. A few good cockerels to spare.

THOMAS BROS., Crossfield, Alberta.

\$12.80 For 200 Egg INCUBATOR

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

GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SHORTHORNS of the fashionable families. John Keeney, Swan River, Man.—(C.N.R.), 4 miles from town.

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

W. S. LISTER, Middle Church (Nr. Winni-horn), Man. Marchmont Herd Scotch Shorthorns. Bulls all ages from imported stock. Telephone 1004R.

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

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Report of the Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of Shareholders, Tuesday, 9th January, 1906.

The thirty-ninth annual meeting of the Shareholders of the Canadian Bank of Commerce was held in the banking-house on Tuesday, January 9th, 1906, at 12 o'clock.

Among those present were: H. P. Dwight, David Smith, N. Silverthorn, Summerville; William Cook, Carrville; F. J. D. Smith, Newtonbrook; Mrs. F. J. D. Smith, Newtonbrook; John L. Blaikie, Robert M. Dennistoun, Peterboro'; John A. Bruce, Hamilton; F. C. Bruce, Hamilton; Miss Robinson, Hamilton; W. H. Lugsdip, Blenheim; Robert Gill, Ottawa; H. B. Walker, New York; James Crathern, Montreal; G. A. Holland, Orangeville; W. T. Boyd; W. W. Tamblin, Bowmanville; E. W. Cox, H. L. Watt, H. C. Cox; R. C. Macpherson, Paris; Henry Beatty, John Pugsley; J. McE. Murray, Dresden; R. Harmer; R. S. Williams, Goderich; John Catto, Wm. Spry; F. C. G. Minty, Waterloo; W. H. Lockhart Gordon, Hon. Mr. Justice MacLaren, John A. Morton, A. V. De Laporte, G. G. S. Lindsey, E. R. Wood; N. F. Ferris, Nanton; G. M. Wedd, Walkerton; John Hoskin, K. C., LL. D., R. C. Carlyle, George Murray, J. O. Thorn, W. A. Murray; A. Kingman, Montreal; T. L. Rogers, Parkhill; Dr. J. H. Carrigue, Richard Brown, James Hedley, F. Nicholls, S. Nordheimer, Hon. George A. Cox, John Mackay, J. S. McMaster, Hon. L. Melvin Jones, Hon. S. H. Blake, K. C., S. J. Moore; Matthew Leggat, Hamilton; R. Kilgour, C. D. Massey, R. Cassels, A. D. Clarke, Wm. Davies, Wm. Garside, Wm. Ross, Charles Bonnick; George F. Hedges, Cherrywood; Cawthra Mulock, A. F. Rutter; John Aird, Winnipeg; Mrs. E. J. Gripton, St. Catharines; C. M. Gripton, St. Catharines; W. Murray Alexander, Thomas Walmsley, R. Wickens, Edward Cronyn, E. H. Bickford, G. F. Little, A. W. Anglin, George A. Case, J. R. Shaw; A. W. Roberts, Port Arthur; A. D. McLean, Sarnia; W. Manson, S. R. Wickett, G. A. Morrow, Walter Cassels, K. C., L. J. Cosgrave, George J. Foy, Frederick Wyld; D. Hughes Charles, Peterboro'; Dickson Patterson, Major Deuer, R. Mulholland, Rev. Dr. Griffin; A. G. Verchere, Warton; H. G. Nicholls, Frank Darling, and G. M. Wedd.

The President, Hon. Geo. A. Cox, having taken the chair, Mr. F. G. Jemmett was appointed to act as Secretary, and Messrs. E. Cronyn and W. Murray Alexander were appointed scrutineers.

The President called upon the Secretary to read the Annual Report of the Directors, as follows:

REPORT.

The Directors beg to present to the Shareholders the thirty-ninth Annual Report, covering the year ending November 30th, 1905, together with the usual Statement of Assets and Liabilities:

The balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account last year was	\$ 28,723 39
Net profits for the year ending November 30th, after providing for all bad and doubtful debts, amounted to	1,376,167 63
Premium on new stock	564,996 00
	<u>\$1,969,890 02</u>
Which has been appropriated as follows:	
Dividends Nos. 76 and 77, at seven per cent. per annum	\$ 666,784 27
Written off bank premises	219,233 99
Transferred to Pension Fund (annual contribution)	25,000 00
Transferred to Rest Account	1,000,000 00
Balance carried forward	58,871 76
	<u>\$1,969,890 02</u>

As is usual, the entire assets of the bank have been carefully revalued, and all bad and doubtful debts amply provided for.

In accordance with the decision adopted by you at the beginning of the year, \$1,300,000 of new stock has been issued, and the paid-up capital of the bank now stands at \$10,000,000.

Your Directors are pleased to be able to report that the earnings for the year have been the most satisfactory in the history of the bank, amounting to \$1,376,167.63. Adding to this the sum of \$564,996, being the premium on the new stock issued during the year, we have been able, after providing for the usual dividend and for the contribution to the Pension Fund, to write \$219,233.99 off Bank Premises, and to add \$1,000,000 to the Rest.

During the year the bank has opened new branches as follows: In British Columbia—at Penticton, Princeton and South Vancouver; in Alberta—at Claresholm, High River, Lethbridge, Macleod, Pincher Creek, Vegreville and Vermilion; in Saskatchewan—at Kinistino, Melfort, North Battleford, Saskatoon and Yellowgrass; in Manitoba—at Brandon and at Louise Bridge, Winnipeg; in Ontario—at Cobalt and Port Arthur. Since the close of the bank's year branches have been opened at Fort Rouge (Winnipeg), at Parry Sound, and on Bank Street, Ottawa. Arrangements have been made for opening almost immediately two additional branches in Toronto—one on Yonge St., almost immediately north of Queen St., and the other in Parkdale.

As you are aware, the provisions of the Bank Act formerly required that the number of a bank's directors should not be less than five, and not more than ten. By an amendment passed in the last session of Parliament, the limit set to the maximum number has been removed, and you are now free to appoint any number of directors, not less than five, which may seem to you advisable. In view of the increase in the volume of the bank's business, of the wide extent over which it is now spread, and of the diversity of interests with which we are called upon to deal, your Directors feel that some increase in their number is desirable, and an amendment to the by-laws will be submitted for your approval, fixing the number at twelve.

The various branches, agencies and departments of the bank have been inspected during the year.

The Directors have again pleasure in recording their appreciation of the efficiency and zeal with which the officers of the bank have performed their respective duties.

GEO. A. COX,
President.

Toronto, January 9th, 1906.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

30TH NOVEMBER, 1905.

Notes of the bank in circulation	\$ 8,738,670 68
Deposits not bearing interest	\$19,425,688 84
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date	54,947,802 12
	<u>74,373,490 96</u>
Balances due to other banks in Canada	128,832 92
Balances due to other banks in foreign countries	225,477 32
Dividends unpaid	429 37
Dividend No. 77, payable 1st December	349,824 01
Capital paid up	\$10,000,000 00
Rest	4,500,000 00
Balance of profit and loss account carried forward	58,871 76
	<u>14,558,871 76</u>
	<u>\$98,375,597 62</u>

Assets.	
Coin and bullion	\$ 3,391,576 89
Dominion notes	4,877,539 75
	<u>\$ 8,269,116 64</u>
Deposit with Dominion Government for security of note circulation	400,000 00
Notes of and cheques on other banks	3,496,517 07
Balances due by other banks in Canada	29,555 86
Balances due by agents in Great Britain	2,485,681 31
Balances due by agents of the bank and other banks in foreign countries	1,042,220 85
Government bonds, municipal and other securities	5,711,102 77
Call and short loans	11,252,325 67
	<u>\$32,686,520 37</u>
Other current loans and discounts	64,303,041 40
Overdue debts (loss fully provided for)	101,327 86
Real estate (other than bank premises)	71,023 66
Mortgages	51,378 41
Bank premises	1,000,000 00
Other assets	162,305 92
	<u>\$98,375,597 62</u>

B. E. WALKER, General Manager.

In moving the adoption of the report, the President said:

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The statements which have been laid before you will, I have no doubt, be regarded as more than usually satisfactory. A year ago we feared that we might not have a continuance of such handsome profits, but this year they are larger than ever, namely, \$1,376,167. These earnings relatively to the average paid-up capital during the year are at the rate of a trifle over 14 per cent. We must point out to the Shareholders that the year's transactions have been exceptionally profitable and may not be easily repeated.

During the year, in accordance with the resolution referred to in the Directors' Report, new stock amounting to \$1,300,000 was issued. It is now clear that it was wise not to delay its issue, as the activity in business, and especially the movement of the crops in the Northwest, made both the capital thus acquired and the circulation thus authorized very useful and profitable.

We are spending more money on bank premises than ever before. As we said a year ago, we believe that in times of unusual prosperity we should do all that we reasonably can to provide the bank with handsome and permanent establishments; such a course not only aids very much in building up our business, but as one of the great fixed charges in banking is rent, a policy tending towards the ownership of as many as possible of our branch buildings must in the long run add greatly to our net earnings. The large sum thus expended and written off has not prevented us from adding to the premium on new stock, amounting to \$564,996, a sufficient sum to make an increase to the Rest account of \$1,000,000, thus bringing the total of the Rest up to \$4,500,000.

Our deposits show an increase of only about \$4,000,000. The actual increase in ordinary deposits is, however, much greater, as at the close of the previous year we held a considerable amount of trust money awaiting early disbursement. Our loans are much larger relatively than last year, the widespread business activity throughout Canada, and especially the unusually large crop movement in the Northwest, being a sufficient cause.

By the purchase of the Bank of British Columbia in 1900, we acquired premises in London at 60 Lombard Street. We need not say that the situation is most excellent, but the amalgamated business of the two banks, together with the great growth of the last few years, have made the premises most uncomfortably small for our purposes. The premises situated alongside the Mansion House, and occupied for so long a period by the ancient banking house of Smith, Payne & Smiths, lately amalgamated with the Union of London and Smiths Bank, are about to be rebuilt, and this bank has secured that part of the site which will be known as No. 2 Lombard Street, No. 1 being occupied by

a branch of the Union of London and Smiths Bank. In our opinion, the situation could not possibly be better, and we are very glad that we shall be able to find a permanent home in such a prominent situation, although we cannot expect to enter upon our tenancy for about two years.

The General Manager then spoke as follows:

GENERAL MANAGER'S ADDRESS.

In reviewing the business situation a year ago we found it a much more difficult task than usual because of the very varying state of many of the factors which influence our progress. We began the year 1904 expecting some curtailment of a prosperity which had perhaps lasted too long without a check. But although the results from the forest, from agriculture, pasturage and fishing, were all less than we had hoped, the end of the year found us prosperous and more confident than ever. Beyond a doubt, however, we were spending money in all matters, public and private, on an unexampled scale for this usually prudent and economical country, and nothing but large results from industry for the past year would have justified our course. Throughout the year of 1905, however, there has been no moment of national doubt, and nature seems to have furthered almost every effort we have made. This has clearly produced an optimism which is fraught with great danger, and it is to be hoped that everywhere in Canada the many who did not hesitate to incur debt because they believed in the future, will, now that partial fruition of their hopes has come, hasten to get out of debt before they consider what new expenditure the still further removed future will justify. In saying this I need not apologize for repeating what has already been said elsewhere; indeed, it can hardly be said too often.

It may be well before dealing with details, to consider the main facts which seem to influence our immediate future. So far as our interests are in common with those of the rest of the world, the end of the Russo-Japanese war seems the most important event of the year. The cost of money in the markets of Europe, owing to recent wars, has been abnormally high for many years. If, after the final loans caused by this last war are placed, we are to have a long period of peace, then the value of money in Europe should gradually decline, and this would have a most favorable effect, not only in the ease with which money could be got for Canadian enterprises, but in the cost of the fixed charges upon the enterprises arising from such borrowings. Of course the present terribly disordered state of Russia must pass away before Paris and other continental money markets are restored to a normal condition. But in any event, unless China intends to resent her bad treatment by the western nations, it seems as if we may reasonably expect peace and great industrial development in that part of Asia which looks across the ocean to our own Provinces and to those States in the American Union which have their shores on the Pacific Ocean. If so, we are reasonably certain that this bank will share largely in the trade which must come to both Canada and the United States. While the purchasing power of each individual of these Japanese and Chinese peoples may be very small—and that part of it which represents what is called foreign trade is certainly very trifling—still the aggregate, owing to the vast population, will be very large as soon as they are well enough off to buy such staples as wheat, flour, timber, railroad supplies, etc., in any proportion to their desire to obtain these commodities.

Another great factor in the gradual restoration of the money markets to a normal condition is the rapidly increasing new gold supply. The addition in each year to the world's store of precious metals of about \$350,000,000 worth of gold, and about \$100,000,000 worth, at present market prices, of silver, is large enough not only to steady the money markets in the course of time, but also to give great impetus to the efforts being made in some countries to escape from a mere paper basis, and in others which are on a silver basis, to advance to a gold basis. We have entirely recovered from the decline in the volume of production caused by the South African war; indeed the output of \$350,000,000 for 1904 means an increase in the annual

production of \$150,000,000 in nine years. So that we may soon be able to say that the world has doubled its annual new supply of gold in twelve or fifteen years.

Other important facts, but of more local and direct concern to Canada, are our good crops, the enlarged scale of our railroad building, the satisfactory inflow of immigration, the development of steel and iron making, and the tremendously enhanced interest shown regarding Canada in both Great Britain and the United States, particularly exemplified by acute discussions of tariff preference and reciprocity.

It is hardly necessary to enter as fully into the details of our foreign trade as we did a year ago. The fiscal year covered by the Dominion Government reports ended 30th June, 1905, and the effect of the harvest of 1905 on our exports is therefore not yet evident. We again show a serious loss in exports, the total falling to \$203,316,000, about \$10,000,000 less than in 1904, and \$22,500,000 less than the high-water mark of 1903. The loss is practically all in agricultural products, other increases and decreases about offsetting each other. Doubtless in the first half of the present fiscal year the loss will have been made up. The more serious aspect of our foreign trade is on the import side. We had \$10,000,000 less to pay with by way of exchanging commodities, and yet we bought \$7,500,000 more than for the previous year, widening the unfavorable balance between exports and imports to \$63,500,000. From 1895 to 1901, inclusive, but deducting the small contra balance of 1899, the excess of exports over imports was \$51,000,000. This has been followed by an excess of imports over exports from 1902 to 1905, inclusive, but practically for only three years, of \$125,000,000. As we said a year ago, we are spending money in public and private improvements, looking to the future for a return, but do not let us overlook the fact that we are putting a heavy mortgage on the future. It is well to notice that we imported a little less from Great Britain in the year under review than in the previous year, while our imports from the United States were nearly \$11,000,000 greater. Of our imports, iron and steel in all forms, including rails, account for nearly \$40,000,000. This gives a concrete illustration of what it would be worth to Canada to make these articles entirely, or as nearly as possible, in our own country.

The Clearing House returns help us to understand the growth of the internal trade of Canada. In 1904 the total of the operations of eleven clearing houses was \$2,735,744,235. For 1905 the total is \$3,336,602,170.

THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

In view of the rather unhappy conditions we had to report last year regarding the Maritime Provinces, it is pleasant to have to deal with a much improved state of affairs this year. The Provinces experienced another unusually severe winter, and this had a somewhat adverse effect on business. For instance, it increased the cost and lessened the cut of lumber. The cut, it will be remembered, was being in any event intentionally reduced because of a sharp fall in the price of deals. The usual result of this curtailment of product has happily been obtained, and returns for all lumber products are again high, while the prices offered for the next season's cut of spruce deals are almost a record, and the demand for freight space at St. John, N. B., has very greatly increased rates. For fish, prices have been paid which have not been reached before, and results in some kinds of fishing are quite satisfactory. There are, however, details in this important industry which are worth our attention. While the bank and the bay fishing have been equal to the average of the last three seasons, with better prices, the shore fishing, except in lobsters, is nearly ruined by the so-called dog-fish, the predatory incursions of which have almost ruined for the time being the valuable mackerel and herring fisheries. The loss incurred in money is very large indeed, and it is certainly to be hoped that the experiments of the Government, looking to the material decrease of the numbers of dog-fish, may be successful.

The enforcement of the Newfoundland Bait Act, as it applies to United States fishing vessels, is helping the fishermen of

the Maritime Provinces as well as of Newfoundland, and the importance of the matter to us makes it an additional cause for regret that Newfoundland is not in the Confederation. Is it not time for Canada to reconsider the *modus vivendi* arrived at after the rejection by the United States Senate, in 1888, of the Chamberlain-Bayard Treaty? Why should we give United States fishing vessels the very privileges which enable them to undersell us in their markets? We realize that this is a matter which must be viewed broadly if any breadth of view is shown by our neighbors, but we have as yet seen little evidence of that. Canada and Newfoundland together own magnificent fishing areas, large enough to influence greatly the fish markets of the world. As the various countries of the world increase in wealth and purchasing power, the demand for fish, cured in one form or another, must steadily increase. The prosperity of our Atlantic and Pacific Provinces depends virtually on the permanence and increased volume of our fisheries. Why should we hesitate to take every step necessary to protect and develop such a national asset? Indeed, it is most pleasant to see that the Department of Marine and Fisheries, under the late Minister, has been exhibiting considerable energy in this direction.

The yield of apples was only about 60 per cent. of a normal crop, but prices are high. In hay, from the lack of which last year great loss arose, there was at least a normal, and, in some parts, a very large crop. Produce of almost all kinds has brought good prices, and while there are a few localities where progress has not been made, the general results are excellent. The completion of the Halifax & South-Western Railway should do much for some parts of Nova Scotia. We are able once more to report that the various branches of manufacturing in these Provinces have been, as a rule, very profitable, and that in many cases the yearly output has again been the largest known. In some very important industries the orders in hand are particularly large, and the quantity of coal mined has somewhat increased. Perhaps the most gratifying and important industrial fact is the further improvement in the conditions surrounding the manufacture of iron and steel, and particularly the beginning of the manufacture of rails, the excellent quality of which seems to have been demonstrated at once.

ONTARIO.

To the people of Ontario, as a whole, the year has been one of very general prosperity. The industries of the Province, whether on the farm or in the town, the geographical situation, and the conditions of soil and climate, are all so varied that we can hardly have years in which there are no localities which differ in prosperity from the general average. What is clear, however, is that, while we have not had a year so good for the farmers as 1903, we have had a very much better year than 1904. Crops of wheat, oats, barley and other grains have varied more than usual in yield in different parts of the Province, and in some grains prices have not been as good as last year, but the total result is satisfactory. These crops, except to the extent that they affect the value of cattle fed for the market, are no longer of prime importance. The crop of hay has been heavy in some parts, not so in others, but a good crop as a whole, while pasturage has been abundant almost everywhere. Roots, as a whole, have been unsatisfactory, but this does not apply to sugar beets, which are being grown more extensively each year in several parts of Ontario. Fruit crops have been variable, but shipments of apples from Montreal are larger than in any year except 1903. The total for 1905 from that port is 539,000 barrels, against 318,000 for 1904, and 732,000 for 1903. When we turn to the great farming interest, that of the dairy, the figures become very interesting. Taking, as we should, the results from cheese and butter together, the figures for the past year are about the largest in the history of shipments from Montreal. The quantity of cheese shipped is about 10 per cent. less than in 1904, and not appreciably more than in 1902, 1902 and 1904, but the average prices are so high that 1905 realizes the highest money value, except 1904, when the quantity and average price were the highest ever known. It is in the more lately established export of butter that pronounced gain has been

made. The total shipments were 573,449 packages, valued at \$7,400,000. The price is better than last year, but not as good as for several years previous to 1904. The only year which surpasses 1905 in results is 1902, when a somewhat smaller quantity brought a larger sum of money, owing to a much higher price. Taking the two articles together, the totals for the last four years, three of which exceed all other years, are as follows:

1905	\$25,426,000
1904	20,704,000
1903	26,366,000
1902	25,863,000

The other great farming interest of Ontario, that of live stock, is less satisfactory, taken as a whole, than is desirable. Shipments of cattle have been larger than for any year, except 1903, when they exceeded the shipments of 1905 by 25 per cent. The business, however, has been unprofitable to both grazier and shipper. The grazier paid too much for the cattle he put on grass, and at present prices feels forced, in many cases, to feed them over the winter in the hope of better prices next spring. The home and United States markets for sheep have been good, and the prices paid in Canada for hogs particularly so. Horses, also, have been in good demand. The general result of all farming industry in Ontario is shown by larger purchases, and by payments on mortgages, implement notes, and other debts, indicating a most healthy and prosperous condition. In the lumber trade in Ontario there has been a reduction in the cut, as in New Brunswick, but prices for pine and hemlock are about at the highest, and the year has been a prosperous one. While there may, in the coming season, be a still further advance in the cost of production, prices are so high as to ensure a good profit, and unless there is a scarcity of water in the streams we shall probably have an increased quantity manufactured.

Interest in mining has been stimulated by the publicity given to the discovery in northern Ontario of rich deposits of silver-nickel-cobalt ores. So far as is yet known, the area in which these ores exist is very limited, all the discoveries of any real value being within about four miles of the new town of Cobalt, where we have recently established a branch. At present nothing definite can be said as to the extent of the deposits or the probable life of the camp. Comparatively little development has taken place, and to what depth the veins of ore may run is uncertain, although a diamond drill has traced one rich vein to a depth of over 300 feet. But it may safely be said that from the veins already discovered several million dollars' worth of ore will be taken, while there is hardly any question but that within the small area which is known to contain the ores further discoveries will yet be made. A large proportion of the ore produced is of a very refractory nature, and difficulty is being experienced in disposing of it at prices which will give returns for all the valuable constituents. It is to be hoped that before long a satisfactory method of treatment will be made available, and that it will be found practicable to treat the ores within the Province of Ontario.

It is probable that during the coming summer there will be a considerable influx of population into the district surrounding Cobalt, and signs are not wanting that an attempt will be made to create not only a mining but a mining stock boom. Serious losses to the public have in the past resulted from attempts to capitalize mere prospects at prices which only producing mines should command, and it is to be hoped that no encouragement will now be given to any movement of the kind.

In the manufacturing centers, large and small, there is, with scarcely an exception, but one experience, that of continued growth. Factories are still being enlarged, manufacturers in the United States are still opening branch manufacturing establishments in Canada, and important businesses, which have an unbroken record of increased sales for several years, further increases of 20 and 25 per cent. are still not uncommon. This growth is causing, in cities and towns, an unusual activity in building and a great increase in the salable values of real estate. Such questions as the building of workmen's dwellings

are becoming acute, and it is evident that the larger manufacturers may have to do what has already been done occasionally in Canada—build houses for their men. Manufacturers, contractors, and even the class of smaller builders, are, as a rule, behind in deliveries of goods or in work being executed. One of the specially noticeable features is the resumption, on a more stable basis, of the manufacture of steel rails at Sault Ste. Marie. While we are speaking particularly of Ontario, many of these remarks apply to Canada as a whole, and of course much of this activity is the result of the great growth of the West. Unfortunately, we cannot have prosperity, apparently, without a general increase in the cost of everything, and in this connection the cost of building and the consequent cost of house rent should be a matter of great concern. When hard times come, as come they must, there will be a sharp adjustment in some direction, because clearly the wage-earner will not be able to continue to pay such rents as are being paid now by the workmen in our larger cities, both in the east and in the west.

The Province of Quebec has shared fully in the general prosperity of Canada, and the only reason for not enlarging upon this fact is the absence of branches of this bank, apart from that in Montreal, and therefore of natural sources of information regarding industrial matters.

In Ontario and Quebec railroad building is proceeding at a pace which marks a new era in transportation in this part of Canada. The Canadian shipping on the lakes is increasing in volume most satisfactorily, while at Montreal there were increases in the number of ocean arrivals and departures, in freight and passenger traffic, in the revenue of the port, and in local canal traffic. Shipbuilding in Canada is now very active, terminal facilities at Montreal and Quebec are being gradually improved, and in almost every direction progress is evident.

We have had, however, on the St. Lawrence route another season of heavy losses. This must be a matter of very great disappointment to most Canadians, who have been indulging the hope that the condition of navigation on the St. Lawrence would, before long, be sufficiently improved to warrant the belief that it is in every way a satisfactory highway. We need not hesitate to say that this is one of the most important points in connection with the development of Canadian transportation. There is little use in spending money and energy in the development of the railway systems of this part of Canada unless we can be sure that the communication by sea is as perfect as it is humanly possible to make it. We believe great improvements are being made and are in contemplation, in the way of lighting, and, if there are obstructions to navigation which can be removed, we presume that this will be done, but investigations seem to show that many of the accidents are due solely to the carelessness or incompetency of the pilots. This is a grave charge, and if true no time should be wasted in dealing with it, as well as with any other defects which are capable of remedy. We feel sure that the people of Canada will sustain the Government in practically any expenditure that is necessary in this connection.

NORTHWEST PROVINCES.

At the moment, Canada, to many people in the United States and Europe, means our three Northwest Provinces, and we who live in the East may as well become used to the fact. Having regard to present population, few places are more talked about than Winnipeg. We waited long to come into possession of this country, guarded as it was so carefully from the settler, and in the short time during which we have controlled its destiny we have struggled hard with the two great problems of settlement—transportation and immigration. It now looks as if we are to have our reward. Many claims have been made for this part of Canada which fail to take into account the laborious part which man must play in its development, and the probability that, being inherently lazy, he will not quite do his best. On the other hand, there have been writers about the Northwest whose pessimistic views are obviously the result of holding a brief which calls for the counsel of despair instead of hope. The plain statement of the truth, however, as far as it has been ascertained,

is all that the country needs. It is clearly a part of the world where many millions of people may work out their material independence; may, in proportion to their industry and intelligence, become owners of property; and where a larger proportion than is often the case in the world may become actually wealthy.

When in August many were estimating the wheat crop at 90,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels, we sent to London the estimate of our Winnipeg manager, which was 82,540,000 bushels. For all grains together his estimate was 174,125,000 bushels. The crop has now been harvested and largely marketed, and the revised report of the Northwest Grain Dealers' Association, at October 15th, was as follows:

	Acres.	Bushels per acre.	Total bushels.
Wheat	4,019,000	21.6	86,810,400
Oats	1,423,000	46.6	66,311,800
Barley	433,800	31.0	13,447,800
Flax	34,900	13.7	478,130
A total of 167,048,130 bushels.			

The conditions under which the crop was sown, ripened and harvested were all more favorable than we have the right to expect every year, and a marked contrast to those of the previous year. Perhaps the most satisfactory feature of the wheat crop is the proportion, said to be as high as 80 to 85 per cent., which is classified as high-grade milling wheat. And it is to be remembered that our wheat, when compared with the wheat similarly graded in the United States, is really so superior to the latter as to put our farmers to some disadvantage in obtaining what their wheat is really worth.

The money value, although seriously affected by the fall in the price of wheat, must, nevertheless, be from \$70,000,000 to \$75,000,000, and to this must be added that of the cattle, hogs, horses, dairy produce, etc. This is not a large sum of money compared with agricultural figures in older parts of the world, but it is a very large sum of money for a country so young in everything which contributes to industrial success. Statistics regarding new countries have much greater significance as indications of the possibilities of the future than as illustrations of the present, and those we submit, regarded in connection with the very small proportion of the available area which has yet been settled, are enough to dispose of doubt as to our ability at some time in the not distant future to supply Great Britain with her requirements in cereals.

When nature is willing to do so much for us, it is depressing to consider how badly man often does his part. There is unfortunately no longer an room for doubt that many of the more early settled of the Manitoba farms are decreasing in productive power because the land has been allowed to deteriorate. Farmers who are careless year after year in the selection of seed, who neglect to destroy noxious weeds, who will not consider their land in changing crops from year to year, or protect their crops when being harvested, are simply enemies to the public good, and should, as far as the law permits, be treated as such. If the municipal authorities would carry out the law, both as to farmers who allow noxious weeds to grow on their farms, and as to their own road allowances, a change would at once result so great as to show how criminally reckless is the neglect of such a course. We are glad to hear that the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian Northern Railways, working in conjunction with the officers of the Experimental Farms, are sending over their lines special cars filled with samples of grain and of noxious weeds, and in charge of lecturers who will illustrate the advantage of good seed, the best methods of cultivating grain and of exterminating weeds, and the effect and the loss in money from diseases of wheat. By far the most interesting fact in grain-growing in the Northwest at present is what might be called the discovery that we have great winter wheat areas where until lately we had not even considered that winter wheat could be grown. In 1903, we raised less than 30,000 bushels of winter wheat, while last year the quantity in Alberta is estimated at over 1,500,000 bushels. The highest authorities in the United States are most enthusiastic as to its quality, and as to the value of land which produces such an

article of commerce, while in competition with winter wheat from all parts of the United States, the best of our varieties carried off the gold medal at the Lewis and Clark Exhibition, recently held in Portland, Oregon. To add to the importance of the discovery, this wheat has, thus far in Alberta, been most largely grown in localities which were not by Eastern people included in the wheat, but rather in the cattle country. Winter wheat has also been grown successfully in other localities, notably in the Swan River Valley in northern Manitoba, where, for four years, experiments have demonstrated its success. These two districts are so remote and so different geographically that it is hardly safe to venture a guess as to what we may not hope to accomplish in this very important development.

There has been a large increase in the shipments of cattle to the East, and as a whole, prices were better than last year. While conditions for the profitable grazing of cattle by farmers are not as favorable as we could wish, there will doubtless be a steady increase in livestock shipments, and in time this will be a most valuable feature in farming throughout the three Provinces. There is a notable improvement in the character of the breeding of cattle and horses in several localities, but hogs are not increasing satisfactorily in number; nor are dairying and the smaller adjuncts of good farming, such as poultry-raising, obtaining sufficient attention. Our Northwestern farmers should not delay too long developing along lines which have been successful in such States as Iowa, Minnesota and others, especially in view of the deterioration of the land to which we have referred.

In the ranching districts the conditions under which cattle were fattened have varied, being excellent in most parts, and in others while not bad, still not quite satisfactory. Sales have been larger than last year, prices better, and the industry has prospered. The sale of one of the largest and best known ranches in Alberta, however, to the authorities of the Mormon Church, at a price which means the re-sale of the ranch for farming purposes, is only one of many indications that the future of the large ranch is at least uncertain. There are undoubtedly large areas much more suitable for ranching than for anything else, while other parts of Southern Alberta are destined to be converted into successful farms, growing among other things the best of winter wheat. And in this connection we must not forget the important enterprise of sugar-making in Alberta, based entirely on beet crops, grown in that Province.

One wonders how many Eastern Canadians realize that there are already in Manitoba alone over 3,000 miles of railway. When we consider what railways have done for Manitoba, we may imagine the intense interest in the new Provinces in the building of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, which will open up another great stretch of fertile lands; in the entry of the Canadian Northern Railway into Edmonton; and in the proposal of the Canadian Pacific Railway to build from the south-east to the same point. These new Provinces, transected by main lines of transcontinental railways, will need rapidly many miles of branch lines, and we may expect great development of this kind.

Saskatchewan and Alberta are each so much larger than Manitoba, and the new settlers are to so much greater an extent going into these new Provinces, that it will try our ability to the utmost to keep pace in railways and all other aids to material progress. These new Provinces are not only possessors of great possibilities as producers of grain and cattle, they also contain in large quantities, coal, lumber, oil and other natural resources. The fur trade of last year for that part of the Territories north of the New Provinces which is tributary to Edmonton, is estimated in value at over a million dollars.

Immigration is now very large, the numbers coming from the United States being still much greater than those from Europe, while the movement of Canadians from the east to the west of Lake Superior is almost half as great as the immigration from the United States. The land sales are so large that the railway, land and colonization companies have materially advanced their prices. In this connection we again draw attention to the wide range of land

speculation throughout the West. That men should invest or speculate in land where land is almost the one great asset is inevitable; that farmers should buy and try to hold more land than they can easily cultivate, although they are dependent upon an uncertain labor market, is quite natural under the circumstances; but when an entire community—merchants, manufacturers, farmers, professional men and clerks—is engaged in the effort to increase the price of land, trouble must come sooner or later. There are, of course, many things transpiring which will legitimately advance the market value of land in town and country, but these influences are at the moment probably less powerful than the mere views of a community bent on holding for a rise in land for which many have no personal use. Some day or other an uncomfortably large number will wish to sell at the same time, and grievous loss will doubtless result.

Public improvements by municipalities and the erection of buildings of all kinds throughout the three Provinces have been proceeding at a remarkable pace. The increase in building during 1904 in Winnipeg seemed to make it improbable that there would be a much further increase in 1905. The buildings erected, however, in 1905, are almost twice as many as in the previous year, although the aggregate cost is not very much in excess. The supply of houses in Winnipeg seems now about equal to the demand, and it is to be hoped that this will cause some check to building of a speculative character.

The payment of debts is, of course, materially better than in 1904. It is abundantly evident, however, that people throughout the West have incurred heavy debts for the holding of farm and city property, and but for this and the unsatisfactory crop of 1904, the financial effect of the present crop would have been much more satisfactory. We are glad to notice that throughout the West there is a determination on the part of those extending credit to be much more rigid and careful in future.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

While the Northwestern Provinces have had more attention from Eastern Canada and from the outside world during the past year, no Province in Canada has had greater prosperity relatively to its immediate possibilities than British Columbia. This huge Province, destined probably some day to outstrip all others in wealth, with resources which require literally millions of people for their development, has at present but a handful, as it were, of people. It is so rich in products of both sea and river, valley and mountain,—fish, fruit, grain, cattle, timber, coal, and almost all minerals; it is so lovely a country for man to live in; and it can eventually be so largely self-supporting because of its possibilities in producing varieties of food and varieties of manufactures, that no one can doubt as to the character of its industrial future. But the physical and financial problem of British Columbia is by far the most difficult of any of the Provinces, and it seems desirable that the other people of Canada should appreciate what the British Columbians have to do. Individually the people of this Province are well off, and the growth of the city of Vancouver is as startling as that of Winnipeg, Calgary or Edmonton, but the number of people in British Columbia is about the same as in the city of Toronto, and a large part is not of white blood. This small body is called upon to make the initial expenditures necessary to render even the earliest conditions of settlement possible. And these initial expenditures mean roads built in one of the most difficult of countries, bridges across great rivers, etc.; indeed, at every point, the first outlay is most costly, especially as compared with that of the prairie Provinces. And when communication is made, the individual again has to expend unusual labor and money before he can get any return. The ultimate result of such initial expenditure, if wisely made, is not a matter of doubt, but the difficulties explain why British Columbia grows more slowly in population than we all wish.

The lumber business, depending as it still does mainly upon the prairie Provinces, has been very satisfactory, as to both volume and price. In coal mining there has been a handsome increase in

production of both coal and coke, and several new mines are being opened. There seems to be no reason why these two staple industries should not grow steadily, especially in view of the almost unlimited raw material, until British Columbia takes its place among the great coal and lumber producers of the world. In anticipation of this, several large sales of timber limits have recently taken place at good prices, and among the buyers are a good many Americans. Copper mining and smelting are now established and profitable industries. They require large capital and complete technical knowledge, but the results of such a combination seem to be as sure as in other well-managed manufacturing businesses. The year's output of the Boundary mining district is about 1,000,000 tons. There is a marked improvement in lead and silver mining, and the outlook seems better than for many years.

The cattle-ranching business has been fairly good; important movements looking to the growing of fruit on a large scale are being made; irrigation in some dry districts is being successfully carried on; farming and dairying in the districts where pursued have been profitable, and, generally, all land operations have yielded a good return for labor bestowed thereon. Increase in the value of real estate and activity in building have been as marked as in other parts of Canada, and in Vancouver, especially, speculation in real estate has reached proportions which promise trouble for some of the investors.

This being the year for the curious quadrennial recurrence of large returns from the Fraser River, salmon fishing in British Columbia has been successful, and the fish have fortunately brought a high market price. The previous three years have been so unsatisfactory that vigorous steps for the preservation of this great industry have become plainly necessary, and we are glad to know that as one of the results from a Commission appointed by the Dominion Government we are likely to have much more attention paid hereafter to the fishing interests of the Pacific than has hitherto been the case. We cannot expect that the next three years will produce satisfactory results, but if arrangements now in contemplation can be completed, the result should be a steady prosecution of efforts at increasing the number of salmon, and, if these are successful, we may in the course of time build up the three lean years of the Fraser River to the level of the fourth year, and we may also improve all other British Columbia salmon rivers. The object is so vitally important to British Columbia that we can only hope that politics will not be allowed in any manner whatever to interfere with the desired result. Salmon fishing is, however, only a small part of the great fishing rights possessed by Canada in the Pacific Ocean and the rivers running thereto. The supplies of halibut and herring are almost inexhaustible, and there are large quantities of other fish, such as smelts, cod, whiting, etc., but at present the business of fishing is not well organized, nor is there sufficient skill in the community to make the best use of this great natural source of wealth. It is doubtful if in Eastern Canada and in foreign countries any conception has been formed of the extent and richness of the fishing grounds owned by British Columbia. At the present time the United States fishermen are taking large quantities of halibut, using our ports for refuge in case of storm, and shipping their halibut from Vancouver in bond to the United States. We cannot, of course, interfere with any legal rights they have, but surely, as in the case of the Atlantic fisheries, we ought not positively to aid such a diversion of our natural products. In this connection we should also like to draw attention to the unfortunate effect of the exclusion of Mongolian labor. It was of most noticeable value in connection with both fishing and canning, and the lack of such labor must have a very deterrent effect upon progress in this particular industry.

There has been considerable railroad building in Southern British Columbia, and sooner or later large developments must follow the building of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway across the upper part of the Province. The sale of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway to the Canadian Pacific Railway should also have an important effect upon the development of Vancouver Island.

UNITED STATES.

In common with most other portions of North America, the Pacific Coast States of Washington, Oregon and California, in all of which we have branches, have enjoyed unusual prosperity during the past year, exceeding in many respects any record in the past.

The wheat crop in Washington has been the largest in its history; the salmon season has been very satisfactory and profitable, both in volume and in price; the lumber business has improved over that of the previous year; the crop of hops is larger than usual, but the great fall in price has made the business unprofitable; the trade with Alaska and the north has been better than for several years; the end of the Eastern war has been followed by a great increase in the trans-Pacific trade; preparations are evidently being made for the entrance into Seattle of new transcontinental roads; and generally the year has been one of the most prosperous in the history of Washington. It would not be wise for anyone to venture upon an estimate of the probable effect on Washington of the development of Alaska which is so rapidly going on; of the trans-Pacific trade now only in its infancy; and of the development of its own vast resources in timber, and in lands suitable for wheat culture. While the gold which has reached Seattle from the Yukon shows a total of only \$7,861,000, the results from Nome, Tanana and other sources bring the total up to \$18,667,000, and it seems clear that, while there must be decreases in various camps, the total is not likely to decrease for some time to come, especially as so little territory has as yet been worked by dredges or hydraulics.

We find a similar prosperity in Oregon. The product in lumber was about the same as last year, with better prices. The State is said to have in standing timber two hundred and thirty-five billion feet, occupying about 54,000 square miles. This must be one of the world's greatest timber reserves. The yield of wheat has increased, with a better outlook for the next crop than for many years past, and flour exports are larger. The results from fishing were excellent, indeed as good as in 1901. Other industries, such as dairying and wool, have done well, while hops, fruit, etc., have had varying success. The total results of all industry have given Oregon a signal year of progress.

California has had some features of an unfavorable kind, but still the year is regarded as the best in the history of the State. The wheat crop was very unsatisfactory, the yield being but about 12,000,000 bushels, against 32,000,000 in 1899. The character of farming in the State is apparently bad, and the decline can be only partially attributed to an unfavorable season. The receipts of salmon from Alaska were the largest since 1901. The manufacture of redwood lumber has increased, and the total for 1905 is about 340,000,000 feet, as against 209,000,000 in 1900, each intervening year showing a moderate but steady growth. The receipts of lumber of all kinds at San Francisco for 1905 were 759,000,000 feet, a handsome increase over 1904. The value of the crops of oranges and lemons is about \$40,000,000, as compared with \$30,000,000 in 1901. The crop of grapes for wine, table and raisins was about three-quarters of an average, but the quality was the best yet known. The trade in canned and green fruits was very large and profitable, stimulated particularly by the poor fruit crops of the Eastern and Middle States. California is steadily increasing in wealth and population, railroad building is proceeding rapidly, shipping is again profitable, while real estate and building, both here and in Oregon and Washington, are exhibiting the same activity as elsewhere in the United States and Canada.

Considering the United States generally, the conditions are distinctly prosperous. With another great corn crop, this year exceeding two and a half billion bushels, with a wheat crop of about 700,000,000 bushels—only once exceeded before, and about 150,000,000 bushels larger than in 1904—with other grain crops slightly larger, and with a cotton crop of about normal proportions, the basis of a great commerce is established. The exports exceeded a billion and a half of dollars, while the imports for the

second time exceeded a billion dollars, these figures leaving an enormous balance of trade in favor of the United States. Their internal trade has been on a greater scale than ever. There is evidence of this in every kind of business activity, but in nothing more clearly than the usual test of expanding trade—that of iron and steel. Almost every blast furnace is in operation, the volume of ore being transported from the mines, and consequently of pig iron manufactured, exceeding all previous experience. This enormous volume of legitimate and profitable trade is unfortunately, but perhaps naturally, accompanied by excessive speculation in securities, with prices which certainly seem perilously high. The country's requirements for bank loans are very large indeed, and the rates paid for money in New York recently, although only from day to day and for speculative purposes, are a sufficient indication of an overstrained condition. One cannot view without concern such an abnormal state of affairs, and it is to be hoped that the real business interests of the country will not suffer because of the volume and the pace of stock speculation.

Before sitting down I would like to remind gentlemen who are here—and I have said the same thing before—that this report, which is filed with many dry facts, and altogether too many figures, is really not prepared so much for those who are good enough to be present and listen to it, as for the 3,500 shareholders and for the customers of the bank in the various Provinces, and in the various States to which I have referred. I make this statement because it may seem curious to you that we should be interested in many facts which seem quite local. They are local so far as people in Toronto are concerned, but they are deeply interesting to people in the various sections with which I have dealt.

The motion for the adoption of the report was then put and carried.

The President—As we stated in the report which has been presented to you this morning, we have concluded that it would be well to increase the number of Directors from ten to twelve, and a resolution to that effect will now be proposed. The names of the two gentlemen who will be offered for election, in addition to those at present on the board, are Mr. H. D. Warren and Mr. B. E. Walker.

It was then moved by Mr. Robert Kilgour, and seconded by Mr. Flavell: "That by-law No. 1, adopted by the shareholders on 18th June, 1901, and amended by them on 14th January, 1902, be amended by substituting the word 'twelve' for the word 'ten' in the first line of the said by-law."

The President—As a consequence of the increase in the number of Directors which you have authorized by the resolution just passed, we now have to ask you to assent to an increase in the remuneration which the Board receives. The annual appropriation at present authorized for this purpose is \$20,000, and with your consent we now propose to increase that amount to \$25,000. It should, however, be understood that we shall not necessarily use at once the whole of this \$25,000, but we thought it well when making an increase to fix that amount as the limit of the sum which might be taken for this purpose.

It was then moved by Mr. J. L. Blaikie and seconded by Mr. John A. Bruce:

"That by-law No. 5, adopted by the Shareholders on 18th June, 1901, be amended by substituting the words 'twenty-five' for the word 'twenty' in the first line of the said by-law."

In moving the resolution, Mr. Blaikie said:

Very excellent reasons are given in the report already submitted why this resolution should be adopted. If other reasons are desired, the admirable and exhaustive address to which we have listened this morning will furnish those reasons. It is most desirable that we should have this addition to the Directors, and I am sure the Shareholders of the bank will never grudge in the smallest measure the little addition which is proposed to be added to the amount for distribution amongst these gentlemen for their services.

Mr. Justice MacLaren—Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, the resolution which has been placed in my hand is one that I am sure will find a very

hearty acknowledgment at this meeting of Shareholders. The report of the Directors, the address of the President and the address to which we have just listened from the General Manager, will, I am sure, be well received, not only by those now present, but by all the Shareholders of this bank. No doubt a kind Providence is responsible for a large part of the prosperity that was so admirably portrayed in the address of the General Manager, for a large part of the progress in manufactures and in various branches of commerce, and yet I think you can all look to those men who have been at the head of this institution and say that they are responsible for a very large share of the prosperity which has attended this institution. I am sure that in view of the admirable report which has been presented, we will all join heartily in the resolution. I have, therefore, much pleasure in moving:

"That the thanks of the meeting are due, and are hereby tendered to the President, Vice-President and other Directors for their careful attention to the interests of the bank."

The motion was seconded by Mr. N. Silverthorn, and carried unanimously.

The President—On behalf of my co-Directors and for myself, I desire to express my thanks and appreciation of the resolution that has been so kindly moved by the Hon. Mr. Justice MacLaren and seconded by Mr. Silverthorn. The fact that the services of the Directors have been appreciated, and that they are able to assist in the direction and progress of this great institution is a matter of satisfaction to them and to me.

Mr. Henry Beatty then moved: "That the thanks of the meeting be tendered to the General Manager, the assistant General Manager and other officers of the bank for the satisfactory discharge of their respective duties during the past twelve months."

The motion was seconded by Mr. S. Nordheimer, who said:

Considering the excellent state of the bank as disclosed by the address of the General Manager, I deem it a very pleasant duty to second this resolution, and not only to second the motion, but to congratulate the General Manager, Directors and Shareholders on the wonderful showing of our institution. I have the greatest confidence in the Board and the Management of the bank.

Mr. Walker—This is the nineteenth time I have responded to this resolution, and yet it gives one rather increasing than diminishing pleasure to do so. Last year and this year we have invited to Toronto a great many managers of the bank from different parts of Ontario, and it may have seemed rather an innovation last year to ask one of them to respond to this resolution. But, after all, they are the men who are even more deeply concerned than we are. Our staff is now almost a thousand—about 975—stationed at 133 branches, and you may be quite sure that this resolution is each year appreciated by all these men. I will not say anything further regarding it, nor does Mr. Laird wish to say anything, but we have Mr. Gill, of Ottawa, with us, and I would ask him to say a word to the resolution.

Mr. Gill—I esteem it a distinction not only for myself but for that district of Ontario where I am stationed to be allowed to make some acknowledgment of this very gracious vote of the Shareholders. When a ship reports herself at the dock, and the owners come on board as they have done to-day, and not only congratulate the captain on the good order of the ship, but feel disposed to add, "We like the looks of her crew," it is very pleasant for the crew, and so on behalf of the crew of this good ship, the Canadian Bank of Commerce, I beg to return thanks. We have been sailing under full and favorable winds, but we stand ready to trim sails when the call comes. There is, perhaps, something more in the hearing of a resolution than in reading it in cold print, so that those of us who are privileged to be present here to-day will, I am sure, carry back to our respective bailiwicks an impression to spread among the staff that the efforts of each member of it are recognized by the owners as being part of the cause of the general success. I should only like to add that I am quite convinced that when the older ones amongst those present have left the ship, you will have occasion still to continue this kindly vote. I think this almost follows from the fact that I know of no

institution where the Executive have been so thoughtful and so careful of the interest of the employees. There has always been a feeling that, whatever the decision of the head office may be, a kindly consideration has been shown, and that in almost every case generosity goes hand-in-hand with justice. I can assure the Shareholders, and they can accept my word for it, that there is every reason for the best possible feeling throughout the staff. Again, we thank you for this very kindly recognition.

It was then moved by Mr. James Crathern and seconded by Hon. Lyman M. Jones:

"That the meeting do now proceed to elect Directors for the coming year, and that for this purpose the ballot-box be opened and remain open until 8 o'clock this day, the poll to be closed, however, whenever five minutes shall have elapsed without a vote being tendered, the result of the election to be reported by the scrutineers to the General Manager."

The meeting then adjourned.

The scrutineers subsequently reported the following gentlemen to be elected as Directors for the coming year: Hon. George A. Cox, Robert Kilgour, W. B. Hamilton, M. Leggat, James Crathern, John Hoskin, K. C., LL. D., J. W. Flavell, A. Kingman, Hon. L. Melvin Jones, Frederic Nicholls, H. D. Warren, B. E. Walker.

At a meeting of the newly-elected Board of Directors, held subsequently, Hon. George A. Cox was re-elected President and Mr. Robert Kilgour Vice-President.

One Way Colonist Rates

Via Chicago Great Western Railway. To points in Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas. For full information apply to J. P. Elmer, G. P. A., St. Paul, Minn.

PULL OUT THE STUMPS.—Stumps left standing in the field are expensive, unsightly luxuries. They make the land hard to work. But the worst feature is the waste. They take up so much of the land, and the very best land of the field. By doing just a little figuring, any farmer with a stumpy field can determine that he is out of pocket a good sum in cash, or its equivalent, each year by letting the stumps stand. This waste is entirely unnecessary. With the modern appliances manufactured by the Milne Mfg. Co., of Monmouth, Ill., for doing just this kind of work, it is an easy matter to clear a piece of stumpy ground. Their Combination Stump Puller, which can be anchored by itself or to nearby stumps, is an excellent piece of machinery. A man, boy and team can accomplish wonders with it in a short time. It would much more than return its cost the first year, and the time of operating it would not be missed. This combination puller is advertised in this paper. The Milne people will be glad to correspond with anyone interested.

Homeseekers' Excursion

Via Chicago Great Western Railway. To points in Alabama, Arkansas, Arizona, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mexico, New Mexico, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. Only one fare plus \$2 for the round trip. Tickets on sale first and third Tuesdays of each month to April 17th. For further information apply to J. P. Elmer, G. P. A., St. Paul, Minn.

SUFFOLK HORSES

For Sale

We breed and import Suffolk horses, and our stud at present numbers fifty head.

Young stallions and mares always for sale.

MOSSOM BOYD CO.
Bobcaygeon, Ontario.

TYPEWRITING

Book-keeping, Penmanship, Shorthand, Telegraphy, and all business subjects thoroughly taught. Write for particulars. Catalogues free. Address WINNIPEG BUSINESS COLLEGE, cor. Portage Ave. and Fort St., WINNIPEG.

Lost, Strayed, Impounded.

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

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

SASKATCHEWAN ESTRAYS IMPOUNDED AND LOST.

SPRINGSIDE.—Since last summer, red-and-white, three-year-old steer. Wm. Walton (34-27-6 w 2).

SASKATOON.—Bay pony, brand indistinct; cream pony, no brand. F. G. Hall (12-36-2 w 3).

CARLYLE.—Roan steer, three years old, left horn lopped, no visible brand; brindie steer, three years old, white spot on forehead, both horns lopped, no visible brand; red muley steer, no visible brand; heifer (color not stated), three years old, white spot on forehead, indistinctly branded on left hip, and has a large white spot under the indistinct brand. Moose Mountain Indian Agency.

FORT QU'APPELLE.—Roan heifer, polled, rising three years old. Joseph Pasterpe, Sioux Reserve.

GLENMARY.—Red heifer calf and red bull calf, no marks, sin e November 14, 1905. Jerry Umpherville (N. E. 22-48-21 w 2).

NORTH BATTLEFORD.—Roan horse; black mare, white spot on face, four white feet. John Peyette.

REGINA.—Since August, 1905, brown mare, about four years old, white face; since end of August, 1905, brown gelding, about four or five years old, little white on forehead, one hind foot white. George Lashunkie (E. 1/4 16-18-19 w 2).

ESTRAY.

CHURCHBRIDGE.—Since latter part Sept., 1905, gray cow, with white face, eight years old, two blind teats, unbranded. John Parke (S. E. 16-22-32 w 1), Maple Cottage.

ELLISBORO.—Since January 1, 1906, Berkshire sow, age unknown, weight about 350 pounds. John R. Garden (S. W. 5-19-9 w 2).

KOLIN, near Stockholm.—Since November 25, 1905, light gray gelding, about 1,000 pounds, branded Z on left thigh, is very wild. Joseph Hendrick (1-19a-2 w 2).

BALGONIE.—Since November 20, 1905, brown cow, about eight years old, short straight horns. Michael Scherger (14-18-17 w 2).

ST. ANTONIE, via Redvers.—Bright red (sorrel?) horse, ten years old, white face, sick eyes, completely blind; deep red (bay?) horse, about fifteen years old, white spot on forehead, limping on one front foot. Louis Bourget (30-5-31 w 2).

SASKATCHEWAN IMPOUNDED.

NEW WARREN.—Twenty-five sheep, 11 lambs, of which animals 32 are white and four black, no marks; red yearling heifer, no brand given; brindled steer calf, six months old, no brand given; three-year-old bull, neither color or brand given; red heifer, yearling, no brand given; spotted yearling steer, no brand given; red-and-white cow, no brand given; dark-red cow, no brand given; white cow, red ears, no brand given; two red steers, one year old, no brand given; two red heifers, white faces, neither age nor brand given; bull calf, white face, no brand given. W. J. Bedford (S. E. 10-13-23 w 2).

ESTRAY ENTIRES.

SALTCOATS, Sask.—Since last summer, yearling bull, light red, white on belly, white on forehead, and white spot on each side. Thos. Blake, Jr. (N. W. 18-24-1 w 2).

IMPOUNDED.

ROSTERN, Sask.—Sorrel mare, both hind feet white, brand, if any, not given. Abram Klippenstein, Village Pound.

SINTALUTA, Sask.—Since January 1, 1906, two gray mares, weight about 1,000 pounds each, both have dark mane and tail; one of them is branded with P on high shoulder. William Boustead (E. 17-12 w 2).

INDIAN HEAD, Sask.—Eight spring calves. Charles Downing (35-18-12 w 2).

LOST.

PIETERHAZY, Sask.—Gray mare,

DON'T THROW MONEY AWAY



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

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

No one doubts that there is money in raising chickens with a good Incubator and Brooder.

Users of the Chatham Incubator and Brooder have all made money. If you still cling to the old idea that you can successfully run a poultry business using the hen as a hatcher, we would like to reason with you.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The hen is a careless mother, often leading her chicks amongst wet grass, bushes, and in places where rats can confiscate her young. The Chatham Brooder behaves itself, is a perfect mother and very rarely loses a chick, and is not infested with lice.

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

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

Small Premises Sufficient For Poultry Raising.

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

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

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

We can supply you quickly from our distributing warehouses at Calgary, Brandon, Regina, Winnipeg, New Westminster, B.C., Montreal, Halifax, Chatham, Factories at CHATHAM, ONT., and DETROIT, MICH.

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

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



BARON'S GEM No. 10974 No. 3834

A. & G. MUTCH

BREEDERS OF

CLYDESDALE HORSES and CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS

Stud headed by the champion breeding horse, Baron Gem. Herd headed by imported Cruickshank bull, Leader.

Young stallions and fillies for sale; also two young bulls fit for herd headers.

Craigie Main. Lumsden, Sask.

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

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

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

A Light, Pleasant and Profitable Business for Women

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

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

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

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

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

WE WILL SHIP NOW TO YOUR STATION FREIGHT PREPAID A CHATHAM INCUBATOR and BROODER

You Pay us no Cash Till After 1906 Harvest



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

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

Every Farmer Should Raise Poultry

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

IS THIS FAIR?

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

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

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

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

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

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

branded on right shoulder with design resembling O=O; also bay mare, white spot on face, branded on right shoulder with design resembling H, bar, H. \$10 reward will be paid to anyone bringing animals to owner's place. Jos. Fialas (22-19-1 w 2).

T. DOUGLAS & SONS, Strathroy, Ont. SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES

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

PSYCHINE

(PRONOUNCED SI-KEEN)

BRONCHITIS "PSYCHINE" possesses peculiar properties that act promptly in gaining the mastery over this disease. One element at once checks the fever, another the chills. The tightness across the chest, the heavy breathing and hoarseness, is removed by another element. Its tonic properties renew the strength, and make rich blood, the cough disappears, the "mucous" is carried away, the wheezing ceases, and after a short treatment ninety per cent. of patients are cured for all time. The disease seldom returns after you have begun the "PSYCHINE" treatment.

HERE IS PROOF

CHESLEY SCHELL, Ravenswood, writes: "I was out with the volunteers at London last June and I got a heavy cold, which turned to Bronchitis, and my lungs were severely affected. I had a cough all summer. PSYCHINE proved a great blessing to me. It is a positive cure for Bronchitis."

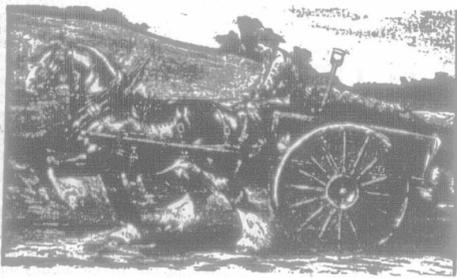
GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

AT ALL DRUGGISTS—ONE DOLLAR—TRIAL FREE

The Dr. T. A. Slocum, Limited, - 179 King Street West, Toronto

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON

Brandon, Manitoba.



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

**CLYDESDALE
SUFFOLK
PERCHERON
or HACKNEY
STALLION**

it will pay you to correspond at once with us. Prices reasonable, terms easy, satisfaction guaranteed.

A few choice prizewinning Clydesdale mares for sale.

We can use a few strictly first-class, reliable salesmen to assist in forming syndicates. Apply to

JAMES SMITH, - - - Manager.

America's Leading Horse Importers

AT THE 1905 INTERNATIONAL LIVE-STOCK EXPOSITION

Won the Greatest Victory of the Age.



Roseberg—Grand Champion Percheron Stallion.
Apropos—Grand Champion French Coach Stallion.

18 FIRST PRIZES. 43 PRIZES IN ALL.

Champion Group of Percheron Stallions over 3 years old.
Champion Group of Percheron Stallions under 3 years old.
Champion Group of French Coach Stallions.
Champion Group of Belgian Stallions.

THE BEST HORSES IN THE WORLD.

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

McLAUGHLIN BROS.,

Kansas City, Mo. Columbus, O. St. Paul, Minn.

When Writing Advertisers Please Mention Farmer's Advocate

GOSSIP.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON'S SHORTHORNS.

Few men in Canada are better known in connection with the importing and breeding of high-class Shorthorn cattle than Mr. Arthur Johnston, of Greenwood, Ont. Throughout the length and breadth of this continent, wherever Shorthorn cattle are found, his name is well and favorably known as one of the oldest importers, as well as one of the most critical judges. His importations have been numerous, and he has been ever willing and ready to risk his money in the enterprise of bringing from the Old Country fresh blood for the upbuilding of Canadian cattle, and no man in the list of Canadian breeders has been more highly honored than he, having graced every position of preference within the gift of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, and though, like the rest of us, the flight of time and years are leaving their mark upon him, yet his interest in all that tends to the advancement of Shorthorn lore is quite as keen as ever, and his greatest pleasure is in looking after the comfort of his splendid herd of 50 head of imported and Canadian-bred cattle, representing Scotland's most noted families, notably the Miss Ramsdens, Duchess of Glosters, Lavenders, Minas, Mayflowers, Princess Royals, Fortunas, Marr Beautys, Rosemarys, Lady Annes, and Rosalinds, the get of such noted sires as Pride of Morning, Sittyton Yet, Maximus, Denmark, Craibstone, Merry Mason, Luxury, Cornerstone, Merryman, Scotland's Heir and Clan Campbell, truly a grand aggregation from the breeder's standpoint, while their individuality leaves little to be desired—thick, heavy-fleshed, many of them weighing up to 1,800 lbs., and full of quality. The present stock bull is Imp. Royal Bruce, a Bruce Mayflower, sired by Winning Hope, dam Sunshade, by Sittyton Yet, grandam by Statesman. As might be expected from such breeding, Royal Bruce is an ideal, up-to-date specimen of the breed, and cannot fail to do signal service in the herd. In younger bulls, there are nine ranging from eight to twelve months, two of which are red twins, sired by Imp. Cyclone, and out of Imp. Carnation Queen. These are a pair of rare good ones, one, particularly, giving every promise of developing into a show bull of high order. One of the others is by the same sire, and out of Imp. Duchess Anne 11th. Another is the get of Imp. Choice Koral, and out of Imp. Duchess Annie 12th. Another is the get of Imp. Lord Kintore, dam the Florence-bred cow, Florence Fanny, a daughter of Imp. Merryman. Another is sired by the Crimson Flower-bred bull, Royal Signet, a bull since exported to Japan, dam Duchess of Gloster 51st. Another is by Imp. Cyclone, and out of Clara C. 2nd, a Clara-bred cow, and a daughter of Imp. Count Douglass. The others are the get of Imp. Derby and Orange Victor. Taken all around, this is an exceptionally nice lot of young bulls that from their rich breeding and low, thick type will make ideal herd headers. In young females, there is a chance here to pick out some extra choice heifers—a few that would be very hard to turn down in any company. Parties in search of choice show heifers can pretty nearly get what they want in this lot. The herd is in the pink of condition, and, with one or two exceptions, are all young and breeding regularly.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS' SHORTHORNS, SHIRES, AND SHEEP.

For well-nigh 50 years the name Gardhouse has been intimately associated with the breeding of Shorthorn cattle, Shire horses, and Leicester sheep. Mr. John Gardhouse & Sons, of Highfield, Ont., whose splendid farm, Aberfeldy, is only about 4 miles from Weston, and 8 miles from Toronto, by both C. P. R. and G. T. R., also electric cars from Toronto every hour, are sustaining their reputation as breeders of high-class stock, so ably and honorably made by the elder Gardhouse in the earlier days. Their herd of Shorthorns now numbers 50 head of imported and Canadian-bred animals, at the head of which is the typical and prizewinning bull, Scottish Prince (imp.)—50090—, by Golden Champion, by Lovat Champion, dam Queen Mab. He is a bull of great substance, fine character and quality, hard to fault, and is proving an excellent sire. The females represent the Clarets, Cruickshank Lovelys, Cecilias, Jilts, Brawith Buds, Roan Ladys,

Blossoms and Rosebuds, among them being Roan Rolla (imp.), by Vain Beau, dam by Vanderbilt. This splendid cow has a two-year-old daughter by Imp. Prince Louis, and a yearling by Scottish Prince (imp.). Mary 15th (imp.) is by Morning Pride, dam by Emancipator. This cow was a winner in Scotland. Daisy (imp.), by Jubilee Star, dam by Enthusiast, belongs to the Undine family. Hyra (imp.), by Golden Fame, dam by Lord Harold, is an extra good cow, and safe in calf to Imp. Royal Champion. Roan Rose (imp.) is by Abbotsford 2nd, dam by Bannockburn. She belongs to the Broadhooks family, and is the dam of Broadhooks' Golden Fame, the bull that sold at T. Mercer's sale last year for \$930. She is now in calf to Scottish Prince, Eliza 9th (imp.), by Christopher North, dam by Morello, will soon be due to calve to the stock bull. Bella (imp.) is another soon to calve to the same sire. Taken all through, this herd is one of the best in the country, and has produced many noted show animals. In young bulls, there is Success, a roan yearling, and a Toronto winner, got by Scottish Prince (imp.), dam Clarissa's Fancy 2nd, by Imp. Golden Crown, grandam Clarissa's Fancy (imp.). This young bull is an extra good one, and fit to head any herd. Then, there is a red yearling, a Campbell Rosebud, by Scottish Prince, dam by Barmpton Hero, grandam by Imp. Goldfinder's Heir. A red, eight-months-old bull of the Cruickshank Lovelys, by the stock bull, dam by the Toronto sweep-stake winner, War Eagle, is another good one. These are a typical pair of young bulls, and will make extra good ones. Anything in the herd is for sale at reasonable prices. Among the Shires are several imported, big heavy-quality mares, Toronto and local show winners, a few of which are for sale. The Gardhouse Leicesters and Lincolns are too well known to need any words of praise here. Suffice it to say, they are being kept up to the highest standard of excellence as usual.

Loyal Toasts in Water.

The King's Letter is Now Published by Authority.

Writing to Miss Weston, of the Royal Sailor's Rest, with reference to an inquiry as to the authenticity of the statement made some time ago that the King had expressed entire satisfaction at his health being drunk in water instead of wine, Rear-Admiral King-Hall sends a copy of the original letter received from Lord Knollys three years ago. He adds that a few days ago the King graciously authorized him to have the letter published. It runs as follows: "Dear Captain King-Hall,—His Majesty is afraid that it would be difficult to make any public announcement that he considers his health can be as loyally drunk in water as in wine. . . . The King commands me, however, to say that you are authorized to make it known 'privately,' and in any way that you think best, and that you are authorized to state that total abstainers can always drink his health in some non-alcoholic drink to his entire satisfaction."

October 17, 1902.

Rear-Admiral King-Hall gives publicity also to the following letters, the first from General Lord Grenfell and the second from Lord Charles Beresford:

"The Palace, Malta, Oct. 25, 1902.

"Dear Captain King-Hall,—The King's message is important, and I am taking steps to have it, or rather, the purport of it, made known in the garrison, via the chaplains and various temperance organizations. I find that the crime in a regiment varies according to the number of total abstainers, and I am anxious to promote and help the association as much as possible, and I have no doubt that this will do good.—Grenfell."

"H. M. S. Caesar, Channel fleet, Aug. 17, 1904:

"My Dear King-Hall,—Well done, peg away: the more temperance we get amongst our people of all classes, the better for the nation and the State. I have come to the conclusion that the teetotal men can stay the longest and generally the most physically fit—nearly all crime is associated directly or indirectly with drink. It is all nonsense and sentiment drinking the King's health in wine—water represents the respect and compliment equally well. Let those who prefer it drink the King's health in wine and ditto in water.—Charles Beresford."—
[Stone, Toronto.]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

QUARANTINED HORSE.

Will you please tell me in your next issue if a person is allowed to work a horse with the glanders when he is in quarantine?
N. N.
B. C.

Ans.—Yes, on your own farm; but as a quarantined horse is on probation, as it were, it is best to give him a chance to pass the subsequent examination. He must not be brought into contact with any other horses not quarantined, and must not leave the quarantined place.

Legal.

PAYING FOR SCHOOL FENCE.

If a fence is built around a school lot on the corner of a man's farm, can he be forced to pay for the fence or part of fence, adjoining his land?
G. R.
Sask.

Ans.—You would not be obliged to pay for any part of the fence nor keep it in repair, unless you fenced up to it. If you fenced up to the school fence, you would be obliged to pay one-half the costs of the fence, and keep half of it in repair.

Veterinary.

COW NOT BREEDING.

I have a young cow, four years old, that cannot be got in calf. Is there any remedy you could give? She has had two calves.
J. H. G.

Ans.—Sometimes opening up the womb with the fingers or with a smooth, round, pointed hardwood pin, then serving immediately afterwards, will be effective, but the operation should be carefully performed, and is often of little avail. You might try the yeast treatment, recommended in this paper.

STIFLE JOINT OUT.

I have a colt coming three years old that has a stifle out on its left hind leg. I noticed it about three weeks ago. Can you suggest a remedy?
B. W.
Man.

Ans.—This is probably a partial dislocation of the patella, in which case it slips in and out. What is required is to strengthen the muscles about the joint, so that the bones will be held in place. To do this clip the hair off around the joint, and apply a blister, consisting of cantharides, one part, to seven parts lard. Tie the head up so the mare cannot lick the blister off, and in two days wash it off. In about two weeks apply another blister, then rub on some grease to encourage the hair to grow. During the time of treatment keep on a clean, level floor, and give very little exercise, and that carefully.

CHRONIC CONSTIPATION.

I have a valuable horse which I use for a driver, but I cannot keep his bowels loose enough. I have fed him flaxseed and oil, and have given him several balls, also several doses of oil, but as soon as this has worked off, he is as bad as ever. I have fed him boiled barley and flaxseed for the past month, but it makes no difference. He swells a little on one hind leg. I give it lots of hand rubbing and bandage it after driving, but it will swell.
N. W. M.
Man.

Ans.—In the case of your horse, the torpidity of the bowels appears to be due to defective secretion of the intestinal juices; or to lack of nervous tone in the muscular walls of the intestines, causing decrease of peristaltic motion. Both causes may be, to some extent, operating. The treatment should consist in giving food that is both nutritive and laxative, such as a moderate ration of boiled wheat in the morning, a small feed of good oats at noon, with a few carrots, or potatoes, and at night give a bran mash made by boiling a teacupful of flaxseed in sufficient water to scald four quarts of bran. Get your druggist to make one dozen balls, each containing: Barbadoes aloes, two drams; nuxvomica and assafetida, of each, one dram; soap, a sufficient quantity. Give one of these balls each day, at night, until all are given. Feed hay of best quality in moderate quantities. Give regular exer-

cise, as far as possible. Apply to the swollen leg, by smart downward friction with hand, morning and evening, the following lotion: Plumbi acetate, two ounces; methylated spirits, six ounces; tincture of opium, two ounces; add water to make one quart. Apply bandage at night, and remove in the morning. Water first thing in the morning, if he will drink, and let him stand a while before feeding.

SCALY LEGS.

Have chickens affected with scale on legs. Kindly state cause and cure.
Alta.
W. G. B.
Ans.—Scaly leg is caused by a mite which burrows under the scales of the feet and shanks. Remove the crusts by bathing in warm, soapy water, and by brushing with an old nail brush. Afterwards apply a mixture of lard and kerosene (coal oil).

CASTRATING STOCK.

Which is the best time to castrate calves and colts, and the best method to use?
Y. F.
Carstairs.

Ans.—With calves, a good time is when they are about four weeks old, but if they are running in a herd on the range, it might be inconvenient to do so then. A sharp knife is generally all that is needed. With colts, the most common practice is to castrate at a year old, although some good horse-raisers operate at a month old. There is practically little choice if the work is well done. Use an emasculator, as a cut from a dull instrument does not bleed as profusely as from a sharp one. Rub the parts to be cut clean with a cloth, and use some antiseptic solution, such as carbolic acid and water (one acid to fifty of water), after the operation has been performed. Have your hands and instruments clean, and plunge in above solution just before and during the operation. Colts do not recover as readily as calves, hence the importance of having a skilled operator for them.

PIGS WITH THUMPS—ITCHY TAIL.

1. Had a litter of 12 pigs about a month old, thriving well, and in good condition, but keep dying off, about one every three days. On opening several found the blood all around the heart and lungs. Have heavy breathing and slight cough. Kept dry in a warm pen; sow in good condition; pigs not weaned. Is it lung fever?

2. Have a mare always scratching her tail, and at the root the hair is always wet. She is in good condition.
J. C.
Man.

Ans.—1. See article in body of paper, this issue.
2. Clip the hair off affected part; wash well once a day with soft soap and warm water, using a stiff brush to cleanse the skin thoroughly; dry with coarse towel, and apply with a sponge, or fob, the following lotion: Creolin, one ounce; water, one pint; or some of the dipping solutions (coal-tar products) advertised.

GET POSTED ON BUILDING.—Are you going to build a house or a public building of any kind? If so, you will do well to write to "The Pedlar People,"

Oshawa, Can., for their beautiful new catalogues, No. 14 G. and No. 14 R., which gave full illustration and information in regard to all sorts of finishing, building materials, roofing, tiling, metal imitation brick or stone wall coverings, metal ceilings and interior wall coverings, fireproof partitions, paints, mouldings, centerpieces, etc. The Pedlar People have received contracts for fitting out some of the finest buildings in Canada. Give them a trial. Write them at once.

HIS MAJESTY'S FAT STOCK SOLD.

The thirty-four Royal bullocks fetched \$5,300, or an average of \$156. Mr. Edward Willis, of Sheffield, paid the highest price, \$240, for a single beast, but the Mayor of Bridlington (Alderman John Sawdon) opened the sale by giving \$205. Other prices ranged down to \$115. Eighty-nine pigs from the Royal Farms were offered, and realized \$2,665. Bacon pigs fetched from \$37 to \$50 each, averaging \$43, and fat hogs realized from \$35 to \$92.50 per pair, or an average of \$57. The 140 sheep offered ranged from \$15 to \$26 each, a total of \$2,196, or an average of \$17. Altogether the King's fat stock realized \$10,490, and the majority of it went up country.—[F. and S.]

De Laval Separators



The DE LAVAL from every standpoint represents the greatest value in Cream Separators. During a history extending over more than a quarter of a century, its prestige has never been questioned—except in the advertisements of "would-be" competitors.

The De Laval Separator Co.
14 & 16 Princess St., WINNIPEG.

Montreal Toronto New York Chicago Philadelphia
San Francisco Portland.

Economical



Yes, economy in its right place is essential to success.

Canadians find that it is economical to use

Stevens' Ointment.

A little goes a long way, and, what is more important, gets there and

CURES

SPAVIN, RINGBONE

and all enlargements in horses and cattle.
\$1.00 small, \$2.00 large box, at Chemists, or direct from

Martin, Bole & Wynne
Wholesale Agents, m Winnipeg, Man.

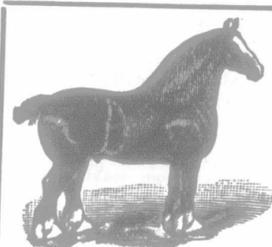
HAWTHORN BANK
CLYDESDALES. HACKNEYS. SHORTHORNS.

There is in my stables the finest selection of Clydesdales in Western Canada, including sons and daughters of such leading sires as Hiawatha, Marcellus, Baronson, Silver Cup, Hillhead Chief, Boreland Pride, etc. Eight colts will be three years old in spring, five of them the pick of the Bridgebank stud, Stranraer.

SHORTHORNS.

I have 15 bulls, from calves to two years old, and females of all ages for sale, many of them imported; also a Galloway yearling bull, just newly imported and a topper. If you are in the market don't buy till you see my stock, or write me for particulars and prices.

JOHN GRAHAM - Carberry, Manitoba.



NEW IMPORTATION OF
Clydesdale Stallions

Just arrived from Scotland.
Selected personally.

A grand lot of stallions and mares, combining size with quality, and the best of breeding.

WRITE US FOR PRICES AND PARTICULARS.

SMITH & RICHARDSON, Columbus, Ont.

Hackneys and Clydesdales



From such noted champions as Baron's Pride, Hiawatha, Marcellus, Macgregor, Lord Lothian, etc. Stables at Regina, Sask. Inspection invited. For fuller particulars and prices, write

J. C. FYFE, V. S., Regina, Sask., or T. H. HASSARD, Millbrook

J. B. HOGATE'S
Shires, Clydes, Percherons, Hackneys and Spanish Jacks.



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

Stables at **WESTON, ONT.** Telephone connection.
J. B. HOGATE, Proprietor. om

Horse Owners! Use
COMBAULT'S
Caustic
Balsam



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

Lump
Jaw



Save the animal—save your herd—cure every case of Lump Jaw. The disease is fatal in time, and it spreads. Only one way to cure it—two.

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

No trouble—rub it on. No risk—your money back if it ever fails. Used for seven years by nearly all the big stockmen. Free illustrated book on Lump Jaw and other diseases and blemishes of cattle and horses. Write for it today.

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

Tuttle's Elixir



Sovereign Horse Remedy. We offer \$10. for any case of colic, curb, splint or lameness if it fails to cure when used as directed. Our great book, "Veterinary Experience," free. 100 pages, a perfect guide. Send for copy.

Tuttle's Elixir Co.,
 88 Beverly St., Boston, Mass.
 Lyman Kent Ross, Montreal and Toronto.
 Lyman Ross & Co., Montreal.

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS.

Two acclimated and proven stallions, seven years and two years old. Both are of the modern type, on clean legs and strong bodies. Address:

S. McLEAN, Franklin, Man.

IMPORTED
Clydesdale Stallions
and Fillies.

Also Hackney Stallions for sale. At reasonable prices. Come and see them or write to

ADAM DAWSON, Cannington, Ont.

THOROUGHBREDS.

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

R. DALE - - S. Qu'Appelle.

Carlton Herefords.

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

BULLS FOR SALE

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

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

POPLAR GROVE
HEREFORDS



The Leading Herd of Western Canada

Grand young bulls, cows, helpers, and

PURE-BRED
Shetland Ponies

FOR SALE

J. E. MARPLES, Deleau, Man.

HEREFORDS



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

OSWALD PALMER, Lacombe

Advertise in the Advocate

Fruit-growing at Victoria, B. C.

Through extensive advertising the Okanagan fruit lands have become famous throughout the whole of the Dominion, and even farther afield. At the same time, little is known of an equally good fruit country—I refer to the southern end of Vancouver Island. Here apples, pears, prunes, plums, strawberries, cherries, raspberries and logan berries develop and ripen without the aid of irrigation. The fruit is large, so large that on several occasions lately a friend of mine with a family tried to get a box of small apples for eating purposes. He finally had to be satisfied with some that were as large as a man's two fists put together, the smallest he could get.

Within two miles of Victoria is the famous Rockside orchard, the property of Mr. R. M. Palmer, whose exhibit has taken the first prizes throughout the West. Mr. Palmer has twenty-five acres of mixed fruits, which keep him busy marketing from the middle of June until October. From this orchard he counts on netting not less than one hundred dollars an acre on an average, and he does none of the work himself.

During 1905 no less than twenty-two carloads of mixed fruits, four hundred and forty thousand pounds, were shipped from Victoria to Manitoba and the new provinces. Add to this about one hundred tons for local consumption, and you have the total of five hundred and forty thousand pounds of fruit raised within a few miles of the British Columbia capital. Of these shipments about one hundred and sixty thousand pounds were strawberries, and yet the strawberry crop last year was a very poor one, scarcely half of the usual crop. Several other fruits, particularly apples, were not up to the standard in crop, but the net increase over the previous year was over fifteen per cent.

The above figures go to show that the Victoria district is rapidly coming to the fore, but they do not indicate anything like the advancement that is actually being made. It is estimated that no less than one million trees are being planted this year, which will not be in bearing for the next three or four years. The ratio of increase in tree planting is much greater than the increase in output, the result of which will be that in a few years there will be much greater increases in production. To-day the fruit-grower knows what varieties to plant, so that a much larger percentage of the trees planted will bear fruit that will be available for shipping purposes.

During the past few seasons there has been a marked improvement in the grading and packing of the fruit. Both the Dominion and Provincial Governments have taken a hand in protecting the industry from careless growers, who have in the past done much to keep the district from making any advancement.

A plan which is likely to be put into effect is that of inspecting all orchards in order to see that they are kept free from scale and other pests. The cost of keeping an orchard clean is very small, but the loss in shipping infected fruit which has to be destroyed is very great.

The fruit of the Victoria district is controlled by the Victoria Fruit-growers' Association, who set the prices, arrange for uniform packages, and provide boxes and crates at wholesale rates. It is only by combining in this way that it is possible to ship fruit a long distance, as no one person raises sufficient to handle economically.

The selling is all done by an agent on commission, ten per cent, being charged for this service. At one time the association did its own selling, but this was not at all satisfactory. The present system is working well. E. R. Stewart & Co. are the agents, all shipments passing through their hands.

One feature of the work of the association is the establishment of a preserving plant to use up such fruit as is not marketable, either through inclement weather conditions or on account of not grading up to the standard; thus there is no loss sustained, no matter what the weather.

Special use of weather reminds one that the greater asset the people of Victoria have is the large amount of sunshine without the intense heat of most inland districts. This asset is utilized in other ways than that of growing fruit, for in that particular line it is better known to

place their product on the market much earlier than their neighbors, so securing the highest possible prices.

The Victoria district is not suitable for late apples, on account of the humidity of the atmosphere, which prevents the fruit being packed in good condition. The late fruit is not as large as the earlier varieties, because of the dryness of the latter part of the summer. There is, however, a large market for all the earlier fruits, which cannot be excelled in any other part of the continent.

It must not be thought that fruit can be grown by anyone, whether experienced or not. Like every other business there is much to learn, and no one ever learns it all. For the man who is willing to profit by the experience of others, and give his best effort to the work, there is a good living to be made, and that in a climate that is salubrious throughout the whole year. At the time of writing, January 4th, there has been no sign of snow, and very little frost. Geraniums that were planted in the garden last spring are still alive, although the upper leaves were nipped by the frost some weeks ago.

One might almost say that this corner of the country has scarcely been yet discovered, at any rate as a fruit-growing district. When it becomes generally known there will be a big movement in this direction, with a corresponding upward movement in land values.

H. F. PULLEN.

GOSSIP.

BUYING A FARM.

A short time ago a well-off land-seeker from across the lines called on a real-estate agent in a southern Manitoba town, and after some conversation the farmer was driven out to inspect a block of improved wheat land. By way of recommending the property as a bargain at \$25 an acre, the dealer remarked that during the last twelve years two men who had owned and worked the land in succession had each made from wheat-raising sufficient money upon which to retire. "Is the log shack and the pole stable the remains of the buildings that were used by the successful men?" said the stranger. "Oh yes," said the agent, "the men cared nothing about the house, the barn or fences and trees; money was what they were after, and they got it." "Where are the men now?" remarked the young farmer. "One is in California," said the agent; "the other is in British Columbia, living on the interest of their money." "Well," said the stranger, "I will take the place, provided you will give me a bond that in the next ten years I can raise enough of wheat to retire on the profits, that the Government will not compel me to cut my crops on account of weeds or my neighbors shame me into building a new house or planting groves, and that when I desire to go to California I can resell the land at \$25 an acre." The agent refused the agreement. No sale was made, and the farmer is now looking over some \$8-an-acre land that has never been plowed.—[Hartney Star.

TRADE NOTES.

AMHERST HOMEMADE.—Farmers who have been disappointed in the wearing qualities of their everyday footwear would do well to remember the name, "Amherst Homestead," and insist on having this make. Should your dealer not have them, correspond with E. J. Blaquier, Box 683, Brandon, Man.

SEEDSMEN.—The A. E. McKinnon firm of seedsmen, Brandon, are vitally interested in securing A1 seed, and in order to do so have as a side line the Arne Grain Pickle, by the use of which, and suitable solutions, as follows, they insure grain being free from smut:

- Directions for using the pickler:
1. For Wheat.—Use bluestone solution. Take one pound of bluestone to three gallons of water, and regulate the flow of grain and liquid to suit. This quantity will pickle at the rate of 10 bushels of wheat.
 2. For Peas and Oats.—To each four-pound bottle of McKinnon's Formosan Solution, add 10 gallons of water, and mix thoroughly. Regulate the flow of liquid through the pickler to suit the distribution of grain, through the hopper. This quantity will pickle 25 bushels of oats.

MILBURN'S
LAXA-LIVER
PILLS

are mild, sure and safe, and are a perfect regulator of the system.

They gently unlock the secretions, clear away all effete and waste matter from the system, and give tone and vitality to the whole intestinal tract, curing Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Coated Tongue, Foul Breath, Jaundice, Heartburn, and Water Braash. Mrs. R. S. Ogden, Woodstock, N.B., writes: "My husband and myself have used Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills for a number of years. We think we cannot do without them. They are the only pills we ever take."

Price 25 cents or five bottles for \$1.00, at all dealers or direct on receipt of price. The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Rupture SURE CURE

No return of Rupture or further use for trusses. NO OPERATION, PAIN, DANGER, NOR TIME FROM DAILY WORK. Cures in every case. Read the following proof:



MR. W. M. MILNER, Emerson, Man., writes: "You have cured me of a dangerous Rupture at 83 years. You surely can cure anyone."



MR. McSHANE, 697 Ross Ave., Winnipeg, Man., writes: "You have cured me of an almost hopeless case of Rupture while at my daily duties. Anyone can be cured when I am."



CONDUCTOR W. H. GREAVES, Medicine Hat, N.W.T., writes: "I will be only too glad to recommend your cure to any Ruptured person. You have cured me of a Rupture of 5 years' standing."



MR. C. M. ELDER, Brandon, Man., writes: "Your painless Method of Cure for Rupture has been very successful in my case. I am cured at the age of 61 years."

Hundreds of cures from all parts of Canada. Write me at once for "FREE TEST," and "FREE ADVICE," and learn the TRUTH about curing RUPTURE. Do not listen to anyone who says "You cannot be cured," for you Can Be Cured, the same as any other human being. Do not put it off. Write me at once—
DR. W. S. RICE
 23 East Queen St. Block 287 TORONTO, ONT.

FOR SALE

A carload heavy and medium weight
HORSES

very suitable for Northwest trade. These horses, in good condition, will be sold very reasonable. May be seen at Hendrie & Co's stables, Toronto, Ontario. For further particulars apply:

WM. WILKIE, Hendrie & Co., Ltd.,
 TORONTO, ONTARIO.

Portrait of the Late Bishop Baldwin

11 x 15, on heavy plate paper, suitable for framing, together with memoir, the funeral service and sermon on the occasion; price for the two, 25c.; 5 sets, one address, \$1.00; cash with order.

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

GOSSIP.

MORE CLYDESDALES FOR ALBERTA.

A recent issue of the Scottish Farmer says:

No better evidence of the healthy state of the trade in Clydesdale horses could be desired than the fact that a shipment of twenty-five head left Glasgow for St. John, N. B. The shippers were Messrs. Oswald Sorby, Guelph, Ont., and J. A. Turner, Calgary, Alta., and of the twenty-five head, twenty-four were stallions, and one a filly purchased by Mr. Turner from Mr. J. McCulloch, Laggan, Ballantrae. Besides these Clydesdales, Mr. Sorby had a number of Hackney stallions. The twenty-four Clydesdale stallions were equally divided between the two gentlemen. Amongst them we noticed Prince of London (11859), the four-year-old son of Baron's Pride, with which Mr. Dunn won at the first Park Royal Show in 1903. His dam was the good breeding mare, Countess, by the Cawdor Cup champion horse, Royal Gartly (9844), so that Prince of London is of unusually high breeding. Baron Brendan (12022) is a year younger. He was bred by Mr. David A. Hood, and while his sire was the champion Baron's Pride, his dam is a daughter of the noted Kirkcubright prize mare, Jenny Lee, of the same family as the renowned mares, Laura Lee and Primrose. Other two of the same age, and by the same sire, are exceptionally well-bred, big horses. The dam of the one was the noted Bessie Lee, which, after winning champion honors in the West, was bought by the Messrs. Montgomery, and sold to His Majesty the King. The sire of Bessie Lee was the noted £1,300 colt, Lord Colman Edwin (9230), winner of numerous prizes, including the Glasgow premium, and other district premiums also. The dam of the other was the handsome big mare, Kathleen, bred at Montrave, and got by the \$3,000 horse, Prince of Albion (6178), while the grandam was the good Macgregor mare, Keepsake, own sister to the noted Maclellan, alias Newtonairds (4564). Most of the other colts are two-year-olds. Prominent among them is the prizewinning King's Seal (12623), by the Dumfries premium horse, Rozelle, a son of Baron's Pride, and a good sire. His dam was one of the Garthland mares, got by that great colt, Rosewood (7207), uterine brother to the champion Moss Rose. King's Seal is a well-known prizewinner at Castle-Douglas and other shows in the west country. His grandam was one of the Earnock Darnley mares. Another grandson of Baron's Pride is Baron Choice (12443), got by the well-known premium horse, Baron Robgill (now in the Galbraith stables at Brandon, Man.), whose prize career began as a foal at foot of his dam, the great mare, Princess Alix, and continued, while his own foals did well in all districts in which they were bred. Another good colt, by the old horse himself, is Baron Kerr (12454), bred at Houdston, and out of a choicely-bred mare. Mr. Sligh's Fyvie Chief (12579) is a capital, well-bred colt, got by the H. and A. S. prize horse, Baron's Chief (10971), while his dam is the well-known prize mare, Meta, by Sir Everard (5353), the sire of Baron's Pride, and many another great horse. This colt is, on the dam's side, descended direct from the Keir Darling tribe, the founder of which was the uterine sister to the Merryton Prince of Wales (673). There are several good, big, well-ribbed colts, by the successful breeding horse, Up-to-Time (10475), and one by that fine breeding horse, Woodend Gartly, a noted prizewinner and sire of several leading prizewinners in 1905. Two of the Up-to-Time colts are out of mares got by the great horse, King of the Roses (9927), champion of the H. and A. S. Show at Perth in 1897, and the grandam of at least one of them was the well-known Darnley's Last (6563), first at H. and A. S., Dundee, in 1890. Two are by the H. and A. S. dual-prize horse, Pride of Blacon (10837), a most successful breeding horse, and own brother to the big prize mare, Chester Princess, sold at a very high price at the Blacon Point sale. There are also representatives of the popular sire, Royal Favourite (10630), in the front rank among breeding horses of the present day; the celebrated prize horse, Baron of Buchlyvie (11263), whose get is the produce of one of the biggest and best mares in Bute; and Mains of Airies (10879), one of the happiest fruits of the Prince of Wales-Darnley blend. A good colt, by Montrave Dauntless (11119) is

out of a uterine sister to the invincible prize mare, Sunray, and two colts, by Kirkcubright premium horse, Peerless (10832), are out of mares by Baron's Pride (9122). Mr. McCulloch's filly is well-known in the Ballantrae and Girvan district, and should make her mark in Canada. It is long since a shipment of this size and character left the Clyde for Canada in December, and the enterprise of Messrs. Sorby & Turner merits a rich reward. So satisfactory is the demand for Clydesdales in Canada that they expect to make a further shipment in spring.

TRADE NOTES.

C. KINNIBURGH & COMPANY.—In another column will be found the advertisement of C. Kinniburgh & Co., the well-known dealers in pianos, organs and musical instruments in the city of Calgary. Mr. Kinniburgh, who is very well known throughout the Western provinces, is the sole representative of the Karn Organ and Piano Co. The name of Karn is a sign for excellence in piano and organ construction, and Mr. Kinniburgh is so favorably known throughout the new provinces that he really needs no introduction to a great many of our readers. We would like to ask all our friends who are interested in the purchase of a musical instrument of any kind, to write for catalogue 45 to C. Kinniburgh & Co., Calgary, Alta.

GARDEN TOOLS.—No firm manufactures a more complete line of garden tools, including seeders, horse cultivators, edgers, etc., than S. L. Allen & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., famous the world over for their Planet Jr. implements. Almost everyone has seen or used a Planet Jr. horse-hoe or seeder, and it might be interesting to note that a whole line of garden implements, equally satisfactory in every respect as is the Planet Jr. horse-hoe, is turned out in the same factory. Recently S. L. Allen & Co. issued a beautifully-illustrated catalogue of their wares, showing the different varieties made and the many uses to which they can be put to save labor. The catalogue can be had free of cost, and should be before everyone who makes a garden and sows small seeds.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF CATALOGUES, and one of the most substantial, rich and elaborate volumes of this kind we have ever seen is now being circulated by the American-Abell Engine and Thresher Company, of Toronto, Ont. Two pages are given to a recapitulation of the building up of the company, from the old John Abell Co., familiar to nearly all Canadians, on account of it being the largest of the early manufacturers of threshing machinery. Several other pages are then devoted to illustrations and descriptions of different parts of the American Abell "Cock of the North Line" engines, threshers, clover, hullers, plowing engines, sawmill machinery, etc. The printing and illustrating is most magnificently done upon heavy coated paper, so that altogether this souvenir volume is highly creditable to the enterprise of the firm, and should be useful to everyone who is responsible for the working of a threshing outfit.

HARBINGERS OF SPRING.—The appearance of the seedmen's catalogues reminds us that the season for selecting and ordering seeds is at hand. The first seed catalogue of this season to appear is Rennie's, of Toronto, Winnipeg (859 Main St.) and Vancouver. The cover of the 1906 catalogue is illustrated with a new, hardy rose, Baby Rambler. In reading over such a catalogue, one wonders when he sees the low prices quoted for beautiful shrubs and house plants, that they are not more widely known. It would be a good move on the part of everyone to decide to grow some new plant or shrub each year, thus gradually building up a collection and developing an interest in floriculture. Rennie's have this year introduced an ovation in the matter of handling clover and grass seeds, by putting these goods in lead sealed bags, with the brands specified by the Seed Control Act of 1905.

The best grade of red clover XXX is quoted at \$5.95 for thirty pounds, or \$11.90 for 60 lbs. Every farmer and gardener should get Rennie's catalogue, and make a selection of seeds early in the season.

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

24 YEARS WEAR NO REPAIRS. SEPARATOR FACTS. 43 YEARS WEAR 75¢ REPAIRS. Just facts—that's all you want. Facts can't hurt you nor Tubular Cream Separators. Facts prove Tubulars outwear all other makes five to ten times over. On August 2d, 1904, we started a No. 9 hand driven Dairy Tubular, rated capacity 900 lbs. per hour, on the hardest test a separator was ever put to—an endurance test to last until the wearing parts give way. This Tubular has now run 50 hours a week for 43 weeks—and is still running. Every week of this test is equal to a year's service in a ten cow dairy. No other separator made could stand such a test. 24 Years' Work—No Repairs. Hours run... 1,200. Pounds separated... 1,080,000. Turns of crank... 5,155,760. Turns of bowl... 1,153,000,000. Oil used... 5 quarts. Time oiling... About 4 min. Time adjusting... None. Repairs... None. 43 Years' Work—75¢ Repairs. Hours run... 2,100. Pounds separated... 1,925,000. Turns of crank... 5,652,070. Turns of bowl... 1,864,000,000. Oil used... 5 1/2 quarts. Time oiling... About 7 min. Time adjusting... 10 min. Repairs... 75 cents. After 24 weeks, the balls in the frictionless bearing supporting the bowl showed wear. This was natural, for each had rolled over 32,000 miles. Renewing balls cost only 75 cents and ten minutes adjusting, yet made this Tubular as good as new. All Tubulars are equally durable. Catalogue P-186 tells about them. Write for it today. THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO. Toronto, Canada. West Chester, Pa. Chicago, Illinois.

WHAT YOUR STOCK EAT. Should receive the same attention as what you eat yourself. Clean food of the best quality means good health in both cases. Feed them Carnefac Stock Food, and you will make no mistake. It is in general use from one end of Canada to the other, and if your dealer has not got it, drop a line to THE CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD CO. WINNIPEG, MAN.

AS CATTLE CAN BE BOUGHT RIGHT FROM Manitoba's Leading Shorthorn Herd. Among those offered being Nonpareil Prince, a straight Nonpareil two-year-old, winner of first at Winnipeg, 1904-5, and Fairview Prince, same age, another winner this year, and younger bulls fit for service. Am crowded for room, hence have heifers and cows for sale at rock-bottom prices. JOHN G. BARRON, Carberry, C.P.R., Fairview Siding, C.N.R.

N'S... VER... S... are a perfect... retions, clear... ter from the... tality to the... g Constipa... ss, Dyepep... eath, Jaun... ash. Mrs... e used Mil... e number of... do without... ls we ever... s for \$1.00... pt of price... i, Toronto... SURE CURE... e for trusses... NOR TIME... every case... MILNER... an., writes:... cured me of... Rupture at... You surely... anyone... HANE, 697... Winnipeg... s: "You... e of an al... case of my... ile at my... Anyone... when I am."... W. H... icine Hat... es: "I will... glad to re... cure to... ed person... ed me of a... 5 years'... I. ELDER... a., writes:... ss Method... pture has... ccessful in... cured at... years."... of Canada... "FREE... ADVICE"... out curing... to anyone... for you... er human... at once... TO, ONT... L E... reight... S... These... sold... ndrie... , Ltd.,... aldwin... able... the... oca... om... g Co.,

Ring-Bone

So common nearly every body knows it when he sees it. Lameness, and a bony enlargement just above the hoof, or higher and on the upper pastern bone, sometimes extending nearly around the pastern, some times in front only, or upon one or both sides. Cases like the latter are called Sidebone.

No matter how old the case, how big the lump, how lame the horse, or what other treatment has failed, use
Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste
Use it under our guarantee—money refunded if it fails to make the horse go sound. Often takes off the lump, but we can't promise that. One to three 45-minute applications required and anyone can use it. Get all the particulars before ordering—write for Free Horse Book that tells you what to use for every kind of blemish that horses have.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
46 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.

IF YOU WANT A MACHINE FOR Well DRILLING OR PROSPECTING

with either Rope or Pipe Tools, write to us describing your work, stating depth of wells and size of bits or drills you want. Our machines are the latest and most durable, and the greatest money earners ever made! Results guaranteed.
LOOMIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, OHIO.

DEHORNING STOPS LOSS.

Cattle with horns are dangerous and a constant menace to persons and other cattle. Dehorn them quickly and with slight pain with a
KEYSTONE DEHORNER
All over in 2 minutes. Not a harsh method. Leaves a clean, clean cut. Cows give more milk; steers make better beef. Send for free booklet.
E. T. McKenna, Victoria, Ontario, Can.

TERRA NOVA STOCK FARM

HEAD OF
ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE.
All the best families represented. Some fine young bulls for sale from both imported and home-bred cows. Prices reasonable. m
S. Martin, Kouthwaite, Man

Woodmere Stock Farm

Neepawa, Man.

Shorthorns

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

Clydesdales

A few Clydesdale Fillies for sale.

Yorkshire Pigs

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

PLYMOUTH ROCKS A SPECIALTY

STEPHEN BENSON

WILLOW BANK SHORTHORNS

Four bull calves, fit for service in 1906. sired by Alberta Prince =40190=, champion at the Calgary Spring Sale.

1905. Herd now headed by Nonpareil Victor =45240=, sired by Nonpareil Archer (imp.) dam, Primrose, also imported. Address:

D. SINCLAIR, - Innisfail.

Grandview Herd.
Scotch Shorthorns
Herd headed by Trout Creek Favorite =53595=
Stock for sale at all times. Correspondence solicited.
JAS. WILSON,
Innisfail, Alberta
Farm 3 miles south of town

SNAPS IN SHORTHORNS.

Bulls from six months to two years. Can supply several Winnipeg prize-winning Tamworth sows and one-year-old boar. Also Pekin ducks and White Brahma cockerels.

A. W. CASWELL, Neepawa, Man.

Every farm should be equipped with an icehouse, and the ice harvest time is now on.—[Live-stock World.]

BLACK LEG VACCINE FREE

CUTTER'S BLACK LEG VACCINE
"CALIFORNIA STOCKMEN'S FAVORITE"
Powder, String or Pill Form
(Sells for \$1 PER PACKAGE of TEN DOSES)
To introduce, we will send one package and our booklets on Black Leg and Anthrax Free to each stockman who sends 6 cents postage and the names and addresses of twenty cattlemen; state form of vaccine wanted.
Address, THE CUTTER LABORATORY DEPT. 3,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Miscellaneous.

CURING PORK—CORNING BEEF.

A correspondent asks how to smoke pork and corn beef. For reply we quote from a bulletin by Prof. Boss, of the Minnesota Station:

SMOKING OF MEATS.

Pickled and cured meats are smoked to aid in their preservation, and to give flavor and palatability. The creosote formed by the combustion of the wood closes the pores to some extent, excluding the air, and is objectionable to insects.

The smoke house should be 6 or 10 feet high to give the best results, and of a size suited to the amount of meat likely to be smoked. One 6 by 8 feet will be large enough for ordinary farm use. Ample ventilation should be provided to carry off the warm air, in order to prevent overheating the meat. Small openings under the eaves or a chimney in the roof will be sufficient, if arranged so as to be easily controlled. A fire pot outside of the house proper, with a flue through which the smoke may be conducted to the meat chamber, gives the best conditions for smoking. When this cannot well be arranged, a fire may be built on the floor of the house, and the meat shielded by a sheet of metal. Where the meat can be hung six or seven feet above the fire this precaution need not be taken. The construction should be such as to allow the smoke to pass up freely over the meat and out of the house, though rapid circulation is at the expense of fuel.

Brick or stone houses are best, though the first cost is greater than if they are built of lumber. Large dry goods boxes and even barrels may be made to serve as smoke-houses, where only small amounts of meat are to be smoked. The care of meat in such substitutes is so much more difficult and the results so much less satisfactory that a permanent place should be provided if possible.

The best fuel for smoking meats is green hickory or maple wood smothered with sawdust of the same material. Hard wood of any kind is preferable to soft wood. Resinous woods should never be used, as they are likely to impart bad flavors to the product. Corn cobs are the best substitute for hard wood, and may be used if desired. Soft wood and corn cobs give off large amounts of carbon in burning, and this is deposited on the meat, making it dark in color and rank flavored. Juniper berries and fragrant woods are sometimes added to the fire to flavor the meat.

Meat that is to be smoked should be removed from the brine two or three days before being put in the smoke-house. If it has been cured in a strong brine, it will be best to soak the pieces in cold water over night, to prevent a crust of salt from forming on the outside when drained. Washing the meat in tepid water and scrubbing clean with a brush is a good practice. The pieces should then be hung up to drain for a day or two. When drained they may be hung in the house. All should be suspended below the ventilators, and should hang so that no two pieces come in contact, as this would prevent uniform smoking.

A slow fire may then be started, warming up the meat gradually. During the winter months in cold climates it is best to keep the fire going continually until the smoking is complete, holding the temperature at about the same point. If the fire is allowed to die down, the meat becomes cold and the smoke does not penetrate readily. This results in heavy smoke on the outside and very little on the inner portions of the meat. During the spring months and in the summer, a light fire may be started every second or third day for a couple of weeks, the meat being allowed to hang in the smoke-house until sufficiently colored. When the fire is kept going steadily and an even temperature is maintained, twenty-four to thirty-six hours will be required to finish one lot of meat.

Smoke will not penetrate frozen meat, and it will be necessary to extract all frost from it before filling the house. The house should be kept dark at all times, to prevent flies entering. As soon as smoked sufficiently the meat should be cooled by opening the ventilators or doors. When hard and firm it may be

canvased or packed away for summer use.

Smoked meat may be left in the smoke-house for some time during moderate weather. The house should be kept perfectly dark and well enough ventilated to prevent dampness. A dry, cool cellar or an attic with free circulation will be a satisfactory place for smoked meats at all seasons if it is kept dark and flies are excluded.

If to be held only a short time, hams and bacon will need only to be hung out separately without covering. For longer keeping it will be necessary to wrap them first in paper and then in burlaps, canvas or muslin, and bury them in a grain bin or other suitable place, the object being to gain a uniform temperature and to keep away insects. A coat of ground pepper rubbed into the piece before wrapping will be distasteful to them. For absolute safe-keeping for an indefinite period of time, it is essential that the meat be thoroughly cured. After it is smoked and has become dry on the surface, it should be wrapped in parchment paper; or old newspapers will do where parchment cannot be had. Then inclose in heavy muslin or canvas, and cover with yellow wash or ordinary lime whitewash, glue being added. Hang each piece out so that it does not come in contact with other pieces. Do not stack in piles.

CORNER BEEF.—The pieces commonly used for corning are the plate, rump, cross ribs and brisket; or, in other words, the cheaper cuts of meat. The loin, ribs and other fancy cuts are more often used fresh, and since there is more or less waste of nutrients in corning, this is well. The pieces for corning should be cut into convenient-sized joints—say 5 or 6 inches square. It should be the aim to cut them all about the same thickness, so that they will make an even layer in the barrel.

Meat from fat animals makes choicer corned beef than that from poor animals. When the meat is thoroughly cooled it should be corning as soon as possible, as any decay in the meat is likely to spoil the brine during the corning process. Under no circumstances should the meat be brined while it is frozen. Weigh out the meat and allow 8 pounds of salt to each 100 pounds; sprinkle a layer of salt one-quarter of an inch in depth over the bottom of the barrel; pack in as closely as possible the cuts of meat, making a layer 5 or 6 inches in thickness; then put on a layer of salt, following that with another layer of meat; repeat until the meat and salt have all been packed in the barrel, care being used to reserve salt enough for a good layer over the top. After the package has stood over night, add, for every 100 pounds of meat, 4 pounds of sugar, 2 ounces of baking soda, and 4 ounces of saltpetre dissolved in a gallon of tepid water. Three gallons more of water should be sufficient to cover this quantity. In case more or less than 100 pounds of meat is to be corning, make the brine in the proportion given. A loose board cover, weighted down with a heavy stone or piece of iron, should be put on the meat to keep all of it under the brine. In case any should project, rust would start and the brine would spoil in a short time.

It is not necessary to boil the brine except in warm weather. If the meat has been corning during the winter, and must be kept into the summer season, it would be well to watch the brine closely during the season. If the brine appears to be rosy, or does not drip freely from the finger when immersed and lifted, it should be turned off and new brine added, after carefully washing the meat. The sugar or molasses in the brine has a tendency to ferment, and, unless the brine is kept in a cool place, there is sometimes trouble from this source. The meat should be kept in the brine twenty-eight to forty days to secure thorough corning.

ALKALI IN SOIL.

Could you inform me if it is possible to detect the presence of alkali while snow lies on the ground, and, if so, how?

Sask. A. B.

Ans.—Take some of the soil and put it in a vessel of water, set in a warm place, and when the water has evaporated, the alkali will be on top of soil, if there is enough in it to be of any significance.

Woman's Need

AT THE CRITICAL PERIODS OF HER LIFE AND HOW IT IS BEST SUPPLIED BY

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

We are sometimes asked why Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is so successful in curing the ailments peculiar to women, and this is the explanation:

The feminine organism is a regular network of nerves, and consequently requires an enormous quantity of rich, nourishing blood.

At the critical times such as the dawn of womanhood, the child-bearing and nursing age and the change of life, nerve force is consumed at a tremendous rate. The blood is drawn away from other parts of the body, and the result is neuralgic pains and aches, failure of the digestive system, and a run-down condition of the body generally.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food supplies exactly what is most needed at these times—the very elements from which rich blood and vital nerve force are made.

Women who suffer from weakness and irregularities, from painful periods and distressing headaches, from tired, worn-out feelings, and the disorders of digestion, will be surprised at the benefits obtained from the use of the great food cure of Dr. Chase.

It is well worth your while to put Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to the test, and, while the blood and nerves are being revitalized and the form rounded out, note your increase in weight, so that you may have positive proof of the blood-forming value of this great medicine. 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, on every box.

SITTYTON STOCK FARM

High-class SCOTCH SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

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

GEO. KINNON, - Cottonwood, Sask.

Shorthorn Bulls, Heifers and Heifer Calves for Sale.

The get of Sir Colin Campbell (imp.)—28878—and General—30399—. Cows all ages, in calf or calf at foot. Seventy head to choose from.

Two Clydesdale Stallions two and three years old. Also mares and fillies. Leicester Sheep, both sexes. Stock always on hand. m

Geo. Rankin & Sons, Hamiota, Man.

SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS

I have now for sale one 2 year-old red bull (imp.) and six extra well-bred yearling bulls and several cows and heifers. Prices reasonable and quality right.

JOHN RAMSAY, Priddis, Alta.

Rushford Ranch

Young Stock for Sale.

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

R. K. BENNET, Box 95, Calgary.

SHORTHORNS and TAMWORTHS.

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

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

Spring Grove Stock Farm

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

First herd prize and sweepstake. Toronto Exhibition 8 years in succession. Herd headed by the imported Duthie-bred bull, Rosy Morning, and White Hair Ramsden. Present crop of calves sired by Imp. Prince Sunbeam, 1st, Toronto, 1908.

High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. oim
Also prizewinning Lincolns. Apply

T. E. ROBSON, Iderton, Ont.

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GOSSIP.

DAINGEROUS TO PUT FOOD INTO MOUTH WITH A KNIFE.

Probably one of the best illustrations of the correctness of some dicta of polite society is that recently furnished on table manners. It is generally considered bad form to use a knife to put food into the mouth, and as such was deprecated in the dining-halls at the O. A. C. and similar institutions devoted to learning and culture. The annals of railroad accidents now furnish further evidence of the common sense of keeping sharp-edged table cutlery out of the mouth. A traveller recently was eating his dinner, and the train on which he was collided with another, and the knife with which he was conveying food to his mouth became imbedded in his cheek.

OF INTEREST TO DAIRY AND OTHER FARMERS.

The dairy department opening of the Manitoba Agricultural College takes place on February 6th, 1906. Two separate courses will be given, one for those who desire to become operators of cheese factories and creameries, known as the "Factory Course"; it will last from the opening of the school until April 3rd. The other is for farmers, their wives, sons and daughters who wish to improve their knowledge of running hand separators, farm buttermaking, milk-testing, etc. The latter is the "Home Dairy Course," anyone may enter as a student in this course at any time, and remain as long as he or she chooses, taking up such work as may be desired. No tuition fee is charged for the Home Dairy Course; but for the Factory Course, residents of the Province are required to pay a fee of \$2; other British subjects, \$6, and foreigners, \$12, for the term. Copies of the circular giving full particulars regarding the Dairy School, may be had by addressing W. J. Carson, Professor of Dairy Husbandry, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Man.

A ROMANCE IN SHEEP-BREEDING.

Some stupid people, with a perfect penchant for advertising their ignorance, say that "select breeding" is not a science, but a hallucination. About science those people, unfortunately, know nothing, their lives having been spent burning incense at the twin altar of Ease and Folly. I like to look into men's faces. There I read the great book of human character—and sometimes I discover leaves with gilt edges—blank. I also like to look into the faces of sheep. They are much more innocent than men's, and not always less intelligent. The other day, in a southern city, I scanned the features of the passing crowd. At last a great face filled my vision. I knew it well. I had seen it glorious in hope, beautiful in sympathy, and divine in love. Now it only proclaimed the ruin of a youthful giant. The hand that but a few years ago wielded a sceptre was stretched out for alms!

Last week a flock of sheep passed through a little village in the north of England. I was there, and, recognizing the children of a favorite family, smiled to them. They were Blackfaces, strong and worthy enough, but wanting in the marks of a titled ancestry. Ah, but there was one so unlike the others—so far removed in gait and appearance—that I could not help ejaculating—"Behold a princess on tramp!"

The shepherd was not surprised; he knew what I meant.

"How came she here?" I asked.

"It's a long story, but I am not to tell you it all," he naively replied.

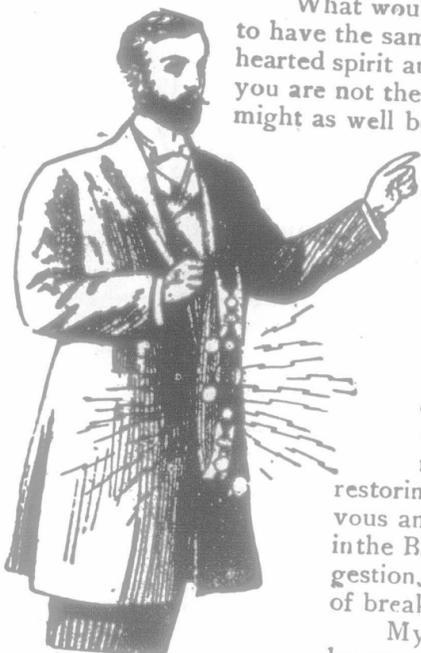
"Why, she's a pet," I interjected, for she had left her companions and was now soliciting the caresses of her master. Something like a tear started into the old shepherd's eye, and it was with difficulty he made answer that Mary (presumably his daughter), who brought her a little pet lamb, all the way from Ross-shire, was now no more.

"Ah, I know—"

"Yes," he continued, moving away the while, his hand still on her head, "her father's portrait holds the place of honor on the walls of Glenbuck, and her mother—well—good-night, sir!" "Good-night!"

Culture in the human world and "breeding" in the sheep world seem to mean very much the same thing.—"Flesh in Scottish Farmer.

WEAK MEN YOU CAN GET YOUR OLD VIM BACK



What would you not sacrifice to feel as you did a few years ago; to have the same snap and energy, the same gladsome, 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 I can make you as good a man as you ever were with my

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT

Which makes vigorous, muscular men of the puniest weakest specimens of 'half men'; it expands and develops every muscle and organ in the body; it warms the heart, increases the courage and gives a man power of mind and body such as any man can be proud of. It makes the eye bright and the step elastic; it makes an athlete of a sluggard. It cures disease by restoring strength. It is a quick and lasting cure for all Nervous and Vital Weaknesses, Varicocele, Rheumatism, Pains in the Back and Hips (Sciatica), Lumbago, Constipation, Indigestion, Weak Kidneys, Loss of Memory, and all evidences of breaking down. It has cured when all else has failed.

My arguments are good, my system is good, but I know you haven't time to study these. You want proof, and when your own neighbor tells you I cured him you

I give you that, and lots of it. When your own neighbor tells you I cured him you will know I did.

Tell me where you are and I'll give you the name a man in your town I've cured

Dr. McLaughlin: Chance Harbor, N.B.
Dear Sir,—I have been wearing your Belt for thirty-two days, and find that it has helped me wonderfully. My back feels twice as strong as it did; my stomach is better, and I have improved in every way. I have gained four pounds in weight, and I sleep better than I have for ten years.
Yours very truly,
W. H. Belding.

Dr. McLaughlin: Moose River, Me.
Dear Sir,—I write you to let you know that I am well pleased with your Belt. You can use my full name and address if you please.
Yours very truly,
W. J. Henderson.

I HAVE AN ELECTRIC BELT THAT DOES CURE, and I am offering it to you in such a way that you take no chances whatever. Give me your name and address, with a statement of your case, and I will at once arrange a Belt suitable for your case, and

Dr. McLaughlin: North Bay, Ont.
Dear Sir,—It is with pleasure that I write you with regard to the Electric Belt I purchased from you about four months ago. After using the Belt, and following the directions for three months, I felt like a new man, and it is now three weeks since I stopped using it. I am satisfied to say that your Belt is far ahead of medicine, or any other electrical treatment I ever tried before, and it is worth its money many times. I can strongly recommend your Belt, and shall always do it. I thank you from my heart for your wonderful remedy.
Yours truly,
O. Johnson.

WHEN YOU ARE CURED, PAY ME

Write to-day for my Free Illustrated Book and Full Information.

CALL TO-DAY

If You Can't Call Send Coupon for Free Book.

Put your name on this Coupon and send it in.

DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge Street, Toronto.

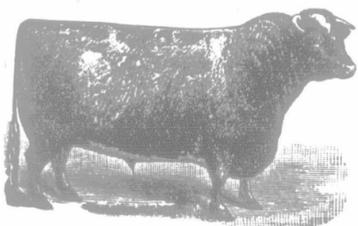
Send me your Free Book, closely sealed, and oblige

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Office Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Wednesday and Saturday till 9 p.m. WRITE PLAIN.

When Writing Advertisers Please Mention Farmer's Advocate.



ARTHUR JOHNSTON

Greenwood, Ont.

Offers for sale at moderate prices:

- 3 high-class imp. bulls.
- 2 excellent yearling bulls, home-bred.
- 17 first-class bull calves.

Also cows and heifers, imp. and home-bred. Most of the above imp. or sired by imp. bulls and from imp. dams.

Maple Shade



Cruickshank Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep
16 choice young bulls of Cruickshank breeding, from which you can select high-class herd-headers. If you wish to see the breeding we shall be pleased to mail a catalogue.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont.

Stations (Brooklin, G.T.R. Myrtle, C.P.R. Long-distance telephone.

Maple Lodge Stock Farm. 1854.

An excellent lot of Shorthorn bulls and heifers for sale now. Have choice milking strains. Have a few Leicesters left yet. Bargains in ewes.

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge, Ont.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

- 9 heifers, yearlings.
- 29 heifers, calves.
- 4 bulls, yearlings.
- 26 bulls, calves.

All out of imported sires and dams.

Prices easy. Catalogue.

John Clancy, H. CARGILL & SON, Manager, Cargill, Ont.

Pine Grove Stock Farm.

Breeders of

High-class Scotch Shorthorns, Choice Shropshire Sheep, Clydesdale and Hackney Horses.

Herd catalogue on application. Address:

C. W. WILSON, Supt., Rockland, Ont. W. C. EDWARDS & Co., Limited, Props. om

A WOMAN'S BACK IS THE MAINSPRING OF HER PHYSICAL SYSTEM. The Slightest Back-ache, if Neglected, is Liable to Cause Years of Terrible Suffering.

No woman can be strong and healthy unless the kidneys are well, and regular in their action. When the kidneys are ill, the whole body is ill, for the poisons which the kidneys ought to have filtered out of the blood are left in the system.

The female constitution is naturally more subject to kidney disease than a man's; and what is more, a woman's work is never done—her whole life is one continuous strain.

How many women have you heard say: "My, how my back aches!" Do you know that backache is one of the first signs of kidney trouble? It is, and should be attended to immediately. Other symptoms are frequent thirst, scanty, thick, cloudy or highly colored urine, burning sensation when urinating, frequent urination, puffing under the eyes, swelling of the feet and ankles, floating specks before the eyes, etc.

These symptoms if not taken in time and cured at once, will cause years of terrible kidney suffering. All these symptoms, and in fact, these diseases may be cured by the use of

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

They act directly on the kidneys, and make them strong and healthy.

Mrs. Mary Galley, Auburn, N.S., writes: "For over four months I was troubled with a lame back and was unable to turn in bed without help. I was induced by a friend to try Doan's Kidney Pills. After using two-thirds of a box my back was as well as ever."

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

HIGH-CLASS PHOTOGRAPHS.

For first-class and up-to-date Photographs go to E. B. CURLETTE'S New Studio in the Alban Block. Only one grade of work turned out, and that the best. No stairs to climb. All on the ground floor. Location: First door south of Post Office, Calgary, Alta.

E. B. CURLETTE

"You've made a mistake in your paper," said an indignant man, entering the editorial sanctum of a daily journal. "I was one of the competitors at that athletic match yesterday, and you have called me 'the well-known light-weight champion.'"

"Well, aren't you?" inquired the editor.

"No, I'm nothing of the kind, and it's confoundedly awkward, because I'm a coal merchant!"

HE IS EMPHATIC IN WHAT HE SAYS

Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Robt. Bond of Bright's Disease.

His Doctor who Said there was No Hope for Him, now Pronounces Him Well He Tells His Own Story.

Mt. Brydges, Ont., Jan. 22—(Special.)—Among the many people in this neighborhood who tell of the great work Dodd's Kidney Pills are doing, none is more emphatic than that old and respected citizen, Mr. Robert Bond.

"I believe I owe my life to Dodd's Kidney Pills," Mr. Bond says. "My attending physician said I was in the last stages of Bright's Disease, and that there was no hope for me. Then I commenced to take Dodd's Kidney Pills, and used in all twenty boxes. Now I eat well, sleep well, and my doctor says I am well. Dodd's Kidney Pills and nothing else cured me. Do you wonder I am always ready to say a good word for Dodd's Kidney Pills?"

What will cure Bright's Disease will easily cure any other form of Kidney Disease. Dodd's Kidney Pills will always cure Bright's Disease. They are the only remedy that will cure Bright's Disease. Be sure you get Dodd's.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

GRADING UP DRAFT HORSES TO REGISTER.

1. Kindly tell me how many crosses from a common mare it takes till her get would register.

2. I have a three-year-old filly that has five straight crosses of registered Clydesdales. I know the names of the stallions, but do not know the numbers. Where could I get the information?

R. H. R.

Ans.—1. Four for a mare, five for a stallion, in either Clydesdale or Shire books.

2. Reference to the studbooks would assist you. Write Registrar F. Wade, Ottawa, giving him the names of the stallions and their owners, and send a sworn affidavit as to the correctness of your statement. It will cost you \$2 to register the mare.

SELF-SUCKING COW.

Can any of our farmers advise me how to break a cow from sucking herself? I have a splendid milk cow, but that's her trick. I have boards fastened on her neck in a frame, but it looks cruel. I'll look close for a reply in your paper, and advice will be appreciated.

L. O. N.

Ans.—Some cows can be cured by wearing a leather halter, with sharp nails through the nose-piece, the points standing outwards and pricking her flanks when she attempts to suck. Another contrivance well spoken of consists of a leather halter and surcingle, and an iron rod running between the cow's fore legs from surcingle to halter ring, the rod three feet four inches long, with short connecting link of iron at each end, say two inches long, to allow freedom of play. Another contrivance, cheap, and said to be effective, is as follows: Take a piece of light, tough wood, about eight inches long and five inches wide; on one side of it whittle an oblong opening, which will fit into the animal's nostrils, somewhat after the manner of the old-fashioned bullfing. When the animal tries to suck itself, this piece of wood will flap down over its nose, preventing it from reaching the teat.

Legal.

COLLECTING ACCOUNT—LARGE LITTER.

1. If a person owes a bill in the States, can that person put a claim for the amount against the land? Does that bill have to be paid, or does the party lose his rights?

2. A party told me his sow got 22 pigs in one litter. Can one sow get as many as that, or which is the greatest number you heard of?

J. B.

Ans.—1. The debt is valid until outlawed. The party holding the bill would probably bring suit to recover, and if he got judgment the land would not be exempt.

2. Quite possible, although it is the largest we ever heard of, and too large to be conveniently and profitably raised.

OFFICIAL HOURS FOR POST OFFICES.

A correspondent writes as follows:

1. Can a postmaster keep the office closed from 6.30 till 7 o'clock, last mail coming in at 6.30? He refuses to give any mail after 6.30 mail comes in.

2. How long is allowed a postmaster to distribute mail in the boxes?

3. Can a postmaster abuse a man for not renting a box, and how much can he charge for box rent?

4. What holidays can a postmaster keep the office closed, only opening when mail comes in, and is January 1st included as a holiday?

Ans.—The above questions were referred to the authorities in Winnipeg, and below we submit the answers of the P. O. Inspector.

In reply to yours of the 5th inst., to the Postmaster, Winnipeg (which has been transferred to me), submitting a number of questions regarding post office matters, I have given herewith the list of questions and to reply to same as follows:

1. The usual closing hour is 7 p.m., and a postmaster would require authority from the Postmaster-General before undertaking to close his office on the day at an earlier hour than 7 p.m.

2. A reasonable time is allowed a

postmaster for the distribution of the mail—depending upon the quantity of matter to be handled.

3. A postmaster is not permitted to find fault or remonstrate with a person for not renting a letter box.

4. The following are the authorized post office holidays: New Year's day, Good Friday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas.

W. C. McLEOD, P. O. Inspector.

REMOVING GRANARY.

If a man rents a farm, and puts up a granary to hold his crop, and the farm is sold while he is living there, can he move his buildings, or not? If not, who must stand the loss? The man that owned the place when it was rented knows nothing of the buildings, to the best of my knowledge. Can I move them if the buyer does not pay for them?

E. H.

Ans.—When a farm changes hands, all permanent fixtures, such as fences or buildings, should remain upon it. The best plan would be to explain the situation to the buyer, and get his consent to remove the granary on the ground that it is only temporary.

EFFECT OF A WIFE'S WILL.

A marries a wife from Ontario, and before leaving there, she agrees with A that she will pay \$1,000 on his farm, which is all there is owing against it, and it is worth \$4,800. A is to give her a joint deed, which he does. They live together eleven months, when wife dies, leaving a will in Ontario, which A knows nothing about, bequeathing all her property at her demise to her sisters.

1. Has her marriage any effect on the will?
2. If will is good, what portion of estate does it cover?

G. J. F. Man.

Ans.—1. If the will was made before the marriage, the marriage would render same void; but if the will was made after marriage, it would stand.

2. The portion of the farm would be 10-18 of its present value.

CLOSING TRAIL.

A has a farm. He cannot get to it without going through B's farm. B is going to close the trail on January 1st, which has been open to the public for years.

1. What can A do, if B should close that trail?

2. If B has the power to close, what is left for A to do?

G. M. Alta.

Ans.—You cannot prevent B from closing up the trail. If you have no other road, apply to the Commissioner of Public Works, through your member, who should arrange to have a road opened for you that would give you a convenient outlet.

LINES NOT TRUE.

I bought from a neighbor the N. E. 4 of Sec. 9. He has the N. W. 4 of Sec. 10. There is a road allowance between the two sections, and the mounds are not in line along this road. The half-mile mound on the east side of Sec. 9 is four rods too far west to correspond with the corner mounds of sections 4 and 10.

I have never measured across Sec. 9, but it is 168 rods across Sec. 10, that leaves 4 rods for a road allowance, and 4 rods of an over-plus to the mound that is out of line. When I bought this land, he agreed to have the line run straight with the corners of 4 and 10, but I did not have that in writing. Since that, he says he will not have the line go straight, but that it must go by the mound, and he has placed a fire-guard on the east side of where he wants the line. The man that has the S. W. 4 of 10 and the S. E. 4 of 9 wants the line to run straight with sections 4 and 10. What I want to know is, just the road follow the mound, or should it follow the straight line?

Ans.—The mound follows the true line, and you must follow it. The fire-guard is only a temporary obstruction.

The man that has the S. W. 4 of 10 and the S. E. 4 of 9 wants the line to run straight with sections 4 and 10. What I want to know is, just the road follow the mound, or should it follow the straight line?

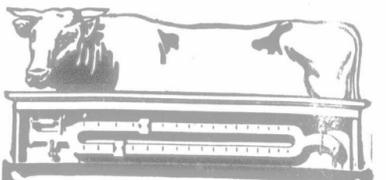
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Ans.—The mound follows the true line, and you must follow it. The fire-guard is only a temporary obstruction.



Look Here Mr. Breeder

You Know that a poor, stunted, "scrub" will never lift the scale beam to the profit notch. You Know it's the thrifty, easy fattening calf that makes the easy fattening steer. You Know that good calves come from good cows—Then why don't you begin now to give a "constitution" to your breeding stock.

DR HESS STOCK FOOD

gives the power to digest all food taken; it forces into healthy activity every animal function; it makes sire and dam large enough and vigorous enough to "get" the kind of calves that grow and fatten easily. It makes stock breeding a good occupation to follow and put the balance on the right side of the ledger. It is the prescription of Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.), containing tonics for the digestion, iron for the blood, nitrates to expel poisonous material from the system, laxatives to regulate the bowels. The ingredients of Dr. Hess Stock Food are recommended by the veterinary colleges and the farm papers. Recognized as a medicinal tonic and laxative by our own Government, and sold on a written guarantee at

7¢ per pound in 100 lb. sacks; 25 lb. pail, \$2.00. Smaller quantities at slight advance. Duty paid.

A tablespoonful per day for the average hog. Less than a penny a day for horse, cow or steer.

If your dealer cannot supply you, we will,

Dr. HESS & CLARK, ASHLAND, OHIO, U. S. A. Also manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a and Instant Louse Killer.

WE BUY FURS AND HIDES

of all kinds and pay top prices and make quick cash returns. TRAPPERS GUIDE sent free to all who ship and mention this ad. McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO. Minneapolis, Minnesota.

WRITE FOR CIRCULARS.

The Ontario Veterinary College, Ltd.

Temperance St., TORONTO, Canada. Affiliated with the University of Toronto. Patrons: Governor-General of Canada, and Lieut.-Governor of Ontario. Fee, \$65.00 per session. Apply to ANDREW SMITH, F.R.C.V.S., Principal.

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

GLENFERN FARM Jersey Cattle. Herd headed by Willard F. a grandson of Flying Fox, and Dentonia's Merry Bahor. Also Brown Leghorns and White Wyandottes, Toulouse geese and Collie dogs. Correspondence and inspection invited.

W. F. CAMERON, Strathcona, Alta.

Hides, Furs SHEEPSKINS, etc.

Consignments Solicited. Top prices.

E. T. CARTER & CO, Toronto, Ont.

MOUNT FARM BERKSHIRES

Choice-bred stock now for sale. Pairs supplied not akin. Inspection requested, and correspondence invited and promptly answered.

C. G. BULSTRODE, Mount Farm. Qu'Appelle, Assa.

YORKSHIRES.

Choice-bred offering is—20 boars and sows, April farrow; 10 sows and sows, May farrow; 16 boars and sows, June farrow; 1 two-year-old boar and sows, July farrow, sired by imp. Dalmont. All are quoting these pigs away down.

They are present overcrowded. We can ship them in light, strong crates, with 8 lbs. of feed attached.

W. H. JAMES & SONS, Rosser, Manitoba.

GOSSIP.

Live the truth so absolutely in your thoughts, words and deeds that you need do no more than deny a statement to be believed. That is the best possible revenge to plan for your lying enemies.

Situated within a stone-throw of the town of Strathcona is the Jersey herd of Mr. W. F. Cameron. Mr. Cameron's stock is founded on the best importations from the well-known herd of Dentonia Park, Toronto. He has been in close touch with that farm, and has from time to time brought to the West some of the very finest Jersey stock. The herd is headed by Willard F., grandson of Flying Fox and Dentonia's Merry Bahar. This bull carries in his veins some of the best blooded stock, tracing back to Primrose Park Pride, a cow that stood second in the butter test at the Pan-American. In addition to Jersey cattle, Mr. Cameron is handling some pure-bred collie dogs, for which there is now a keen demand. He has also Brown Leghorns and White Wyandotte fowl and Toulouse geese. Mr. Cameron has some good stock, and a visit to Glen Fern would be of interest to prospective purchasers.

ATTRACTIVE APPEARANCES.

The city-bred man walks down street and purchases apples for his family use, and his selection of variety is made almost entirely by the color and shape of the fruit. His wife buys butter, which she has judged largely by "package and appearance," and so on through every necessity of the home, the article that catches the eye is the one that eventually reaches the table of the highest class of customers. Here is a lesson for the farmer. He is not working to please his own ideas of excellence—if his products are to bring the highest price, they must please the customer. There is usually sufficient difference in price between the article presented on the market in tawdry shape and that which is classed as "nifty" to leave a large margin of profit for the painstaking seller. There is no necessity for the farmer to resort to adulteration in the sale of his products, but there is money to be made by always presenting an article in the best possible shape.

SASKATCHEWAN STOCK BREEDERS MEET.

The executive of the Saskatchewan Stock Breeders' Association has been very busy these last few days, discussing and arranging its work for the coming year. At a recent meeting it was decided to interview the Minister and the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, with a view to taking over the management of the fat-stock show, and run it under the auspices of the Association.

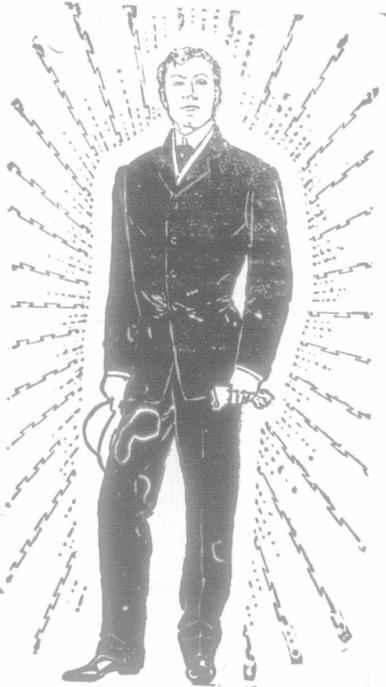
From enquiries made from the Secretary, we learn that in accordance with this decision, the executive waited upon the Department of Agriculture, when the matter was discussed at considerable length, and ultimately arrangements were made whereby the management of the Provincial Fat-stock Show has been transferred to the officers of the Saskatchewan Stock Breeders' Association. The assistance of the Department of Agriculture was asked for, and has been promised. The Association and the Department will co-operate in this matter, and we are thus assured of a very successful show.

The dates for holding the Fat-stock Show and the Pure-bred Cattle Sale have now been fixed. May 16th, 17th and 18th have been selected for these important events.

Following this up, a meeting of the directors of the Association has been called for Friday, January 19th. Quite a formidable array of business is to be brought before the meeting, amongst which will be the preparation of the prize list for the Fat-stock Show, the making of rules and regulations governing the Cattle Sale, and the appointment of a director to fill the vacancy now on the directorate. Many other matters will also come up for consideration.

The prize list will be printed and distributed as soon as possible after the directors' meeting.

Free Trial Until Cured



My offer to all who lack Strength and Vigor, who have Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Lame Back, etc., is:— Use my Invention until Cured, then pay me. I ask not one Penny in advance or on deposit.

A man in good, vigorous health is full of electricity. The eye and brain sparkles with it, and his nerves and muscles are strong and elastic as steel. He is successful in business or his occupation, and his wit and general good nature makes him sought after by all. Could electricity be seen he would appear as in the illustration—emanating "something" you instantly feel as you approach him. This "something" is simply his natural electricity. We call such men "magnetic." Are you one? If not, don't you want to become one? During 40 years' practice in Electricity I have aided more than a hundred thousand to become so. Men have come to me broken down from overwork, worry, or abuse of nature's laws, having exhausted all medical and drug treatments and apparently past aid, suffering tortures from Nervousness, Exhaustion, Varicoccele, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Lame Back, Wrecked Stomach, etc., and even these I have helped to regain their health and strength—made them men like the above. I can do the same for any man who will use my invention, and who is not too far gone for help.

I Cure you before you pay me One Penny

My treatment is very simple. I use Electricity as given by my famous Dr. Sanden Electric Herculex Body-Battery (latest patent, Mar. 7, 1905). Worn only during time you sleep, it fills your body full of the soothing, strengthening current, and in the morning you awake full of life and vigor, prepared to face the world however you find it. Two months' use generally cures the worst cases. Use the Herculex for that length of time, and if you are well, pay me. If not, return it—price when cured from \$5 up. Liberal discount if you pay cash for it.

As the originator and founder of the Electric Body-Battery system of treatment, my 40 years' success is the envy of many, and my Herculex is, of course, imitated (what good thing is not?), but my great knowledge to advise and direct my patients is mine alone and cannot be imitated. It is given free to all who use my invention until the cure is complete. My Herculex is guaranteed to give a current instantly felt, or I forfeit \$5,000, and 'o last for at least one year.

Call or send for ✓ Electric Herculex to-day, or if you want to into the matter further, I have two of the best little books ever written on electricity and its medical uses, which I send free, sealed, upon request.

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- London, Eng., 15 Hanover St.
- Stockholm, Sweden, 86 Malmkilnads.
- Calcutta, India, 7 Wellsley Place.
- Bombay, India, 75 Hornby Road.
- Madras, India, 162 Mount Road.
- Cape Town, South Africa, 12 Plein St.
- Johannesburg, South Africa, 77 Eloff St.
- Yokohama, Japan, 51 Yamashita St.
- Tokio, Japan, 15 Guiza St.
- Hong Kong, China, 84 Queens Road.
- Canton, China, 73 Maine St.
- Buenos Aires, South America, 15 Artes.
- Rio Janeiro, Brazil, Largo el Carioca No. 20.
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